

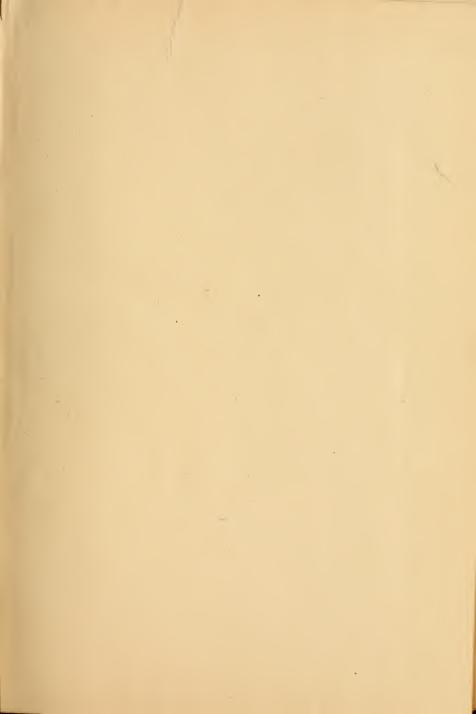


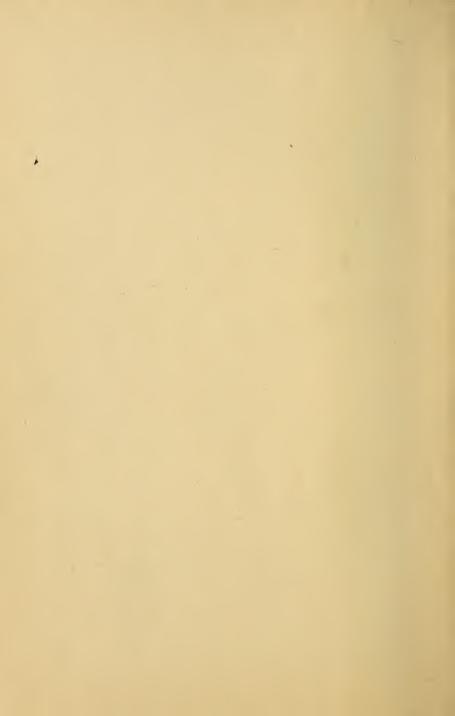
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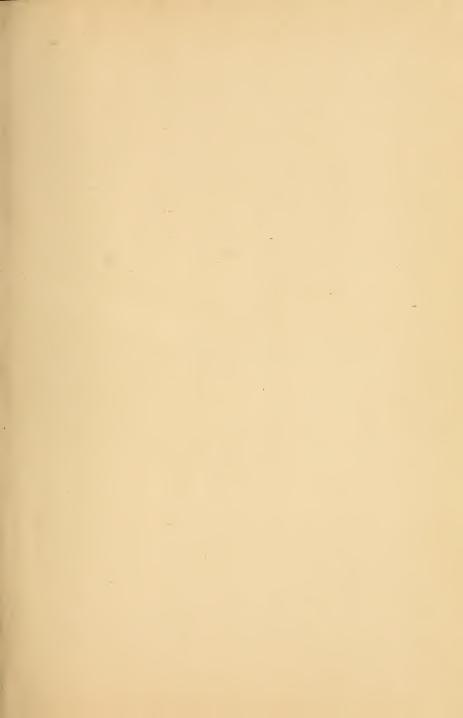
Book

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The Pamily Physician,

Written in Plain Language, for Practical Home Use,

130

CONTAINING OVER

200 Practical Receipts and 230 Illustrations,

WITH TREATMENT ON

Deformities, Midwifery, Diseases of Men, Women, Skin, Eye, Ear, Liver, Rectum, Intestines, Nervous, Surgical, and Various Internal Disorders,

STOYELL C. PARSONS, B. S. C. E. M. D.

Formerly Physician to Eastern Dispensary, Skin, Rheumatic and Fever Departments;
Surgeon to the New York Dispensary, Women's Department; Surgeon to
the North Eastern Dispensary, Women's Department; Physician to
the New York Asylum for Lying-in-Women; Member of the
New York County Medical Society, &c., &c.

* PRICE, \$2.00.

SAVANNAH, GA.

(1841)

Preface to Second Edition.

HIS book is written for the benefit of the afflicted, suffering from the various forms of disease to which our bodies are at any time liable. The illustrations will often enable those suffering to more fully understand the nature of their complaint, and cause them to seek a consultation with any eminent physician or surgeon, as many show operations not possible for one surgeon to perform without the assistance of one or more equally as skillful. There are many diseases which we think easily cured, and the family physician, being a sort of companion, often are his words of advice heeded when too late, or death occurs before the warning was regarded by patient or friends.

No surgeon is supposed to know it all, and in composing this small work no expense has been spared in obtaining illustrations from standard medical works, which affords all readers the privilege of acquainting themselves with reliable knowledge, although brevity has been my sole aim, as thousands of pages can be written on the various diseases that are useless to the sufferer, who simply wishes to know the nature and gravity of the complaint so as to

take the necessary steps to secure relief or a permanent cure.

I do not run down, speak lightly of, or depreciate the medical profession in any way, as every member has done some good. Of course, physicians are human, of different degrees of talent, liable to err, and often have mistaken their calling in life, resulting in failures equally as pronounced as those fol-

lowing the law, ministry or mercantile pursuits.

Popo

Although a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, an allopathic school of medicine, I believe there are equally as talented men in the Eclectic and Homeopathic schools of medicine, as it is not the College or advantages offered, but the man and mind who has the faculty to profit from the knowledge received as seed, which he is to develop

according to his capacity.

It has been my experience that honest, unbiased advice is hard to obtain, but I believe if self were left out, in nine cases out of ten we would receive far more pleasure in bestowing a square opinion than a hundred times the value of any gain resulting from dishonest methods, as the world and our labor is too vast for any single individual; so where I can perform operations, or prescribe medicines to afford a cure or relief, of course I will do it as clearly and quickly as possible, and whenever I think it impossible or not exactly in my line of specialties I shall refer all sufferers to other skilled physicians or surgeons, often not personally acquainted with, or to a different section of country or climate more suitably adapted to the disease.

In the struggle with disease and the grim monster whose call, sooner or later all of us must answer, we find the physician ever ready to help the poor, with no prospect of remuneration, as well as to assist the rich in postponing the call of death, and if there be a debt of honor or bar to our happi-

ness in another world it is the doctor's bill.

I will, with pleasure, answer all letters of enquiry, providing stamps are

enclosed, and to insure a prompt reply.

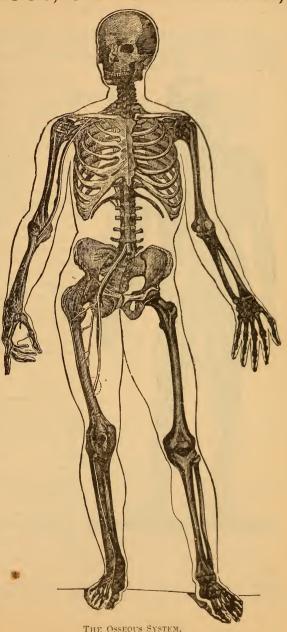
STOYELL C. PARSONS, M. D.,

SAVANNAH. GA-

THE OSSEOUS, OR BONY SYSTEM,

is made up of 204 bones, whose composition are phosphates of lime, soda, magnesia, ammonia, oxides of iron, manganese, traces of alumnia, gelatin, fat, silica and water. The relations of bone to bulk of our bodies is shown in the illustration accompanying. When we examine what our bones are composed of, it is self-evident for long life that if our bodies were supplied, when needed, with iron tonics (my own you will find very palatable and strengthening), preparations or compound syrups of the hypophosphites, expressed meat juice, cod liver oil, &c, &c. (see advertisements), many of the diseases and deformities of the bones, so painful and unsightly, would be averted.

The Bones of the Head are twenty-two in number, eight belonging to the cranium that are united to one another by ragged edges called sutures. which, are distinct in childhood, but nearly effaced in old age; fourteen belong to the face which are somewhat dissimilar in different races, and thus cause the varied features in the human family.



The Trunk is composed of fifty-four bones, which are the os hyoides, located in the throat, sternum, or breast bone; twenty-four ribs, twenty-four vertebra, or bones of the spinal column, the sacrum, coccyx and two

ossa innominata, which form the pelvis.



RELATIONS OF BONES TO BULK.

Bones of the Upper Extremity.—These are sixty-four in number and composed of the scapulaclavicle and those forming the arm and hand. The description of the humerus will suffice for the balance.

The Humerus is the largest and longest bone of the arm, and hangs nearly vertical from the shoulder, with an inclination inward towards its lower end. At birth nearly the whole length is ossified, only the ends remaining cartilagenous, and it is not until the fourth and fifth years that the entire humerus is hard bone, and in fact all the projections do not become ossified until about the twentieth year.

Description of Right Humerus from before.—2, articular head; 4, surgical neck; 5, lesser tuberosity; 6, inner bicipital ridge; 7, outer bicipital ridge; 12, articular surface that forms the elbow joint in connection with the ulna; 11, radial articulating surface; 14, internal condyle; 15 and 16, ligament

attachments.

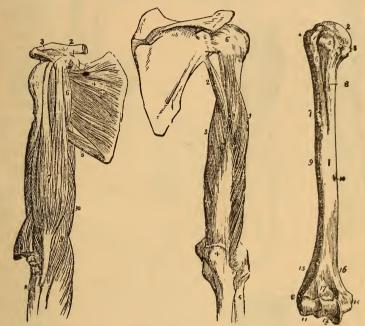
The Bones comprising the lower extremities are sixty in number, some of which are better known by their common names, such as the femur, or thigh bone, the longest of the body; the patella, or knee pan, the tibia or shin bone, the tarsus or instep and the phalanges or toes.

Formation of Joints.—The formation of a joint requires, besides bones, means of support, such as cartilages, ligaments and a synovial membrane, to complete the articula-

tion.

The synovial membrane secretes the lubricating fluid, known as synovia, which enables the bones to move freely upon one another. When the synovial fluid is secreted in excessive quantities, it produces dropsy of the joints, white swelling, and is also developed in Rheumatism.

Cartilage is of a pearly white or bluish white color, opaque, firm, highly elastic, yielding readily to pressure, but recovering its shape when the force is removed, and constitutes the original frame work of the body during



FRONT MUSCLES OF THE UPPER ARM.

THE HUMERUS.

the greater portion of its foetal existance, while in time certain portions become ossified to form the bones, and the remainder serves to cover the ends of the bones when they form joints, portions of the frame work of the chest,

external ear, eustachian tube, larynx, windpipe, nose, and the eye lids, so as to maintain the shape of the various canals or passages.

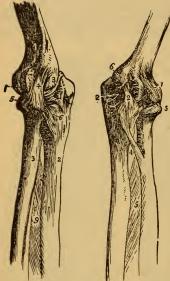
The ligaments are white, tendinous, inclastic substances.



FIBROUS CARTILAGE.

softer than cartilage, but harder than the synovial membrane, whose function is to bind together the joints and act as stays, or supports.

In describing the joints one will suffice for all.



ELBOW JOINT ELBOW JOINT EXTERNALLY. INTERNALLY.



ANKLE JOINT EXTERNALLY.

The Elbow joint is a perfect hinge joint, formed by the humerus and ulua, as is seen in the elbow joint externally, which allows the motions of flexion and extension, the movement of rotation being performed by the radius rotating on the radial tuberosity of the humerus, as is illustrated in the elbow joint internally. It is held in position by ligaments known as anterior, posterior, lateral and orbicular, and the radius is held in place as is seen externally by the oblique ligament.

The muscles of the body are com-

monly known as flesh.

The muscles are soft, reddish in color, and inclosed in a cellular membranous sheath that varies in size according to the location, and between these sheaths the spaces are filled with fat, thus causing the roundness and beauty of the body.

The Muscles of our bodies are classified as involuntary, voluntary and intermediate, or those partially controlled by

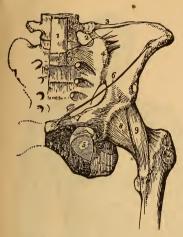
the will.

The involuntary muscles are those that are controlled by the sympathetic nerves, and compose the nutritive organs.

The voluntary muscles are those that act under the power of the will, and the intermediate are those that we can regulate their action to a certain extent, such as in breathing or in the expulsion of the urine, or

PELVIS AND HIP LATERALLY.

faeces which we may retard or accelerate for a short period of time.



PELVIS AND HIP ANTERIORLY.

Secretion.—This is the function whereby various substances are separated from the blood, either for reparation of the tissues of the body, or for exertion.

The principal secretions are the Perspiration, a watery fluid secreted in the minute glands of the skin: the Tears. secreted by the lachrymal glands; the sebacious matter, a secretion that lubricates the hair and softens the skin; mucus, a viscid gelatinous matter, which lubricates the membranes: the Saliva, which serves to moisten and facilitate the passage of food; the Milk, a white, opaque fluid secreted by the female; the Gastric Juice, Bile, Intestinal Juice, and Pancreatic Juice, which converts the food into chyme, and chyle, with all particles of fat emulsified is ready to be absorbed by the lacteals and lymphatic system.

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.

WHITE BLOOD VESSELS.

This includes a class of vessels specially called lymphatics or absorbents, and those known as lacteals or chyliferous vessels, the functions of which are to take up the chyle from the intestines during the process of digestion, and convey it through the thoracic duct into the blood; but to better understand the system it will be necessary to explain the nature of

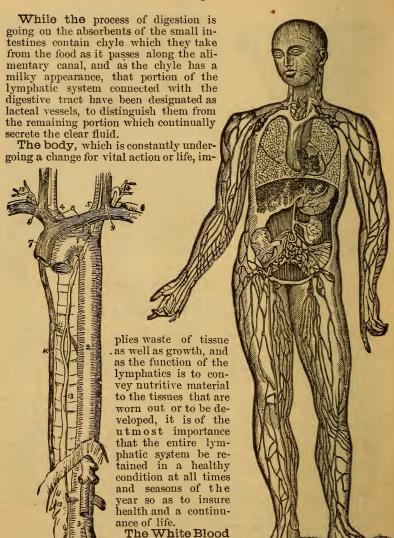
lymph and chyle.

Lymph.—This is a thin transparent fluid, colorless or occasionally of a yellow hue, salty in taste, of an alkaline reaction. In some instances it has a red tint due to blood corpuscles, all of which are conveyed into the blood by vessels known as lymphatics or absorbents, on account of their reputed office, which originate in nearly all the parts of the body, and after a longer or shorter course the majority empty into the thoracic duct, a long narrow vessel which rises up in front of the back bone and opens into the sub-clavian vein.

Chyle is an opaque, white fluid-like milk, which is secreted by the lacteals; has a faint odor, saltish taste, also alkaline, and in some instances it

has a red tint due to the presence of blood corpuscles.

The cause of the white color of chyle is generally admitted to be entirely due to the presence of minute particles or globules of fatty matter, having a diameter from $2\frac{1}{4}000$ to 8000 of an inch, which furnish the heat producing matter to the blood, but all the products of digestion, such as sugar, trea, fibrin and other products necessary to nutrition are also included in the lacteal fluid.



phatics, possess the
LYMPHATIC CENTER. property of absorbing WHITE BLOOD VESSELS, OR LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.

Vessels, or Lym-

materials to replenish the blood and convey them into the circulation, being distributed in every portion of the body as illustrated, with centres located in the groin, armpits, neck, brain, lungs, abdomen and along the spinal column. It is easy to see that when caked or clogged at any one portion, nature has afforded us the opportunity of examination, while a similar condition may exist in other portions of the body not at our command, thus demonstrating the utter uselessness of treating such a caked condition or swelling as a simple rising or boil to be poulticed, broken and healed.

The White Blood Vessels, the home of all blood diseases, are the seat of many systemic disturbances, such as abscesses in the groins, armpits, neck, etc., etc.; glandular swellings, such as goitre and scrofulous tumors, variously located; enlersy and paralysis, caused



SCROFULOUS TUMORS.

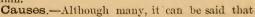
epilepsy and paralysis, caused by brain tumors; consumption, due to abscesses, etc., etc., in the lung tissue and bowels, etc.

The lymphatic system may continue to act in a disabled condition for a long period of time; but should any accident occur, the patient be unduly exposed to heat or cold, come in contact with any contagious disease, these swellings of retained diseased lymp are liable to take on an inflammatory action, break down with a formation of pus to be distributed throughout the system in what is known as Pyæmia, which demonstrates the necessity of

thoroughly cleansing the blood vessels of retained

poisonons matters by the Blood Purifier.

Pyæmia.—The word signifies pus in the blood, so this is a disease due to absorption originating either in contagion, inflammation following grave surgical operations, injuries of the bones themselves—also follows child-birth attended by difficult or prolonged labor, and in acute-suppuration of internal abscesses of a scrofulitic nature described in the white blood vessels or lymphatics which may exist in any organ such as the brain, lungs, heart, liver, spleen, kidneys, abdominal cavity or along the spinal column.



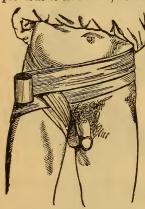


LACTEAL ORIGIN.

anything tending to debilitate the general system, such as contagious fevers, eruptive diseases, malarial fevers, syphilis, scrofula and scrofulitic deposits, nervous depression, serious accidents, or any occurrence which impairs the general health, such as filth, want of proper ventilation and disregard of

all sanitary laws and measures.

Symptoms.—When following any severe accident, old abscess or child birth, the first thing noticed is a severe chill, followed by profuse perspiration, from which the patient recovers for one or more days, when the same chill and sweating returns and then in shorter intervals; the eye and skin has a yellow color, the intellect is dull and heavy or may be restless, as if suffering from some inward fever. In some persons who have considered themselves, previous to an attack, as sound in bodily health, they are at a loss to know



Abscess of Groin-Bandage Applied.

and understand the nature of their complaint, and not being able to account for the sudden attack of sickness often attach it to some imprudence or to catching cold, for which they are most generally treated by their family physician, while if they were to think of their past history, which included some abscess, boil, or venereal disease, as I have described in the white blood vessels or lymphatics, that was treated with indifference at the time as a local affair, it will be plain to see that some internal swelling and caking of the lymphatic vessels may have since existed, and after a lapse of time have broken down in a formation of purulent matter, to be discharged into either the brain, lungs, liver, abdomen or the blood, with a similar result and symptoms previously described. The pulse, at first unchanged becomes rapid and weak, the tongue is foul and often cracked open in places, in some it is dry and brown, the teeth are encrusted, there is

great thirst, the appetite disappears, the stomach is easily nauseated, diarrhea is attended with offensive stools, there is a cough with expectoration, and previous to death there may be swellings about the joints and

the patient show all the signs of jaundice.

Sometimes pyæmia takes a prolonged or chronic course, the symptoms being not so pronounced, and having the fever similiar to that described in remittent fever or in consumption, with abscesses forming in the neck, groins, or any of the joints. In Chronic Pyæmia the patient may linger a few weeks with the internal fever and die from exhaustion, while those who are fortunate enough to have a physician who understands the nature of their complaint, or take some blood purifier, whether it be mine or some other considered equally as good, will, after a protracted convalescence, be restored to health. Chronic Pyæmia may be noticed in persons having galloping consumption, or consumption of the bowels, and I have invariably noticed in a vast number of those cases that if I crowded the Blood Purifier, say a teaspoonful every two hours, that the urgent symptoms would soon begin to decrease, especially when on about the fifth bottle. Of course other remedies

to relieve the cough and build up the system should not be discontinued, as it is impossible for any medicine to act unless the body enjoys a sufficient amount of rest as is required by nature.

While on this important subject it will not be amiss to say a few words about our food-which so many entirely disregard from the same cause and motives of false economy. It is an every-day occurrence to see people purchase decayed vegetables, diseased meat and poultry, old stale canned goods and various articles of food filled with germs of low ani-



SCROFULOUS TUMORS.

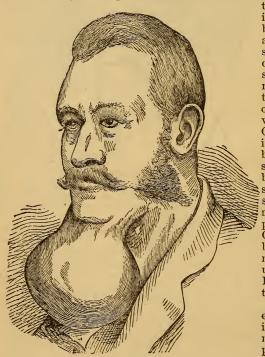
mal life, which after being deposited into the stomach increase and multiply so as to produce internal fevers, and abscesses that often result in prolonged

cases of sickness, generally debility and death.

I have attended persons who ate diseased meat rather than throw it away, and in several instances my fees alone would have paid ten times over for the same amount of first-class steak, to say nothing of medicines purchased, clothing ruined, prolonged suffering, and in two instances death occurred inside of twenty-four hours. When we come to think over the matter of our food is it not of as much importance for us to be cautions about what we place in our stomachs for the nourishment of our bodies as it is to avoid being bitten by a snake or a dog; to be cautious in not contracting the various contagious diseases—such as contagious fevers or venereal and skin There is just as much sense in a cripple buying a crutch or an artificial limb too short because it is cheaper, or a person deliberately taking poison, or allowing themselves to be purposely bitten by a mad dog, as it is for people to cheat themselves of health and rob themselves of life by eating decayed or diseased food, for the result is never failing, therefore we should purchase our wines, beers, liquors and the various articles of food from those (see advertisements) whose reputations are known and established, as they are always the cheapest.

Treatment.—The first thing to be observed is absolute cleanliness, both in the person and the surroundings, the floors should be scrubbed, the walls and bedding washed, the patient often bathed, and if any wound or sore exist all dressings must be burned upon removal, the sores washed with medical soap or some antiseptic wash, afterwards dressed with lint and

Healing Salve, or any other salve which may be preferred (see advertisements and the receipts). There should be plenty of fresh air and comforts tending to make the patient contented. *Internally* the treatment of Pyæmia is where our only hope lies, as I have previously stated, which of course varies with the symptoms or portion of the body mostly afflicted. I have had great success with my Blood Purifier in teaspoonful doses every two hours, but in cases where any of the joints were swollen, I used instead the Great Rheumatic Cure. The system requires stimulants in some form as it may best agree with



GOITRE.

the tastes of the patient, in some a dry wine will best agree, while others assimilate more readily a sour wine or a gin, especially if the trouble be seated in the liver or kid-In persons accustomed to the use of liquors or greatly debilitated, good whiskey, brandy, or my Great Iron Tonic will be indicated. If the stomach be irritable and nauseated some extract of beef will Those perbe required. sons inclined to rickets, scrofula or consumption need a syrup of the Hypophosphites or some reliable Cod Liver oil preparation, but it must always be remembered that it is no use to administer any Cod Liver oil preparation when there is nausea or diarrhœa.

Sulphite of Soda is an exceedingly valuable medicine in all cases of pyæmia, but some physicians prefer sulphite of calcium.

The importance of purifying and eradicating all

blood poisons and diseases from our bodies can not be too highly estimated, as the blood is life and health, therefore it is better and far safer to take a few more bottles of Blood Purifier than you consider necessary, and be sure that you are not liable to consumption of the bowels, galloping consumption, consumption, or pyæmia in its various forms.

The White Blood vessels or lymphatics in the neck and groin I consider the same as mile stones or sign boards of the lymphatic system, indicating its internal condition, which is seriously considered by every careful physician when consulted as to the gravity of the case and length of time

required for effectual treatment in all blood and scrofulitic diseases.

When there is diarrhoa in Pyamia, of course means should be taken to check it to a certain degree, although not entirely, as it is nature's efforts to rid herself of the retained poisons. The chills and subsequent sweatings are often mistaken for chills and fever and treated for such, therefore it is of the

utmost importance that you obtain in such cases the best advice and treatment.

The Food should consist entirely of liquids, such as diluted meat juices, water ices, table delicacies in the preserve line, and other articles for the sick described in the receipts.

The clothing should be warm and dry, such as is afforded in the sanitary underwear (see advertisements), and I always advise all patients to wear a band of pure flannel around the waist.

Anemia.— This is a poverty of blood, and occasioned by loss of blood from any cause or deficiency of proper materials necessary



RICKETS, OF KNOCK KNEE FORM.

for the formation of healthy blood, from deranged digestion, and from want of proper food or insufficient nourishment. The person so afflicted is pale, and the lips, tongue and inside of the mouth have a bleached appearance, and the skin has a waxy look. The temperature is below the normal standard.

Treatment —The principal treatment should be to palliate any bad symptoms that might occur; give iron in some form to enrich the blood, as

syrup of iodide of iron, syrup of the hypophosphites compound, Dr. S. C. Parsons' Great Iron Tonic, expressed meat juice, good Pilsner lager beer, sherry, whiskey, and a generous diet, with bowels freely open, bathing the body daily with my Medical Soap or sea salt water.

Abscesses.—They are due to nature's efforts to rid herself of accumulated blood poisons, such as syphilis, gonorrhea and scrofulous humors. Should be treated by warm poultices, when possible, to soften ready for the knife. After being opened, these abscesses should be syringed out with a weak solution of Dr. S. C. Parsons' Medical Soap, or a solution of chlorinate of soda, well diluted, two or three times a day, then apply either Dr. S. C. Parsons' Healing Salve, carbolic or balsam of Peru ointment, touching any places where proud flesh is noticed with a little burnt alum or caustic.

Internal Medicines for abscesses should be always taken, such as Dr. S. C. Parsons' Blood Purifier, any of the alterative mixtures in the receipts, building up the system with good food, combined with a little good whiskey, wine, or Pilsner lager beer, for this dieting and starving treatment advised by many physicians simply prolongs the case.

RACHITIS (RICKETS.)

Rickets is a disease peculiar to childhood, affecting the bones, especially the limbs, which become softened and enlarged at the ends, breaking or bursting very easily, thus causing a great variety of deformities in consequence of deficiency of the hardening materials required by the bones.

When the disease has run its course in two or three years or longer, as the case may be, the patient will be restored to health, but the deformity will remain, to a greater or less degree, as the disease may have developed, such as bow legs, knock knee, club foot, hump back, enlarged head, and various other deformities to mark the early illness, unless proper treatment be afforded, internally by blood purifiers, iron tonics, and externally, where necessary, by surgical appliances in the form of well-fitting splints and braces accurately made and adapted for the individual case.

As rickets is a bone disease our main attention should be directed to supplying the bones with rich blood, carrying the food required, as the deformity often may develop to such an extent as to render it impossible to stay its advancement, as in the case of a child brought to me from Harris' Neck, Ga., whose head measured 34 inches in circumference when only ten months old, and died shortly afterwards, as it lay in a sort of dazed condition from the pressure on the brain.

After the system is on the road to health proper metallic splints, accurately fitted, are of immense service in restoring bow legs and knock knees to a proper shape; but in club feet it is often necessary to cut a tendon con-

TIBIA AND FIBULA tracted, besides wearing a splint at the same time.

HYDRARTHRUS. (WHITE SWELLING.)

This affliction more frequently attacks the knee joint than any other portions of the body, but those of the elbow, wrist, ankle or toes are not exempt from Hydrarthrus causes. It is generally due to either rheumatism, syphilis, or scrofula, and is usually developed from exposure to cold, some injury, or general debility of the system.

The symptoms are usually slow at first in manifesting themselves, at first only presenting a slight degree of swelling, which gradually increases; pain is often not very severe, the skin is smooth and glistening in appear-

ance and feels warmer than natural.

The affected limb becomes wasted, especially below the knee joint, is drawn up or flixed as in the illustration, and unless there are means taken to relieve the inflammation of the synovial membranes and ligaments, the patient will eventually be crippled by a

deformed limb.

Treatment.—The bones of the leg—Tibia and Fibula—in cases that have resulted in permanent swelling, become soft and gradually waste away in size, owing to the retarded circulation and absence of daily exercise; the cartilages forming the socket or cushion of the joint are destroyed; the synovial or joint fluid has been absorbed, consequently in some instances it can be readily seen that it is impossible to restore the limb to any degree of usefulness, when it is an old and permanent case.



WHITE SWELLING.

In cases of white swelling, where motion is retained in the joint to a certain degree, it is possible to restore it to usefulness by adjustable splints and internal remedies, but patience is required in all such cases, as they can only be cured by prolonged treatment.

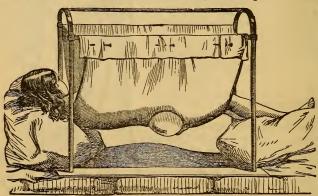
DISEASES OF THE SPINE.

SPINAL CURVATURE, HUMP BACK AND SPINAL ABSCESS.

Spinal disease is generally admitted to be one belonging to the scrofulous class. It occurs with equal frequency in the two sexes, commencing at any period of life from early childhood to old age, although it is rare in middle age.

Its origin is most frequently attributed by the friends or patient to some previous accident or fall. The disease may pass through very nearly all its stages without any pain, as numerous patients of mine have passed

through the whole course of the disease to humpback of the most pronounced type without having been confined to bed or unable to be constantly out doors, and again when the disease is acute, with the bones actively ulcerating, there may be constant pain, with great heat and swelling, which can be appreciated by the touch, or, better, by self-registering fever thermometer—an instrument that should be owned by every mother. Often pain in the afflicted part of the back is a leading symptom. It will be varied by a feeling of painful construction about the region of the stomach [see cut Vital System], as if a cord were tied around the waist; the act of raising or turning around the sufferer will cause great agony. If the limbs be affected with convulsive twitchings the shock communicated to the spine will be attended with much pain, the nights will be long and sleepless. Such are the promi-



SWING APPARATUS IN BED SORES AND SPINAL DISEASE.

nent symptoms of disease of the spine in an active, ulcerating condi-I have tion. had children. brought to me on large pillows, seen them at their homes weak, debilitated and unable to be moved, because of excessive pain, and in some

instances bed sores have been formed from prolonged confinement in bed, which were subsequently completely cured by internal medicines, such as my Blood Purifier, Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, etc., and external appliances of

splints and support to the spinal column.

In cases where pain is a subordinate symptom devices are often necessary to make it be felt, such as when the patient is upright a shock may be given to the spine by placing both hands on the shoulders and suddenly depressing them will probably cause pain in the afflicted part; have them jump from a low stool to the floor, or knocking with the knuckles of the bare hand; each spinous process often will cause the patient to wince when the diseased bone is tapped, more particularly when in the stooping posture. In small children take them across both knees, with hands on buttocks and head, and bring them quickly and forcibly together. I have succeeded better when the patient lies on a flat table, by elevating the limbs at right angles to the body, then forcibly press the spinal column in a quick manner through the hands on head and buttocks; it will in nearly every instance cause the patient to wince through pain if there be any ulceration of the surfaces of the bones. I admit in patients grown it may be disagreeable to their sensibilities, but I have never failed to detect the disease when I

was allowed a careful examination, with some intelligent person as an assistant.

Pain in the spine does not always indicate ulceration and disease of the bones, but may be due to hysteria, neuralgia or inflammation, and diseases of the spinal cord, which will be noticed in those of the nervous system. There are often severe pains, due to malarial rheumatism or diseases of the kidneys, which can be readily determined by having the urine examined.

POTTS DISEASE. (POSTERIOR SPINAL CURVA-TURE OR HUMP BACK.)

This is due to a disease of the inter-vertebral cartilage which commences as an inflammation, then an ulceration, and finally a breaking down of the termination.

the tissue of the cartilages.

After the cartilage is destroyed the bones of the vertebra are affected, which in time soften and waste away, so that the pressure and weight of the body produces the deformity of hump back. The symptoms are described in spinal disease.

Hump Back is generally curable in all cases when taken before the bones are too far hardened and set, as extension of the spinal column by suspending the head straightens out the vertebra or joints whose surfaces are being eaten away by disease, after which we fit a jacket to the body as a support and prop to the spinal column, requiring a change every two or three weeks as the case progresses.

Relief is experienced immediately when the braces are accurately fitted, and it is better to have all such patients treated at my office, where the

necessary attention can be afforded.

Exercise should be had every day, and when too weak the attendant should apply electricity and massage treatment to the other portions of the body.

When the upper portion of the spinal column is affected in the neck, causing distortion, it will be necessary to keep the neck extended so as not to rest on the other bones of the column.

Internally the patient should use the Blood Purifier and either the Comp. Syrup of the Hypophosphites or Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

HUMP BACK AND HEAD SPLINT.

LATERAL CURVATURE. (CROOKED BACK)

Spinal Curvature is generally considered in a lateral form—that is, the spinal column bends to one side of the body, and makes its appearance at about 10 to 14 years of age; more frequently in girls, from the sedentary

habits, which weaken the muscles, as it is a law of animal economy that an intimate relation should exist between the muscles originating force and the bones, and the joints bearing the blunt of the same. Were it otherwise—with the muscles fully developed, with great strength, and the bones and joints weak—any sudden exertion or blow the muscles received would disjoint or break the bones.

The spinal column is a many-jointed pillar for the support of the head and upper portion of the body, held in position by numerous muscles. When they become weakened there is a tendency to bring other muscles into



SPINAL SPLINT IN SPINAL CURVATURE.



SPINAL ABSCESS.

use by stooping or bending to one side, which rests the muscles of the favored side, while those overstretched are powerless to keep the column erect, which results in curvature.

Spinal Curvature, when fully developed, decreases the stature, alters the form (from one shoulder being higher than the other) to a positive deformity, and it is of the utmost importance that general health be attended to, as the muscles are debilitated and bones softened, which can only be done by good nourishing food, iron tonics and blood purifiers, combined with outdoor exercise, and a complete banishment of all sedentary habits.

Again, the muscles and bones need help or support in their weakened condition—while the nerves and blood are being purified and enriched with blood and nerve foods. Mechanical appliances made of light but strong material should be properly fitted to the body, and changed as the cure progresses.

Curvature of the Spine may be inward or forward, causing the back to have a sunken appearance, and requires the same treatment as in lateral curvature.

In certain patients, remarkable for weakness and suppleness of their frames, it is well to have the person attending as nurse, regularly exercise the muscles and body daily by massage or kneading by the hand, alone or combined with electricity.

Spinal Abscesses.—All abscesses have an element of self-cure as well as one of increase, and when the cavity increases by removal of the tissues towards the surface of the body, the under surface is studded with granulations, which thicken by growth of new tissue, increasing until the cavity is obliterated after discharging or absorbing its contents. In spinal abscesses it is necessary to remember this peculiar action, as they often exist without any apparent sign to denote their presence, increasing until quite a cavity is formed, which either terminates by absorption of its contents or discharging through the lungs, intestines, kidneys, groins, or any portion of the body formed convenient for termination.

Great care should be exercised in the treatment of all spinal diseases to avoid all rough treatment, which has resulted in fractures of the connected portions of bone and in death, for when portions of bone have been eaten away it is evident that the remaining parts require gentle handling and support before and after nature decides to absorb or discharge the contents of the cavity.

The object of spinal braces and mechanical appliances is to simply sup-

port and aid nature while she repairs the losses.

In treating all cases of spinal disease I always prefer a personal consultation, so persons not living in Savannah, Ga., should invariably write full particulars of the case previous to their calling at my office, so that time and proper arrangements can be made for an intelligent examination.

LUMBAR OR PSOAS ABSCESS.

This is a form of scrofula commencing in the small of the back near the origin of the psoas muscles, which terminates in inflammation and the formation of matter, following the muscles to the groin, when it is often mistaken by the attending physician for a simple abscess.

The symptoms are often obscure at first, but as they advance the patient complains of heavy pains extending down the outside of the thigh that often reach the foot, the appetite is poor, breath foul, chills are often experienced

with night sweats and other symptoms of fever.

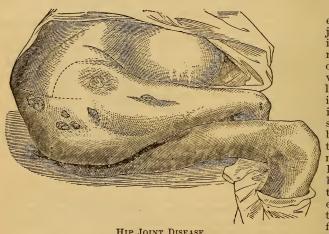
Treatment.—The patient should have plenty of fresh air, nourishing diet, no violent exercise so as to rupture the abscess, use the Blood Purifier constantly and some reliable comp. syrup of the Hypophosphites. Never allow the abscess to be opened when the nature of the disease is fully established.

Glanders.—This is a dangerous disease, most frequently contracted from a horse, but there are cases when it has resulted from the handling of horse hair. It is characterized by a peculiar pustular eruption, tumors in various portions of the body and a purulent discharge from the nose often

stained with blood. The first symptoms are shooting pains throughout the body, followed in four or five days by an eruption on the face and limbs, which gradually developes until the eighth or tenth day when the discharge of the nose commences, the mind wanders, the body exhales a fetid odor, and if the disease is not checked the termination is nearly always fatal.

Treatment.—The great aim should be to keep the patient's strength built up with meat juices, chicken broths, or light articles mentioned in the receipts, some nice gin or wine, warm baths to keep the pores of the skin open, the bowels not too free, but open, the nose and throat washed out twice a day with the nasal douche described in the treatment of catarrh, adding a little sea salt to warm water. The medicine should be supporting. such as tonics (see advertisements) or my "Great Iron Tonic."

HIP JOINT DISEASE. COXALGIA.



HIP JOINT DISEASE.

This disease of the hip joint, which is most common, and so often met with in early life, is a chronic scrofulous inflammation sometimes beginning in the synovial membranesor ligaments, but often in the articular extremity of the femur (os femoris) thigh bone.

which becomes inflamed, ulcerated and finally breaks down; thus destroying the greater portion of what is known as the neck of the femur, the result of which is shortening of the affected limb.

It is of the greatest importance that chronic hip disease should be rec-

ognized before permanent mischief has occurred.

The first symptoms to be noticed are a slight limp in walking, with a tendency to rest the affected limb and avoid bearing the whole weight of the body; the thigh probably will be slightly drawn towards the abdomen, a feverishness may be noticed towards evening, after a day's exercise, combined with restlessness during the night, accompanied with occasional jumping or twitching of the thigh and pain on the inner side of the knee.

As the disease progresses the pain will be complained of, and the leg drawn toward the abdomen and firmly held in the socket of the hip joint, so when under examination the entire pelvis or hips move when trying to exercise the affected limb. The other symptoms are aggravated until, if not

checked, suppuration will take place, an abscess form, which will finally result in permanently deformed hip disease, with the leg shorter and absolutely stiff.

I have seen psoas abscesses confounded with hip joint disease, but if

I have seen psoas abscesses confounded with hip joint disease, but if the limb be drawn towards the abdomen no pain is felt on rotary motion but great pain on extension. Patients have also been brought to me supposed to be afflicted with hip joint disease, and treated for that by other surgeons, which upon examination proved to be congenital dislocation. which means they were born with the long bone (Femur) out of the hip joint. These children have undergone much unnecessary suffering and treatment with various courses of medicine, all through the result of carelessness. the inflammation continues until matter is formed and the end of the long bone dies, the health of the child, or person, deteriorates very rapidly, in consequence of the originating cause of vitiated scrofulous blood being of no help to nature in the struggle to repair her suppurating member, the pains become constant, requiring an w opiate to afford temporary relief until the purulent matter makes its exit unaided or through the assistance of the



OS FEMORIS.

In a consulting and hospital practice extending both North and South, it has fallen to my lot the privilege of examining and treating hundreds of cases of hip joint disease in its various stages and forms, which were considered past all relief for any decent sort of legs to finish out their allotted duration of life, and I do not remember a case, where my instructions were faithfully carried out, but what a cure was made, satisfactory to both patients and friends. Of course it often requires considerable patience, both in time and money, in aggravating cases, but the success attained fully compensated all, excepting in those persons who consider money more val-

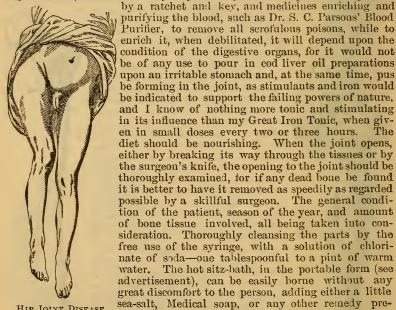
uable than health and life and, in other words, "live to die."

surgeon's knife.

HIP JOINT DISEASE.

How hip joint disease originates, often remains a great mystery; but more than likely it may result from some syphilitic taint, scrofula, cold, dampness, or a direct injury; but if taken in time, it can be cured without any shortness or deformity. In old people it is generally from some fall or injury causing a fracture of the end of the thigh bone, due to brittleness.

The Treatment consists in extending the limb so that the joint is at perfect rest, which is done by a splint adapted for the purpose, regulated



HIP JOINT DISEASE.

ferred. I have always had patients under my treatment sponged over the entire body every day with warm water to keep the pores of the skin open so as to eliminate the retained humors, and as soon as strong enough, to avail themselves of the bath, for it seems to give them, after being rubbed dry, a pretty fair appetite. It should always be remembered, in cases of helpless invalids, that the surgeon's duty is to see that the nurse, through the means of baths, electricity, shampooing and massage, when possible, performs the necessary amount of B exercise required by the suffering body; in other words, they are supposed to take nature's place.

How often have I seen the sufferer, all worn out with pain and fever, be calmed by a few cheering words, and after a warm sponge bath pass into a soothing slumber,

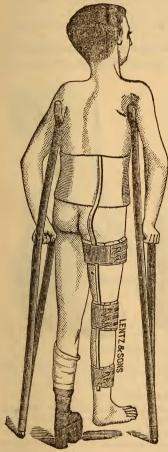
to awaken on the road to recovery and restored health.

Dr. S. C. Parsons' Great Iron Tonic will be found always beneficial in such cases, and may be taken in all cases where a tonic is required.

Apparatus for weak legs, ill-shaped joints, partial paralysis, weak ankles, stiff joints, shortened limbs, bow legs, knock knees, club feet,



hip joint disease, curvature of the spine, hump back and orthopedic appliances can be made only by special measurement in every case so requiring, and, when possible, patients needing braces of any sort should be examined



HIP JOINT SPLINT.

at my office, in order to be accurately fitted, which is one-half toward the cure of the complaint; but, when impossible to travel from any cause, write full particulars, and instructions will be sent how to accurately take the necessary measurements at home.

Stiff Joints may result from rickets, scrofula, direct injuries, causing acute inflammation of the membranes, rheumatism, and the various diseases of the bones, therefore our treatment requires to be adapted according to the cause originating, but where of long standing, surgical treatment may be needed to relieve the contracted tendons, and support by light braces or mechanical appliances specially fitted.

Deformities.—In the relief and cure of all deformities, braces and mechanical appliances are to act as aids to nature in supporting the portions weakened by disease, while the cure can only be effected by first eradicating the cause—be it rickets, scrofula, rheumatism, inflammation of the bones, general debility and various other ailments weakening the muscles and joints.

Electricity for patients having deformities caused by partial paralysis stimulates the muscles, producing a healthy tone and reaction, and should be daily applied, but very weak at first, so as not to shock the affected nerves. Often, when combined with massage, it is still more beneficial.

Internal Medicines.—Preparations containing the various hypophosphites give the bones strength. Dr. S. C. Parsons' Blood Purifier will purify the blood. Rub the joints with Bone Oil, or take any of the receipts as classified by themselves, expressed meat juice, good Pilsner lager beer, and cod liver oil preparations, or by remedies for the classes affected, combined with

tonics and nerve foods, to enrich the blood and build up the system so as to enable nature to shake off the shackles of disease.

Cancer (Carcinoma.)—It is a malignant tumor, that is hard in its first stage and ulcerating in the second stage.

At first it is noticed as a small hard tumor that is movable and slow in

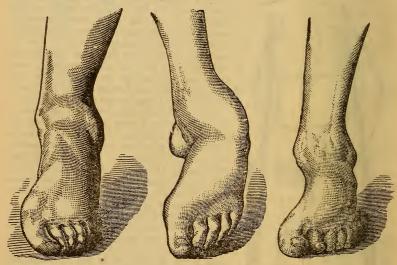
growth, but as it develops in size, it forms deep and superficial attachments, and at the same time, becomes painful and irregular in shape.

The pain is generally sharp and lancilating, also increased on pressure. Cancer is divided into five different varieties which may exist separately or in combination.

Scirrhus is hard, transparent and of grayish color, occurring more frequently in the breast.

Colloid.—Resembling glue or honey developed in the internal organs.

Encephaloid.—Soft and brain-like in appearance, frequently seen in the eye, brain, nose and testes, etc.



DEFORMITIES OF THE FEET AND ANKLE JOINT.

Melanoid.—Is either soft or hard, of dark color, occurring mostly on serous membranes.

Epithelial.—A variety developed upon the lips.

Cancer is a disease dreaded by all, affecting the face, stomach, breasts, and other portions of the body. The great thing is to keep the blood purified with good purifiers, have every portion diseased removed with the knife. People who are particular to always take blood medicines two or three times every year very seldom suffer from any form of cancer, as the disease has nothing to feed on.

Cancer of the tongue is first noticed by a simple sore tongue, that causes pain in swallowing, the saliva becomes abundant, flowing from the mouth or into the throat, causing an irritating cough. As the disease increases, the pains become more acute, darting through the eustachian tube into the ear; the discharges become offensive to smell, while the tongue is

greatly swollen, sometimes accompanied by enlargement of the glands of the neck, especially under the jaw.

Treatment.—The treatment in these cases should be to relieve pain, support the failing powers, afford the sufferer the means of sleep—as generally the nights are passed in misery, rendering large doses of opium or morphine necessary; the removal of the diseased parts when dead portions begin to slough off or suffocation is threatened, generally is attended by great relief, which is often craved a second and third time to obtain relief from its constant torture. The diet should be sustaining, having plenty of



SPLINT FOR DRAWING UP OF HEEL.



CANCER OF THE LIP.

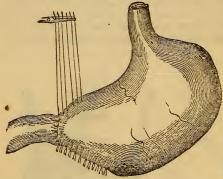
milk, cream, raw eggs, extracted meat juice, fine wines, fine whiskies, and everything that is nourishing in the liquid form, so as to prolong life.

Cancer of the Stomach.—Cancer of the stomach is rare before 40 and is one of the favorite locations of cancer, affecting the pyloric or gut end. The symptoms are burning pain in the back and stomach, especially after eating, which varies according to location, as when near the gullet it will be noticed shortly after and at the gut end about an hour later. When the food passes into the gut there is often belching of sour fluid, glairy mucous, fetid air, and blood having a coffee-ground appearance.

Treatment.—The difficulty of making positive the location and existence of the disease, so as to remove the growth and portion of the stomach, as shown in the accompanying illustrations, is self-evident, as very few persons are brave enough to allow the surgeon to open the abdomen and examine its contents, but prefer to wait a little longer, try another remedy or physician, until death relieves them from all sufferings. When the stomach is very irritable a milk diet with raw eggs and a little good whiskey is serviceable. If the eructations are fetid use charcoal finely powdered or charcoal biscuits. Cod liver oil preparations are often easily digested, but

the great medicine is opium or morphine taken as laudanum or in hypodermic injections of morphine, which relieves the pain and affords rest to the sufferer.

Cancer of the Breast.—There may exist for quite a period of time a cancerous growth in a dormant state, which is generally due to some injury

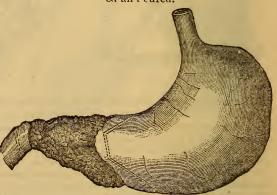


CANCER REMOVED, WITH STITCHES IN PLACE.

Cancer of the Womb.-This form of cancer generally exists a long time before it is discovered. unless the patient be under treatment for some other disease of the womb, and it is my experience that it more frequently occurs in women about 40 years of age, although in many cases when 30 and 35 years old, and subsequent to a tedious labor, often requiring the use of forceps, which seems to act upon the

not noticed or considered of sufficient importance when received to require any special attention, but after maybe months have elapsed she will notice sharp shooting pains and discover a hard swelling, like a tumor, which, as it increases, involves the whole breast, developing and extending to the glands under the arm.

The treatment is to have the tumor, when first noticed, removed by the knife, and cleanse the blood from all impurities by the Blood Purifier. See that all womb troubles are properly treated an 1 cured.



CANCER OF PYLORIC END OF STOMACH.

Dotted lines show where to cut.

womb the same as a blow does with the breast, for in the continued pressure of the child or violent use of forceps without regard to the curved axis of the pelvis, the tissues and muscles are so injured as to undergo a change and develop into a cancerous growth, which is noticed especially upon examination to be more fully developed in the anterior portion, caused by the tension of the forceps and resistance of the public bone, thus necessitating caution in the selection of the attending surgeon in every labor.

The treatment of cancerous growth of the womb should be removal as soon as noticed, if not too far developed, soothing and antiseptic injections, an abdominal supporter nicely fitted so as to remove all weight on the womb; opium or morphine when necessary, medicines enriching and purifying the blood, with a nourishing diet consisting of nice soups, extracts of meat juice, Bovinine—a condensed meat juice, fresh milk and cream, raw eggs, alcoholic stimulants, like Burgundy or sherry wine, good whiskey and Pilsner lager beer. I know of none purer or more nourishing than the beer that is brewed in Savannah, which, with its reasonable prices, is within the reach of all.

THE MALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.

ANATOMICAL DESCRIPTION.

I shall begin by a complete description of the male sexual organs, the desires, growth, development, influences of nature, stimulating their existence and in turn their's, as exerted upon the feelings, senses, emotions and

destinies of manhood and nature.

The male generative organs are placed partly within the body and partly without, the most essential being external, but all located in the region corresponding to the female organs. They consist of the testicles or organs secreting the male principle or semen, and are analogous to the ovaries. These two glandular bodies are placed after birth outside of the body in an envelope hanging from the pubic bone called the scrotum, and are composed of numerous blood vessels and seminal tubes, which have been estimated at over 60,000 in each testicle, and if placed in a stright line would

measure many hundreds, if not thousands of feet.

The testicles are composed of three kinds of tubes or vessels, which are arteries, veins and seminal tubes, together with numerous nerves, lymphatics or absorbents, the whole being connected by cellular substance or tissues, each one is connected to the body by what is termed the spermatic cord, a sort of sheath or tube about one-half inch in diameter, containing the arteries, nerves and lymphatics going to the testicles, while coming from it are the veins and vas defferens, which ascend into the abdomen through the spermatic cord, rising nearly as high as the top of the bladder, behind which it turns and begins to descend and meets two small organs called the seminal vesicles and becomes connected. From the seminal vesicles the semen passes down a small tube, known as the ejaculatory canal, which is attached to the bladder and joins immediately under it the prostate gland, and finally through some openings in this prostate gland it passes into the urethra and is ejected from the body.

As before stated there are usually two in number, the one on the right side being higher than the left, preventing them from being crushed when the limbs are crossed by sliding by one another. They generally weigh about one ounce, are about as large as a pigeon egg, although I have seen them as large as a hen egg and as small as marbles, and yet perfectly healthy and in no way difficult in sexual powers, which is important to re-

member, as many men hes tate about marrying when the testes are very small and yet their powers would be ample sufficient to produce large families.

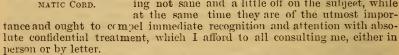
In a healthy state the muscles of the scrotum are usually contracted so as to draw the skin into folds and brace the testicles against the abdomen, while in great fatigue or debility they become relaxed, hang low and pull

upon the cord, which is a certain sign of ill health at any period of life, excepting in old people, when it becomes permanent, so one of the first indications of improvement in health will be the increase of mus-! cular strength in the scrotal muscles.

The ancients were acquainted with this physiological fact, as will be seen by inspecting their statuary, which accurately represent in their works of art the figures of all men of health and vigor, with the scrotum invariably drawn up to the abdomen, while those of old men and sufferers hang low or pendant.

All these parts can be developed, as cases have been known where the testes have grown after 25 years of age by medical treatment, arousing the sexual power, stimulating the nerves and muscles of the organs, changing the voice to a more manly tone, accompanied by an increase of the hair of the face and organs of generation. Of course the younger the least time will be required to be under treatment, but I have made some wonderful cures and changes in the future of men, now enjoying the comforts of a happy home, combined with good health and sexual vigor.

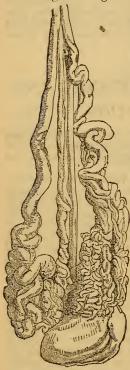
The testes are liable to many derangements, lack of development, lack of descent, and diseases causing impediments to marriage and alarm to a large number of men, both young and old, which with good reason on account of the delicacy and difficulty experienced in obtaining advice and treatment, especially in small towns and cities, where such cases would be considered by physicians THE TESTICLE AND SPER- as of no special importance, or as curiosities, being not sane and a little off on the subject, while



The Penis.—This is a sponge-like structure, admitting of a sudden influx of blood, rendering it capable of distension and erection, as well as a

sudd n collapse due to rapid evacuation.

The uses of the Penis are to convey the urine from the bladder and the semen to the female organs. It is variable in size, from \(\frac{1}{2} \) an inch to 6 inches in length and 1 to 11 inches in diameter, showing a vast difference in



MATIC CORD.

development, which are due to accidents of birth, scarlet fever, measles, accidental injuries, mumps, or scrofula, affecting most generally at first the testes, which in turn retard the growth of the penis, although consideration must always be taken of the childhood and surroundings at the time of puberty, which are often considered by some as matters to be shunned and entirely improper for those who wish distinction as powerful minds and leaders of society.

The development of the Penis and erectile powers originated in Asia, and has been practised in Europe for years, but as it requires a long period of time it can be commanded only by those who have plenty of time and money at their disposal; with those who are so situated as to have time and money, the gain is great and certainly worth all its costs, as many a man has been saved from suicide or insanity by these means, and many a home made a scene of happiness which was previously the abode of despair.

Some of the more common means are shampooning the genital and perineal muscles, warm baths, horseback exercise while using a suspensory, electricity by using electric belts and electric baths, nerve restoring and tonic medicines, and I know of none better than Dr. S. C. Parsons' Great Nerve Restorer, a nerve food I prepare with great care, especially for the nourishment and development of the generative organs of both sexes, which can be forwarded to any address upon receipt of price, with express charges paid by me. The diet should be generous and as nourishing as possible, with Burgandy wine for drink at the table, changed now and then to a small glass of cordial or whiskey with a little bitters.

The Semen and Animalcules.—The vivifying principle secreted for procreatior purposes by the male testes is a semi-fluid substance of a yellowish white color with a peculiar aromatic oder and saltish taste, containing the animalcules, called spermatozoa, so small that they can only be seen by the aid of the microscope, which are never found before puberty or in extreme old age, and in many cases of impotency, due to previous seminal losses, thus affording the key of barrenness, as it is the spermatozoa which impregnate the ovum or egg in the female and thus they form the commence-

ment of life.

Sexual Union.—It is a remarkable circumstance, and one which denotes how careful nature has been to ensure reproduction, that the young, at the proper age, experience sexual desires, although all knowledge concerning generation may have been withheld and absolute ignorance exist. Immediately after the eggs are ripened in the female ovary and the spermatozoa developed in the male testes the sexual impulse is mutually experienced,

with a desire to seek the society of each other.

There are many circumstances connected with each sex which tend to draw them together and make it attractive for each other, some of which consist of excitants of the senses, such as the smell, which in lower animals is strongly developed, as at the time of heat the female emits a peculiar odor, exciting the male and drawing him towards her by an irresistible impulse, and without which he has no desires. So the sense of smell is an important agent in the process, at least among the lower beings, and it operates in the higher orders of life in some instances more than is suspected.

In human beings the powers of reasoning and comparing, combined with the sight at that time of life, induce peculiar moral symphathies and intellectual requirements which we call attraction, and lead to endearing embraces and mutual caresses even before the sexual impulse is fully awakened, and these being about the mode by which the desires may be gratified and the peculiar sensibility of the parts relieved, it is probable the act of sexual union results in a state of nature more from moral sympathy and intellect than from the mere senses, although these undoubtedly operate to a great degree, especially sight and touch.

Experiments have shown that the generative organs of each sex, when they are fully developed, exercise a mutual influence upon each other, so that their contact can be distinguished from that of any other part, however similar. Thus it is easy to see from this how an accidental contact of these parts during a mere caress, would suggest a mutual adaptation and

lead to actual association.

Influence of the Mind over the Generative Organs.-It is not generally known to what extent the mind can exert its influence over the generative organs, but they can be of a most decided character, for not only can the desire be engendered or annihilated by mental impressions, in spite of all other conditions, but the actual growth or development of the organs themselves can be promoted or retarded, as I have known men who have never felt a sexual desire, whose organs were imperfectly developed until a late period, and then quite suddenly there were experienced the long-suppressed feelings, and the parts began to grow, all from the simple stimulus of seeing some person of the opposite sex who was specially adapted to make the proper impression upon the mind. These desires originate from a positive want, arising from organic action, the same as hunger arises from the want of food, and as soon as this want awakens the imagination, which often acts so forcibly as to increase the desire a thousand-fold, which is especially noticeable in cities, where there are so many causes to call forth the instincts, to be almost constantly denied.

The fact is, a certain impression must be made upon the mind before the mere animal feelings can be experienced, or the physical development occurs; or, in other words, they prove that with some persons there are only certain individuals of the opposite sex who can bring forth those feelings in them; and if they never meet with these individuals it is probable that such feelings will never be experienced or known, at least only to a slight degree, which is invaluable to remember, as it will often explain to us many of those distressing cases of indifference and dislike met with in hasty marriages, also useful in giving advice, particularly in those instances of

apparent impotence without any real deficiency.

It is not at all uncommon to find men perfectly organized in every respect, with vigorous minds and every other faculty in full play, but yet almost wholly destitute of sexual desire. It is true that in some cases the organs of generation are small or evidently inactive, but in others they are of full average development, healthy and active, so we can only account for the singular indifference exhibited by supposing that the part of the brain controlling the reproductive instinct has not sufficient power, or else that the proper object has not yet been presented to the senses, as before explained.

When the man exhausts most of his nervous energy in thinking, or in muscular exertion weakening his general health, the other functions, including the generative, must be proportionately weakened, as will be noticed

in instances of men in business undergoing severe losses, embarrassed by lack of capital, and in certain busy seasons of the year, when trade is more active and their minds consequently absorbed and anxious; again, certain feelings are also very influential over the generative functions, but only temporarily, or with particular persons, while some men have found themselves impotent merely from disgust or something that was unexpectedly displeasing; also often from fear of infection and timidity.

The only remedy for such an infirmity is constant association with one object in marriage, by which means a proper familiarity is induced, distrust is lost, confidence is restored, with perfect capabilities, which is always the case, for in every instance I have found marriage to effect a cure, though it might not be immediate, providing the system is well nourished and built up with appropriate remedies, such as the Great Nerve Restorer previously

described.

Influence of Drugs over the Sexual System —Those drugs exciting the sexual organs are called approdisiacs, which in various parts of the world are in great demand, but like all other stimulants, when taken in excess, the nervous system is overtaxed and the person becomes prematurely

old and shortens the period of life.

Cantharides, or Spanish flies, are popularly supposed to have an undoubted stimulating effect upon the sexual organs, producing a desire in a short time, which is with great difficulty controlled or gratified; but the contrary is the case, as cantharides have but little or no effect at all in that way, excepting when in doses sufficiently large so as to be poisonous, and then only act by producing inflammation not only of the external genitals but also the other organs, causing irritation of the bladder, suppression of the urine or inability to pass water, and sometimes it continues through the ureters to the kidneys, so that blood is passed and the organs so affected as to remain weak, sometimes for years. One of my patients procured some Spanish flies and invited a young lady to dinner, when on a public picnic, after spreading the powdered cantharides upon her meat. She suspected something was out of the way and refused the same, while he, to assure her that everything was as it should be, eat it all, only in a short time to have an incessant desire to urinate, followed by passing of blood, convulsions and a fit of sickness, confined to bed for about three weeks, with after-effects which lasted him for two years, when I lost trace of him.

Nitrate of potash or saltpetre, like all diuretics, stimulates the genital organs, but if taken in too large doses will produce inflammation, the same as

cantharides, and seminal emissions.

Ergot of rye is a valuable remedy, as it acts as a tonic to the tissues of the blood vessels, and when combined with other remedies is useful in impotence, spermatorrhea and seminal weakness.

Phosphorous is a great tonic and food to the sexual system when combined with other remedies, but should never be taken in its purity, and only when prescribed by a physician or in some chemical preparation.

Aromatics and Spices have a general stimulating effect, but their power varies greatly in different persons and under various circumstances. Their use in Eastern countries and harems is reported to have great stimulating powers. They are worn on the dress and oftentimes powdered and rubbed on the person. The formula is not given, as the composition is too

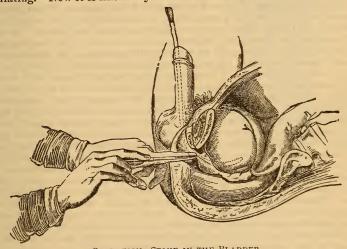
complex, and when all of the ingredients are not added—some being rare—it is of no use.

Aromatics, in some instances, act by their odors, which in very sensitive people, particularly in those in whom the sexual instinct is natural-



ly strong, causing excitement by the mere scent, that is noticeable in females inclined to hysteria, and men with a tendency to spermatorrhea. The sense of smell is one of our chief sources of pleasure, as it constitutes our taste for food, enjoyment of the perfumes of flowers, and as nature causes in the skin and glands various secretions of different odors, all of which for some special use, we can readily understand how it is the peculiar odor of the genital organs of one sex will excite those of the other sex, even when not visible or near.

Influence of Drink and Food over the Sexual Powers.—It is a great mistake to think that drink and food have little or no influence over the sexual powers. They are in fact powerful agents, both directly and indirectly. It is most essential to the preservation of those powers that the general health should be good, and that all derangements of the vital functions should be guarded against. When the health is impaired and the vital energies are low the sexual organs are sure to be weakened, more so than the others as a rule. Owing to their extensive sympathies also, they are sure to be affected by the diseases of all the other organs, and frequently this sympathetic injury becomes very serious. As the stomach exerts so great an influence over these organs, great care should be exercised as to the treatment of one's self to avoid dyspepsia, which, if long continued, is nearly always followed by weakened sexual power and desire; indigestive attacks will, for a time, produce similar effects. On the other hand, a good, sound, healthly stomach, with perfect digestion and nutrition, is highly conducive to sexual vigor and desire. We may proceed still further and prove that high living in nearly all cases goes very far to over-excite the genital organs, or, as has been said, "Gluttony leads to licentiousness." How often such truths are lost sight of in the education of children, many of whom are stimulated with an excess of rich food and exciting drinks till their passions over-The stomach exerting such a powerful influence over the generative organs we are to a great extent enabled to either increase or weaken their power. Different kinds of food act in opposition. Fish of all kinds, owing to the phosphorous they contain, are stimulating to those organs, Flesh meat is stimulating merely because it is nutritious, but it is a great mistake to suppose that it is of necessity more so than vegetables. Vegetables containing farinaceous or starchy substances, as the potato for instance, which, when of good quality, contains most of the essential properties the body requires. Most all aromatic vegetables have a stimulating effect, such as celery, parsnips, onions and asparagus; especially so have all seasoning herbs, such as mint, sage, pennyroyal and thyme. Condiments and spices have a still more powerful effect, especially the peppers and nutmeg. Mushrooms, truffles and olives exert a marked influence at times. The flesh of birds have little or no such qualities. Ducks and geese have. I believe, some strengthening properties. Persons eating freely of canvass back ducks when in season have been highly benefited when weakened by excess, probably partly from its own nature and partly from the wild celery on which it feeds. Turtle has the ascendancy, and with good reason has the reputation for exciting the generative organs. It is without doubt highly nutritious and is thought to contain some heating principle which specially affects those parts. When wishing to control excitement eat freely of vegetables, such as turnips, cabbage and squash. Fruits generally come under this category, particularly acid fruits. Tomatoes and Lima beans are a little so, but peas are not. Unbolted flour, or what is called wheaten bread, in any form is more stimulating than any other grain. The least stimulating is Indian meal. When we wish to produce an anaphrodisiac effect, Indian bread, mush, samp, hominy and rice should be used; sage, tapioca and arrowroot are more stimulating. Now it is known by all that a moderate use of alcoholic drinks



OPERATION-STONE IN THE BLADDER.

is extremely exciting, but if injudiciously used they soon become useless, as to any beneficial result, and prove injurious. Ale and porter are considered the best strengthening remedies; wine has a better effect than any other spirits. Neither wine or malt liquors of any kind should be used if desiring to keep the passions in check. Cordials highly spiced or nearly all of the tonics and bitters in vogue containing exciting condiments are most intensely so. Coffee is as nearly so as wine, and those troubled with nightly and involuntary emissions and desires should avoid it. Tea is different from coffee and should be used in such cases instead of coffee. Milk contains much nutrition and is a refreshing drink for those disposed to exciting dreams. In such cases cold water is vastly better, as hot fluids of any kind should be avoided, as they always excite the flow of urine, and more or less excite the sexual organs. Those not caring for cold water, with safety may freely use

soda, lemonade or mineral waters. Fatty meat is of no special benefit, but the outer part of good, juicy, rich beefsteak, well browned and aromatic with its seasoning is highly conducive of strength and desire, for with strength all the pleasures of life are doubly enhanced. One can not dwell too long on the benefits of a free use of fish in any form, such as crabs, oysters, lobsters, in fact the entire fish family all serve to contribute largely to stimulating and conducting the generative power. So all carefully concocted soups, clam broth, and oysters in any form are most desirable; also terrapin, which is equally so. The ancients were firm believers in the efficacy of a fish diet to produce stimulating effects and promote the most pleasing desires. It contributes largely to brain power as well. Over-tasked lawyers and men who use their brains constantly have been known to recuperate in a short time by resorting to some place where fresh fish each day could be obtained, insuring

a healthly state of brain and sexual power.

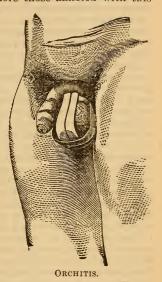
Consequences of the Abuses and Excesses of the Sexual Organs.-In persons who have little or no knowledge of the consequences following this abuse, these influences operate almost unchecked. In those who have knowledge the fear of the result operates more or less as a restraint. The desire is often so powerful as frequently to overcome all restraints and fears and the victim yields, impelled by a force from which he has neither the power nor the will to escape. These excesses are believed to produce, directly or indirectly, a large part of human suffering and disease—in fact, more than all other causes that can be enumerated. The majority only observe the most palpable of these vices, while the evident cause of all their misery is lost sight of as the true cause is overlooked From many causes which are not known, a majority of human beings indulge in this unnatural mode of gratification. The true reason for this deserves investigation, though unfortunately it has heretofore received but partial attention. All these desires and influences may be called human frailties and ascribed to diseases unherited, morbid development or excessive irritability of the generative organs, stimulating food and drink, and all those institutions opposed to nature's require-Many divines attribute it to the original sin, but the cultivated and enlightened student of human nature, as it really is, recognizes influences belonging to the organization, or objects and circumstances by which one is surrounded, and such influences often impel man to that course of conduct contrary to his reason, knowing the pain and misery it must entail. organs of both sexes are so extensive and complicated that the derangement often reaches remote parts of the system, assuming many different forms of disease, as is exemplified in the different stages and hereditary modifications of syphilitic poison, which extending, as is often the case, over several generations, are beginning to be more perfectly understood by medical au-The connections between the brain, nervous system and sexual organs are so nearly allied as to be of the greatest importance. Not only may the physical health be affected by peculiarities in the development and action of the sexual organs, but all their moral and mental tone and ability be influenced thereby. For the interest and welfare of society it is highly requisite even for its very existence that a standard of virtue should be upheld to praise, and all opposed to it condemned. Everyone is desirous of moral law to be maintained, and whatever favors of that order must be approved, and whatever militates to disapprove. We may often feel pity for

such as cannot control their desires instead of blaming or punishing them. The strict regulation of society must have for its end the general good of all mankind, and thus some are sacrificed to necessity. Crime and immorality are punishable the same in all. Some human beings from the peculiarity of their organization, from whatever cause, hereditary or otherwise, are impelled to seek this indulgence, others to avoid it, others to be indifferent, except at rare periods, so that under different circumstances the tempatation is varied to the magnitude of the desire. Therefore those afflicted with this

desire suffer more from social disapproval as the relative degrees of temptation and criminality cannot be distinguished, as it is impossible to compare the afflicted to those not so in order to judge them from an impartial view. As men become more experienced the ways and means of preventing evil will be more generally explained to the philosophic mind, which studies out the cause and effect and reasons not from passion, must look upon the criminal as a victim with pity and exonerate him with feelings of commiseration and charity, and endeavor to remove or modify such unfavorable causes and so prevent others following.

In many cases sexual abuses commence at a much earlier age than is supposed, and their injurious effects are much earlier perceptible; a precocious development or a tendency to preternatural excitement of the genital instinct is not uncommon, and from whatever cause the most injurious habits may be formed, even in extreme youth. It is generally supposed such manifestations never commence till the age of puberty. This is an error. They are frequently

observed while children are in infancy.



The great exciting and moving power in all organic and vital processes occur through the agency of the nervous power. Whether we move, think, eat, speak, digest, or whatever we do, every idea is eliminated by the stimulus of the great mysterious nervous fluid. If this nervous power, which is one of the most obvious principles of animal physiology, be deficient in any organ, that organ will work imperfectly. Any cause which tends to decrease the requisite amount of nervous energy in the system causes inefficient action, locally or generally, thus inducing premature disease and decay. healthy condition of the system so much nervous power is required, so much to think, to digest for muscular exercise and for all other organic exercises. In a healthy state there is enough for all. Many die from over-taxing these nervous forces, inluding dyspepsia, indigestion, debility and nervous prostration, by care not to exhaust more of the nervous power than properly should be expended; other functions receiving less than they naturally should do must be imperfectly performed. A few days of relaxation will not restore these exhausted nervous functions, but perfect rest and abstinence from neryous occupations and exerting influences must be resorted to before too late.

Some men imagine they can expend their nervous power in sexual excesses and that all other organic functions do not suffer in consequence, but they soon discover their error, and often too late to retrieve it. No other organic function requires more nervous power than the performance of the generative act, and it exhausts in a corresponding degree. In sexual excitement indulgence in either should be regulated by the proper laws of physiology. Weaknesses arising from this most injurious of all excesses result in evils of the most irremediable. In different conditions and periods of life different amounts of nervous force is required also to have it differently distributed. In youth there is an extra amount of nervous force required to increase or growth to perfect itself, and if it is not supplied the body becomes in consequence imperfectly formed; anything, therefore, which causes great nervous exhaustion is particularly hurtful in youth, and its evil effects are seen often in after life. This is the reason why sexual abuses are so very injurious in young persons and why the effect is so often irremediable. Many have their growth arrested in this way, and remain more or less dwarfed or weakly developed while in aftertimes the internal organs are imperfectly formed and in consequence always act imperfectly, thus causing a liability to disease, premature decay and untimely death. Every day such instances come under the notice of the observant physician, and in fact are everywhere to be met with. Few, however, understand these right. The physiological principles as above laid down will be able to explain them and to comprehend why our efforts to cure such evils so often fail. No matter in what form sexual abuses are practiced during youth the same consequences may be expected to follow, and the earlier the abuses are practiced the more serious they become in after life. There is nothing similar to the loss of semen. In later years there is an equal if not greater amount of nervous excitement and exhaustion, and for want of power thus wasted the system can not right itself. In the decline of life sexual abuses are extremely hurtful because of a less amount of nervous power eliminated, owing to decaying energy of the system, and anything that unduly exhausts it still further hastens the period of its final extinction. Many old men have experienced this to their cost in expending so much vital power in one imperfectly-performed sexual act, that would have answered for the ordinary purposes of existence three or four weeks.

It is only after the system has perfected its development and before it begins to decay that sexual indulgences can with impunity be practiced, excepting in the most prudent and careful manner. In the prime of life the e is more nervous power produced with a perfectly healthy acting body than is required to live with, so this surplus may be with safety expended in sexual indulgences. But even at this age if sickness makes an extra drain upon the nervous powers, if exhausting labors have to be performed, whether mental or bodily, the quantity produced will be lessened and sexual indul-

gences must accordingly be reduced.

These are the true principles which should regulate our sexual organs and conduct as intelligent human beings in these important matters, and just in proportion as they are understood and acted upon they will lessen many evils and diseases entailed through ignorance.

DISEASES OF MEN.

This includes the various disorders of the male generative organs, such as Clap, gonorrhæa, orchitis, epidydymitis, chancre, chancroid, stricture of the urethra, inflammation of the prostrate gland, balanitis, hydrocele and various others mentioned in their respective places.

GONORRHEA. (CLAP).—This is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the urethra, imparted by the female in sexual intercourse in consequence of being afflicted with either the leucorrhea, or whites, vaginal catarrh, vaginal ulceration, catarrh of the womb, ulceration of the womb or any muco purulent inflammation of the female generative organs.

It is developed from two to fourteen days after sexual association, and it will be readily seen that it is not a specific poison but an ordinary catarrhal discharge of the female generative organs which produces an acute inflamma-

tion of the mucous membrane in the male organ of generation.

It is also a mistake to suppose that any female infecting the male has gonorrhea, but she may receive the same from an affected male, or through the medium of borrowed syringes, or an unclean linen. We may therefore sum up gonorrhea as one of the most common complaints affecting the genito-urinary organs, is due to contagion and lack of cleanliness, which is characterized by a muco-purulent discharge, affecting the urethra, bladder, vagina, womb, kidneys, and testicles.

This disease in many instances is treated with indifference in consequence of its being considered as simple and local in character; but it certainly does infect the entire system, producing rheumatism, kidney troubles, and a general debility, which more than often the sufferer is never able to shake off, therefore it is of the utmost importance that is should be checked as speedily as possible, and after all traces have disappeared, that a few bottles of blood purifier be taken to cleanse the blood and body of all germs of the disease.

The complications are many and dangerous, and when once the disease is contracted, care should be taken to obtain immediate advice and attention. In the male a perfect fitting suspensory bandage should be worn during the day and the parts bathed as often as possible in hot or cold water, according to the relief afforded in each instance, as some require heat, others cold. Whenever possible, it is better to add a small quantity of sea salt (Ditman's) to the water.

Injections are very beneficial when not abused and used in a harsh manner, as they cleanse and soothe the parts when not too strong, which results in strictures, suppression of the urine and inflammation of the prostate gland or testes.

The diet is of great importance, as the strength must be preserved. So plenty of plain, substantial food, consisting of fresh fish, meats, vegetables, eggs, tea and milk should be used at regular hours, but all salt meats, highly

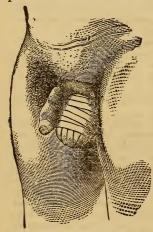
seasoned foods, cheese, beer, spirits of any kind are forbidden, or any food of any indigestible nature.

When the disease has passed into a gleet, the system must be built up by a nourishing diet, sea bathing or bathing in sea-salt (Ditman's) water, and, if inflicted with any form of scrofula, treated with my Blood Purifier and Vegetable Specific. When the testes are inflamed, in a majority of instances, pounded ice laid between cloths on the parts will relieve the inflammation, provided they are well supported by a perfect fitting suspensory bandage.

The suppression of urine is very painful, but when from acute inflammation, and not stricture, it is readily relieved by having a surgeon draw

the water with a catheter.

Strictures should be attended to as soon as discovered, and not allowed to run on from year to year, as they can not be cured in a few visits by any surgeon, and require time and patience. The parts should be kept clean, often washed, when possible, or bathed, and all violent exercise should be avoided, and as much rest taken in the recumbent position or lying down as possible.



STRAPPING THE TESTICLE IN ORCHITIS.

When first noticed, by a burning sensation, with the parts slightly inflamed, internal medicines should be taken at once to counteract the venereal poison retained in the system, from which I know of none better or more efficacious than Dr. S. C. Parson's Vegetable Specific, and if taken in teaspoonful doses every 3 hours, will, in most all cases, shorten the disease to a few days' duration.

Gonorrhea in the testicles is very painful, and generally due to an improper or too free use of the syringe with a strong injection, forcing the venereal poison into the testicles,

producing inflammation and swelling.

The treatment for inflammation and swelling of the testicles is rest in bed, with either ice cold or hot applications to the parts affected; using the urinal in bed, suspensory bag when walking about; and after all inflammation has subsided, great relief is experienced by strapping the entire scrotum with strips of adhesive plaster, as illustrated, and a suspensory bandage.

Injections are, without a doubt, when combined with internal medicines, of great benefit in gonorrhœa, but care should be taken not to force the fluid any distance up the urethra so as to carry the muco-purulent matter into the testicles or bladder. The ordinary glass or rubber svringe can be used, with some reliable injection already prepared, such as Reed's Rat Tail Injection, a pleasant and reliable preparation. (See advertisements).

GLEET. (BLENNORRHEA).—This is one of the results of a neglected or badly treated clap, or repeated attacks of the same in those of a scrofulous or debilitated nature. It is due to inflammation of the prostate gland, stricture in the urethra and often to a syphilitic ulcer in the canal of the urethra.

The discharge is usually white or transparent, but any irritation, such as sexual association, alcoholic stimulants, violent excercise or general debility will cause it to assume a yellow color and as contagious as at the

ouset.

Treatment.—This affection is often exceedingly difficult to cure, but if any sufferer will entrust his case to my care, the benefit to be derived from my medicine can be seen in a short time, as I have cured thousands while connected with the Skin and Venereal Department of the Eastern Dispensary of New York City, and in an office and consulting practice in various cities and countries.

It has been my experience, that some were cured by a few bottles of my Vegetable Specific in a very short time, when they were a proper suspensory bandage, but in other instances it has been necessary for them to take my Special Gleet mixture, which I put up at \$2.50 per bottle, and only sell two bottles at a time, so as to be sure that the disease is under control before passing an opinion on the merits of my remedy.

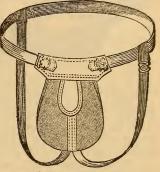
In cases due to a stricture of the urethra, it will of course be necessary to have that properly attended to, at the same time you

are taking the internal medicine.

The entire genito-urinary tract is affected by catarrhal inflammation, in my opinion, in the case of Gleet, therefore it requires internal remedies to act upon the entire tract, and if there be any scrofulous humor in the blood, the Blood Purifier should be taken in connection with the other remedies.

There are some persons who find a good injection of great service, such as the Rat Tail Injection, prepared by W. F. Reed, which bears a good reputation for reliability.

Those who wish to consult me by letter should, if possible, send me a sample of their



SUSPENSORY, \$1.50.

urine, according to directions for same, with express charges prepaid, and furnish me with a complete history of their case.

BLEEDING FROM THE URINARY ORGANS.—It is not a very common occurrence, but may take place as the result of external injuries received through a fall, bruise or blow, or it may be one of the symptoms of other diseases. It is also in many instances brought on as the result of a strain from jumping, riding horseback, lifting, etc.

HAEMATURIA simply denotes the presence of blood in the urine, which may exist in any quantity, indicating disease of some portion of the urinary organs. When present in small quantities it has a smoky tint, but if occurring in larger amounts the mixture has the appearance of thick, muddy coffee. It occurs in acute and chronic diseases of the kidney, from injury as by strains, blows, etc., stone in any portion of urinary tract, violent diurctics, such as turpentine or cantharides, fevers, strictures and the local application of chemicals.

If the urine and blood be intimately mixed, coming from the urethra as one fluid, the cause is in the bladder or kidney. If partially mixed it is derived from the neck of the kidney, bladder or prostrate gland. If due to urethral sources, occasioned by blows or injuries to the penis, chordee, rupture in sexual intercourse, passage of surgical instruments,

severe gonorrhea, stricture and malignant diseases, it generally issues from the urethra in a pure state.

In severe hemorrhages occurring in the kidney or bladder we have an exception where the urine and blood are not intimately mixed, as the blood

occurs in such large quantities.

Treatment.—I shall only mention the treatment necessary to check the bleeding but always recommend the patient to get at the cause, if possible, and endeavor to remove the same by adopting proper treatment, which will be noticed in its proper place. To check the bleeding prepare the following: Gallic acid 20 grains, glycerine 60 drops, aromatic sulphuric acid 15 drops, tincture of cinnamon 2 teaspoonsful, water 3 tablespoonsful. Mix and



take the whole at two doses, which repeat every three hours until the bleeding ceases. Absolute rest in a recumbent position is always beneficial, with appropriate remedies, according the cause producing, as it will be easily understood, when from fever or all acute inflammation of the kidney our attention should be devoted to the relief of those diseases, while if due to injuries or strictures in the urethra sur-

gical treatment is required.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER (ACUTE CYSTITIS).—The causes are numerous, resulting from injuries, such as urethral injections, blows, operations for stone, passing of sounds or eatheters, prolonged and instrumental labors, cantharides, strictures of the urethra, enlargement of the prostrate glands and various systemic fevers.

Symptoms.—If from any sudden injury the patient should be seized by a chill, followed by general fever, alternated with profuse perspiration, frequent desire to pass water, accompanied with pain in external organs of generation and rectum. There is tenderness of the abdomen over the bladder, the legs are drawn up to relax the muscles of the abdomen, the urine is high colored, which later on contains purulent matter, and if the disease is not checked by skillful surgical attendance death often results.

Treatment.—Our treatment should consist of perfect rest in bed, using the urinal so as to avoid all exertion, hot flaxseed or hot poultices to the abdomen over the bladder, hot flaunels wrung out of hot water, containing a small quantity of laudanum, warm applications to the feet, warm drinks or barley water, linseed tea or buchu leaves tea until the physician arrives to take charge of the case. It should also be remembered that the bowels require free evacuation by warm enemas, with a good bulb syringe, or a dose of calomel and soda, each 10 grains, as soon as the patient takes the bed, while if there be great pain a morphine or opium suppository placed in the rectum will afford relief until the doctor arrives.

CHRONIC CYSTITIS.—It is a chronic inflammation of the bladder and one of the most common of all urinary affections, since it is apt to complicate almost every other at one time or another. Its causes are numerous and varied, as upon the subsidence of the acute form of the inflammation a chronic condition may continue for several months, then all forms of obstruction to the exit of urine produce chronic cystitis, by confining the urine

until decomposition occurs, which is irritating to the mucous lining of the bladder; it is also noticed in similar conditions, resulting from paralysis of the bladder. If the urine be unduly acid or alkaline, loaded with deposits from the kidney, charged with irritating matters, foreign bodies, such as stone or tumors, these may excite the inflammation, also diseases of the rectum, such as piles, prolapsus and cancer; those of the uterus or womb through pressure in prolapsus, cancer, and the various uterine diseases.

Symptoms.—Whenever there is an increased frequency to urinate or pass water, accompanied by a mucous secretion, however small the amount, which is noticed as a whitish sediment or a semi-transparent, jelly-like substance, looking like the white of an egg or boiled starch, it denotes an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder or cystitis, which is secreting pus, a purulent matter, in its mildest form accompanied by the other symptoms in a lesser degree.

Treatment.—The urine, if alkaline or irritating, must not be permitted to remain, and if the bladder is unable to have complete contraction, or evacuation of its contents, it is better to introduce a double current catheter, and after the urine is withdrawn inject warm water with about a table-spoonful of solution of chlorinate of soda added to a quart, which will remove morbid deposits, cleanse and stimulate the lining membrane, at the same time remove all offensive odors. Over the pubic region of the abdomen a mustard plaster freshly made should be laid, or painting with tincture of iodine is very beneficial, and in the rectum night and morning a suppository of morphine or opium should be placed to relieve the pain.

Internally we find the most popular remedies to be infusions of buchu and uva ursi leaves, decoctions of couch grass, marsh mallow or Irish moss, barley water, slippery elm or linseed tea and gum arabic water. The diet should be light and generous, consisting of a variety of soups, extract of meat juice, and in the main the food should be liquid in form. I have treated a great many cases of inflammation of the bladder, and with success when my instructions were carried out. If any person suffering from this complaint wishes to place the case in my care the first thing necessary is to have the urine examined, according to the instructions given in the treatment of Bright's disease, which, if at a distance from my office, there should be a complete description of all symptoms attached to the bottle, with name and address plainly written.

Some cases of cystitis, due to an extension of gonorrheal inflammation, are relieved and cured in a comparatively short time by my Vegetable Specific; while there are others which seem to be more quickly benefited

by the special Gleet mixture.

When the urine is properly examined, it is not so difficult to decide upon the line of treatment necessary for a complete cure.

Balanitis.—This is an inflammation of the fore skin of the penis, which may exist as a simple swelling, due to irritation, whites or vaginal discharge, masturbation and venereal ulcers, which causes an infiltration of a serous fluid into the tissues of the fore skin and mucous membrane. When due to chancres or venereal ulcers the patient should always be careful to subdue the inflammation at least twice a day by cooling applications of ice, aqueous extracts of witch hazel or lead and opium wash.

If due to irritating vaginal discharges the parts should be bathed with a weak solution of medical soap and ice water-the drying powder, No. 6010, applied, and reduction affected as illustrated.

In some instances it is impossible to reduce the fore skin so that it will cover the head without resorting to the aid of the surgeon's knife, which is a simple operation, accompanied with but very little if any pain.

Phimosis.—This is the reverse condition of Balanitis, and one of the most common impediments to marriage or gratification in sexual association,

owing to the contraction of the prepuce or fore skin.

This deformity often exists at birth, so as to impede the flow of urine; in others it is the result of uncleanliness, venereal diseases, injuries or due to masturbation; in some it is greatly elongated and just sufficient to cover the glands in others.



REDUCTION OF BALANITIS.

Phimosis produces intense irritation in the spinal column in children, inflammation of the bladder, diseases of the kidneys and cancer of the penis in advanced cases.

Treatment. - There is no medical treatment for acquired or congenital Phimosis excepting to eitherstretch the prepuce. which has resulted successfully in a large number of cases whom I have treated at my office, or by performing the operation of circumcision.

Circumcision is often performed in severe cases of Balanitis in the adult, due to chancreroi-

dal ulcers, accompanied with great swelling, due to a serous infiltration of the tissues.

In children or adults having a serous infiltration on the fore skin, due to irritation and often adhesion of the mucous membrane to the head of the penis, known as Phimosis, it becomes necessary to perform circumcision, or cutting off a portion of the fore skin, and thus remove a cause of convulsions, spasms, irritability of the bladder, and many nervous diseases peculiar to children.

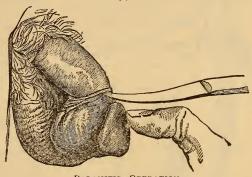
In all cases of balanitis, phimosis, gonorrhoea, or inflammation of the external organs of generation, Dr. S. C. Parsons' Medical Soap should be freely used to wash and bathe the parts, and when any drying or cooling powder is needed, No. 6010 will be found just the thing; or, if you prefer, use a good toilet powder.

IMPOTENCY. SPERMATORRHŒA.

Spermatorrhœa.—In the consideration of this disease, which is nothing more or less than a nervous debility terminating in a partial or complete paralysis of the functions of the sexual system, it is better understood as that which may be the blight of his manhood, home, happiness and career in life, resulting in epilepsy, insanity or impotency, and shunned as being of no account and an object of pity by both sexes, for men possess few powers more highly prized than those of virility, the essence of manhood.

The involuntary emission of semen without sexual association is the consequence of masturbation or venereal excesses, which results in robbing the blood and body of its richness and animating influence.

Seminal Emissions enfeeble the constitution, causes softening of the brain, paralysis, premature decay, impotency, consumption, insanity, and in some instances tumors are developed in the testes.



BALANITIS-OPERATION.

Varicocele, which is a dilatation of the veins of the spermatic cord, is often the result of prolonged spermatorrhœa.

Prostatorrhæa.—The prostate gland is liable to congestion and enlargement by masturbation and venereal excesses, and is known by an unnatural amount of its prostatic secretion, which is often mistaken for

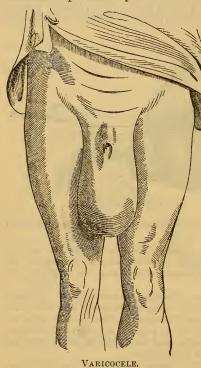
gleet or spermatorrhea.

Impotency.—The nerve centres, through masturbation, excessive sexual association, or venereal diseases, become morbidly sensitive and weakened, so that the erectile powers are diminished, the penis is weak at the root when erect, rendering it impossible to perform the act of copulation, or the erection being of such short duration and slow that sexual intercourse

becomes disgusting, instead of an act of gratification.

In others, the urethra may be morbidly sensitive in consequence of some stricture that during erection becomes spasmodically constricted, and the semen is discharged slowly back into the bladder, and as the excitement passes off the patient can feel a thick slime slowly ooze away from him. The only real way to treat impotency or spermatorrhea, is at first to carefully examine the urine and know the condition of the sexual organs by a chemical and microscopical analysis, which often demonstrates the cause of an apparently healthy husband's inability to cause his wife's conception, the existence of spermatozoa, prostatic and other secretions that denote nervons debility, and the treatment necessary for complete restoration to health.

Impotency or loss of sexual power, requires a treatment which will build and tone up the nerves supplying the sexual organs, as is found in my "Great Nerve Restorer," which in a majority of cases is all that is necessary, but there are patients who require the Electric Belt or electricity in some form, (see advertisements) and other remedies in combination with the Great Nerve Restorer that can only be determined after a urinary analysis or consultation in person or by letter.



Sexual Debility.—This is indicated by a dullness in intellect, delight in obscene stories, capricious appetite, coarse expression of the face, the eye is sunken, throat irritable, wakefulness at night, pains in the chest and lascivious thoughts and desires when alone; there is a desire to be alone and away from business; the head aches, with noises and roaring sounds in the ears; bright spots or flashes pass through the eyes, which may also be weak and failing in sight.

These are followed by itching and crawling sensations about the organs of generation; the skin often emits a rank odor; bowels are constipated and the patient becomes emaciated, dyspettic and ex-

cessively nervous.

Sleep has ceased to be refreshing, as nightmare, lacivious dreams and seminal emissions have become more frequent, which causes an irritation at the neck of the bladder; frequent desire to urinate, and a coldness in the testes and penis that terminates in a wasting in size as the disease progresses.

Sexual Debility is often noticed in men from thirty to forty

years of age who are unable to concentrate their thoughts, remember what they read, become suspicious of friends and all undertakings from lack of confidence in themselves, which often results in despondency, failures in business, and in many instances, suicide or some crime.

The sufferer when advanced is distinguished by the trembling of his hands, uncertain gait, irritable nature, and with some men an increase of

flesh with a bloated appearance.

Sexual Debility is often due to Spermatorrhea in married men, either as the result of former self abuse, or excessive indulgence of sexual association, and with them it is often overlooked until pretty well developed.

Treatment of Sexual Debility.—The first thing essential in the treatment of sexual debility, is to build up the nervous system by the "Great Nerve Restorer." Sleep in a well ventilated room; regular habits should be established; the body daily bathed with a sponge bath of sea salt (Ditman's) water; once or twice a week the patient should take a shower bath; the bowels should be kept freely open by Digestive Pills or Liver Regulator, and either use an Electric Battery or an Electric Belt (see advertisement) as may be preferred or found necessary.

The cure of Sexual Debility, Impotency and Spermatorrhea may seem a little slow, but it is certain if my directions are followed carefully and persistently without any such great expenditure of money, as patients

are generally led to believe.

I am constantly curing men suffering from loss of manhood, etc., and can always give any patient, after a consultation in person, or through letters, a definite idea as to the severity of their case, how long it will require to cure, and the amount of money necessary to be spent.

Masturbation—Onanism.—This is also known as self-abuse, or pollution, solitary indulgence or venereal debauchment, a habit that is often formed in early childhood and continued until the nervous-system is com-

pletely shattered, with the termination in an early death.

It may arise from premature development of the generative organs, from witless persons or nurses who quiet children by tickling their sexual organs, and often it is inherited as a sexual depravement from one of the

parent's venereal excesses about or prior to the time of conception.

From my experience, the habit of masturbation, when exhibited in its worst phases, can be traced in a majority of instances, in both the male and female, to venereal excesses, or lives of wantonness in one of the parents, which demonstrates the necessity of our living lives of morality and virtue.

The treatment is similar to that described in Spermatorrhœa and Sex-

ual Debility, the result of this pernicious habit.

Sterility means a total lack of reproductive principle, and must always be accompanied by impotence or inability to associate with the other sex, excepting in peculiar instances. A man may be impotent without being sterile, so absolute sterility is generally incurable, as it arises from destruction or disorganization of the testes, and the only way we can do any good is to first remove the cause and relieve the various symptoms as they appear by appropriate medicines, as when due to loss of erective power, lack of development of the organs, masturbation, nervous debility, nervous prostration, spermatorrhoea or seminal emissions; but when the passage of the urethra may open in the wrong place, obstructed by one or more strictures, the remains of an old gonorrhoea, or various deformities, operative measures should be resorted to, which under the treatment of a skillful surgeon can be safely performed with the result of insuring perfect performance of its peculiar functions.

Inability to Hold the Water —In childhood this is a very troublesome complaint, causing them to wet the bed in the middle of the night or towards early morning without awakening. Sometimes this occurs every night, or there is an interval of one night, but rarely more. In some children it is from want of management, such as neglecting to take up young children once during the long period, which is necessary to them for a night's rest, that with careful attention to diet and habits may be overcome, whilst in other cases no ordinary management succeeds and medical aid as required.

Treatment.—Innumerable remedies have been given with varied results, such as small doses of tincture of cunthariles, tincture of nux vomica or tincture of iron, which, if combined together, each 60 drops to 6 ounces of simple syrup, would make a very fine tonic. In my own experience I have found tincture of belladona, 30 drops, added to the other mixture, to act very nicely. The Great Iron Tonic, a great many mothers have told me, cured their children when everything else failed.

A blister over the sacrum or lower end of the backbone, just below the hip line, once a week, has a great effect on the nerves centering and branch-

ing off there.



Incontinence of Urine in the Adult —It is in a majority of cases

the result of a bladder distended by retained urine, stricture of the urethra, enlarged prostate, cystitis, stone or It happens paralysis. very rarely in the male that the urine runs off from the bladder as fast as it arrives there from the kidneys, while in the female true incontinence is more frequent, due to injuries to the short urethra, which has impaired or destroyed the sphincters action, such as use of instruments or sloughing from pressure on the parts in labor, over-de-

tention of the urethra in removing stone, etc., etc.

Treatment.—Where incontinence results, as occasionally happens from functional derangement, caused by debility from excesses, the cure will be effected by any means of tonic treatment, such as the Great Iron Tonic or Great Nerve Restorer, generous diet, cold sea bathing for at least 6 to 9 months with a complete restoration to health, which should be taken in not too cold an atmosphere, and here it is with pleasure I again recommend the fine beach of Tybee Island, a short distance from Savannah. Electricity should be taken about three times per week, having the operator careful to pass the current through the nerves supplying the genito urinary organs, now and then changing off to electric baths or electric massage, and wearing an Electric Belt night and day is of the utmost benefit.

Suppression of Urine, or inability to make water, is due to a stoppage caused by inflammation of the prostate gland which surrounds the neck of the bladder and end of the urethra, acting as a sort of valve and regulator of the bladder and the spermatic fluid, or from strictures of the urethra closed

by spasmodic action, due to irritation.

Relief is afforded by the surgeon passing a catheter of gum or silver and drawing off the water, after which a tea made of buchu leaves, is very beneficial, combining a small quantity of sweet spirits of nitre after the tea is

drawn, which can be freely drank of for several days afterwards.

Hydrocele.—This is an accumulation of water in the membranes of the testicle. It is always more successfully treated when attended to before becoming so large as to affect a large portion of the membranes of the testicle. It is noticed by one testicle being larger, quite hard, and when of sufficient size transparent to light held behind, so that you can look through the accumulated water, which is easily removed (as illustrated) by the surgeon, who will afterwards inject a solution of iodine into the cavity so as to produce an inflammation and absorption of all remaining fluids.

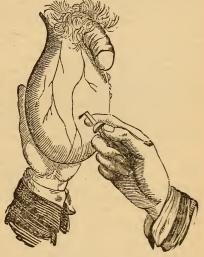
The patient having hydrocele should alaways wear a well-fitting suspensory, and medicine to act on the blood, either Dr. S. C. Parsons' Blood Purifier, any of the alteratives in the receipts, or reliable preparations known by them to be good.

The Prostate Gland.—It is a pale firm glandular body which surrounds the neck of the bladder and the urethra at its commencement. The glandular substance is composed of numerous glands opening into canals, which join and form about twenty excretory ducts opening upon the floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra.

The muscular tissue is in the form of circular bands, which are continuous with those of sphincter urinai of

the bladder and urethra.

The prostate gland is liable to many effections, in consequence of its lying between the bladder and urethra, the opening of the seminal



HYDROCELE.

vesicles and ejaculatory ducts. It will be readily seen that the prostate would be affected in all continued bladder troubles, all urethral inflammation and all sexual or nervous prostrations in consequence of its importance in the reproductive system.

Inflammations and Abscesses of the Prostate.—These are due to the pre-existence of urethral inflammation induced by stricture, gonorrhea, strong injections, passing of sounds, mechanical violence, cold or dampness

to the perineum, alcoholism and inordinate sexual excitement.

Symptoms.—The patient wishes to pass water frequently, which is done with pain, generally burning. There is a heaviness in the parts affected, pain in the back, loins, thigh, and penis, pains in relieving the bowels at stool, often producing piles, movements of the body become painful, also the sitting posture, suppression of urine often occurs and general fever accompanies

the foregoing symptoms until pus makes its appearance in the urine or externally opening as an abscess. It should be checked by local bleeding from the application of 20 to 30 leeches to the perineum, or cupping, by which means 6 to 8 ounces of blood should be drawn, after which, in either case, apply hot poultices constantly until all inflammation has commenced to subside. We should always pass up the rectum two or three times a day a suppository of morphine or opium to relieve the pain and parted resolution enlargement of the prostate gland.

One of the earliest signs is a diminution in the force with which the urine is ejected, time required to empty the bladder, while more effort is necessary with less relief. Upon rising in the morning, when the bladder is distended, the want occurs again in a few minutes, especially after the first effort, and in a course of time sleep is greatly disturbed by calls to pass water. A sense of fullness, weight and uneasiness about the pernieum or root of the penis is felt, which is referred to the neck of the bladder, and as the expulsive efforts to pass water become more frequent, irritation commences in the rectum and the contents of the bowels are frequently passed from the inability of the patient to retain the same. If the complaint continues unchecked inflammations in the urethra and bladder are liable to be induced, causing pains in the penis and testicles, which become tender and swollen, giving rise to imperfect erections, especially in the morning. In advanced stages the bladder is never emptied, only a portion of its contents being expelled at each act of urinating, hence in time when voluntary control is suspended by sleep the urine drains away to the great discomfort of the sufferer, the health deteriorates, there are occasional low fevers and other symtoms of cystitis.

Treatment.—I always advise the patient to learn to pass a catheternight and morning, which at first should be of gum, while later on, after becoming accustomed to its use, a pure silver is much better, on account of its cleanlness and more rapid evacuation of the bladder of its contents. The diet must be composed of easily disgested foods, not of hard substances, but soft or liquids. The meat juice may be freshly extracted from freshly boiled steak by the use of the meat press. Bovinine, a condensed meat juice, is also an excellent beef preparation, any of the numerous soups, all prepared for use in cans, are very refreshing, oat meal, corn starch, tapioca, &c. A moderate amount of stimulants in bladder troubles is very beneficial, especially gin, Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps being the best brand. I always advise it in preference to all others, as the effects of the gin are noticeable.

The clothing and habits should be such as to encourage a healthy action of the skin, dampness must be avoided or removed after exposure, especially from the feet, the lower limbs kept warm and dry, daily exercise, not too violent, bathing in sea salt water, afterwards briskly rubbed. It would not be amiss to refer the reader to the subject of "The Development of the Penis and Erectile Powers," as the same remedies modified would be of immense benefit in restoring tone and vitality to the sexual organs, and complete cures in patients have been made who were under my treatment by carefully following all my instructions.

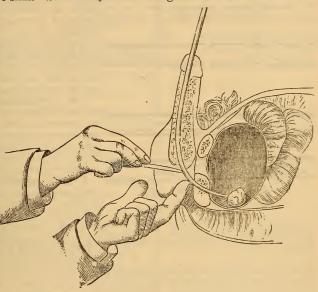
Stone in the Bladder.—It is a collection of urates, lithates, phosphates, etc., forming a strong substance, which increases in size by the decomposition of urine; also caused by debilitated blood and the presence

of a foreign body, and is detected by formation in the urine of crystals when

allowed to stand a short time.

The symptoms are extremely variable, often so slight as to be unnoticed, or on the other hand may be very severe, occurring with paroxysms of great agony. At first the pain is generally intermittent, occurring during and after urinating, which in children is so frequent and attended with irritation at the extremity of the penis that they endeavor to allay it by drawing the penis forward, giving rise to an elongated condition of the prepuce, or fore-skin. Stone may exist and grow to a considerable size

without any evidence, until some sudden exertion dislodges it from a fold or pocket in the as bladder, happened to a patient of mine while arranging some papers a closet, standing on a portable stepladder, which slipped, causing him to make unusual exertions at the time to save himself. only to be seized with acute pains over the pu-



STONE IN BLADDER.

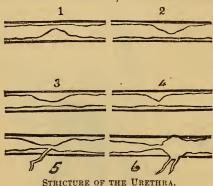
bic bone, and an intense desire to urinate in very small quantities. Upon my arrival I suspected there was something unusual, passed a silver catheter, hit the stone, that all of us heard, and which was subsequently removed.

In some patients, especially grown persons, there is a sense of bearing down at the rectum, with often and fruitless attempts to have a passage of the bowels; in others, more frequently in children and old men, the bowels move with faces passing at every act of urinating and resulting in prolapsus of the rectum.

Blood is not always present, but when occurring it generally takes place on expelling the last drop of urine which results from violent contraction of the bladder on the stone; it may also arise from sudden exertions, such as the jolting of a cart or carriage; the act of jumping, erections of the penis, copulation, seminal emissions, etc., all of which by rest and the recumbent position will speedily disappear.

The microscope comes to our aid in the treatment of diseases affecting the bladder, for by its means we are enabled to detect the pus globules when there is an inflammation of the mucous membrane or cystitis; in the various urinary deposits the crystals are clearly shown which form stone, or are the result of nervous prostration, so in all bladder troubles the urine should be examined; in fact, it is my opinion not a bad idea for every man in perfect health to have it examined once every twelve months and thus be on the safe side of prevention.

Directions for Urinary Analysis.—To have the urine examined by the microscope, purchase two 8-oz, bottles of nice clear white glass, that have never been used; fill one with urine passed previous to retiring, and



of Stricture, and 5 and 6 some of the more ing two stamps are enclosed. proper treatment.

the other the first thing upon rising in the morning; cork with new corks, carefully label each, bottle, and set in a cool place until shipped by express having them packed so as to prevent breakage.

The Treatment is medicines to dissolve the stone and build up the general health, and in obstinate cases operations have to be resorted to, as illustrated, and it is always better to be treated by a surgeon who understands the case.

I have repeatedly prescribed medicines which dissolved stones, when not too large, and any person suffering I will with pleasure au-Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 show the various forms swer all letters of inquiry, provid-

> Stricture of the Urethra.— The word stricture implies a con-

tracted condition or a certain amount of narrowing of the urinary canal, thus causing a diminution in the size or bore of the tube, in consequence of which the passage of the urine becomes tedious and difficult, and oftentimes impossible. Stricture is liable to be located in any portion of the canal, and is either spasmodic, inflammatory, or permanent in character. Spasmodic stricture often occurs after excesses in drinking, eating, exposure to cold or dampness and in persons of an irritable or nervous nature, being generally due to carelessness in not emptying the bladder when the desire was felt, intoxication, modesty or lack of opportunity to absent himself while in the company of ladies. Some persons, not thinking of the serious nature of the complaint, will often take various remedies for cramps in the stomach or abdomen, while the passage of a silk web catheter into the bladder would result in immediate relief.

Inflammatory stricture is due to the walls of the urethra becoming thickened by acute inflammation in the early stages of gonorrhea, and is generally located in prostatic portion of canal, so all that is required for immediate relief is hot poultices or hot water applied over the prostate gland, which is between the scrotum and anus.



THIS safe and reliable preparation always does the work, for

REID'S RAT-TAIL INJECTION

has been a watchword with all those who have been unfortunate to contract any Urethral discharge, in the eastern section of the state.

The fac simile of the label which is attached to every bottle, will enable all readers to be certain

of obtaining the genuine article. Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Rat-Tail, and if he does not have it

ADDRESS,

W. F. REID,

SAVANNAH, GA.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle.

Special agent for Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Bro's Base Ball Supplies.

All orders for Base Ball goods promptly filled at Mauufacturers' prices.



Is the greatest remedy for the Cure of all kinds of Sores, Old Standing Ulcers, Running Sores, Chancre Sores. Cures Quickly.

No Pain. No Odor. Clean and Neat.

===PRICE, \$1.00.

Mailed to any address upon receipt of price. Send 2 cents for a circular. Address,

The Palmetto Pharmacy Co.

Charleston, S. C.



YOUNG MAN'S FRIEND.

"A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed." Y. M. F. always proves a friend to those troubled with Gonorrhaa and Gleet. It cures when all other remedies fail. It cures quickly, without any danger of stricture. We guarantee it superior to any remedy for the cure of these diseases. Why make yourself sick when you can cure yourself without taking nauseous drugs. We send this valuable Positive Cure to any address upon receipt of \$1.00.

Permanent strictures are both dangerous and annoying, causing the life of many a man to be one of misery instead one of pleasure and happiness.

The Causes.—First and most common of all causes is gonorrhea. then chancres in the urethra, blows, bruising, lacerating or partly destroying the urethra, such as falls on some hard object, as across spars, scaffolding, ladders, chairs, gates, wheels, saddles, or on some sharp object, puncturing the perinæum, as in leaping over fences, breaking of earthenware vessels while sitting upon them, and violence in the use of sounds or surgical instruments are very frequent causes.

Injections, when improperly used, or composed of minerals and acids,

often produce some of the worst forms, and masturbation, when practised to an excess, induces the spasmodic variety, which in turn produces a chronic nervous contraction of the canal.

Symptoms.—Sometimes there is a slight discharge, pain is often felt behind the stricture at the time of urinating, the bladder is emptied oftener than previously, the stream is altered in form, becoming more or less flattened, perhaps it may be twisted, spurting, forked or even divided, which, as the stricture increases, the stream grows smaller, until in time the urine may issue only by drops.

In bad cases the patient can rarely empty the bladder APPEARANCE OF without visiting the closet, through his inability to prevent the escape of the contents of the rectum. At night NOTED. sometimes the urine passes away involuntary during the



STRICTURE IS DE-



THE STREAM WHEN RETARDED BY STRICTURE.

unconsciousness of sleep, the patient loses flesh and strength, looks anxious and careworn, complains of pains in the back and loins, the urine constantly dripping, excoriates the skin, stains the clothes and renders him offensive to all associates.

Many men suffer with stricture for a long time without any knowledge, accounting for the dribbling or smaller stream to debility of sexual organs, but whenever the stream has the cork-screw or twisted appearance as shown in the illustrations, it is an invariable sign of stricture. important symptom should not be overlooked, that is sometimes noticed during sexual association, the patient feels that instead of the semen passing away from him at the moment of emission it will gradually ooze out for one or several moments, and in some cases I have known it to pass

back into the bladder.

Treatment.—The essential thing in the cure of all strictures of the urethra is dilution, until the natural size of the canal has been restored by the means of sounds made of steel, graduated dilators, bougies, and in many

instances cutting by means of the concealed knife.

The urethra requires great care in the passage of sounds and catheters on account of the extreme liability to rupture the lining membrane, injure the prostatic portion, prostate gland, create false passages in the urethra, which are more common than is supposed and exceedingly difficult to overcome in the treatment of strictures, as will be easily understood by studying the illustrations as shown on page 50, so as not to result in fistulous openings or infiltration in the tissues of the penis.

The French bougie is invariably the best to use in all cases of close strictures, as their extreme flexibility enables them to traverse the urethra without pain or discomfort to the patient, and sometimes where solid or

steel instruments can not be passed.

When much time is required in passing the bougie or sound, the patient should be in a recumbent position or lie down with the knees half raised, head and shoulders elevated and all muscular efforts should be relaxed, so as to remove all resistance to the surgeon's instrument, while in extreme cases I often place them under the influence of chloroform or ether to shorten the time and facilitate the passage of the bougie.

Urethrotome.—It is an instrument having a concealed knife, which, after it passes the stricture can be made to project by the surgeon and divide the stricture when he draws the urethrotome past the constricted portion, afterwards the knife being reconcealed no part of the urethra is injured and

a full-sized sound can be introduced without any difficulty.



SYPHILITIC CHANCRES.

Urethral Dilators.—They are bougies, sounds and mechanical contrivances which dilate at the will and discretion of the surgeon, some of which act by a screw and dial attachment. indicating the smallest dilation, and it has been my good fortune to cure a vast number of cases

of stricture in its worst forms with these dilators, combined with other medicines, and all those noticing any of the symptoms of stricture I would advise a careful examination, and if necessary, a few dilations before the constrictions are thoroughly organized.

All those wishing my advice or treatment in cases of stricture should be particular to specify all peculiarities they have noticed in connection with the case, and if possible give the cause and length of time afflicted, also state

what treatment they have underwent.

Syphilis (first I will briefly describe, afterwards more fully explain to those interested in it,) originates first as a local disease by contagion, and lack of cleanliness; passes through the various stages until it permeates the entire system. Syphilis in its first stage, exists as a chancre on the organs of generation, requiring energetic treatment, such as being cauterized by nitric acid, washed with Dr. S. C. Parsons' Medical Soap, carefully dried with lint, Dr. S. C. Parsons' Healing Salve applied by day, or when exercising, and a drying powder (No. 6010) which I prepare, at 50 cents per box, for the night, will dry up almost any chancre in 10 to 15 days when all instructions are persistently carried out, which also means that Dr. S. C. Parsons' Blood Purifier be taken in full doses to act upon all poison retained in the system, and thus prevent the termination as illustrated, where the penis is partially eaten away.

When syphilis is allowed to permeate the entire system, by improper treatment, it often attacks and eats away the bones of the nose,

which can be restored by an operation, as illustrated.

Syphilis in all its stages and forms, I cure with Dr. S. C. Parsons' Blood Purifier, which is not unpleasant to take, and at the same time thorough in eradicating all blood and skin humors or poisons.



THE NOSE EATEN AWAY.

of the urethra, the mouth or any portion of mucous membrane exposed to its virulent poison. When on the surface of the glans penis or outer surface of the penis it is quite easy to detect the disease in time to prescribe remedies, which if persistently taken as directed will cut short its duration and any unpleasant after effects, but if located in the urethra, the first symptoms may be as a simple gonorrhea, which is readily checked by appropriate medicines, although not cured, and resulting in a gleet. The true cause on examination by the speculum being revealed as a chancre or sore in the urethra, requires a change of internal treatment from gonorhæa to syphilitic, with healing washes or injections, carefully clean

Syphilis does not make its appearance until several days have elapsed from the date of exposure to infection, which varies from two to six weeks, and in some instances as long as three months will elapse. It is first noticed as a simple pimple containing a small quantity of matter, or a reddening of the skin, becoming hard, but finally breaking down into a sore with sharp edges, difficult to heal and generally inducing the formation of a bubo, through the absorption of the venereal poison by the lymphatic or white blood vessels.

These original sores or ulcers are often exceedingly difficult to detect, being located on the fold of mucous membrane or glans penis, which is the under surface of the fore-skin, near the body of the penis and inside

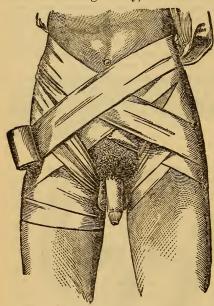


FLAPS FOR A NEW NOSE.

sing the urethra by the use of a proper syringe. Hereditary syphilis and syphilitic contagion by the mouth covers a vast field of infection, the majority

of whom are innocent sufferers.

Syphilis in the infant may be hereditary or acquired, the hereditary being transferred by the mother during pregnancy while suffering from it in the constitutional form. She either supplies a vitiated ovum, or her blood contaminates the elements of nutrition furnished to the child prior to birth, or the taint is derived from the diseased semen of the father, the mother continuing healthy, unless she becomes infected by the poisoned feetus.



BANDAGE FOR GROINS.

In acquired infantile syphilis the delicate skin of the infant becomes infected by inoculable matter on the genitals of the mother at the time of birth, or in impure matter used in vaccination.

When through contagion by the mouth the child may receive it by sucking the breast of a syphilitic nurse, while she may become infected in a like manner from the child. Persons have become infected by communication with each other,

as I will illustrate.

A young woman had an eruption, which she indignantly denied the result of any illicit exposure. The throat was sore, on the tongue was a raised hard lump, with the glands under the jaw enlarged, but no enlargement of those in either groin, with the hymen perfect, denoted the truth of her statement. Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that she had been in the habit of using the same spoons after the servant,

who was known and treated for secondary syphilis, with ulcerations in the mouth and throat, thus denoting the mode of entrance in this case, as indi-

cated by the persistent swelling on the tongue.

A young man about to be married, discovered a well-marked circular swelling, slightly ulcerated, accompanied by enlargement of the glands under the jaw, causing some pain in swallowing. After trying several gargles, he consulted me, expecting to be cured in a short time and prior to his marriage. After closely examining the affected parts I suspected their syphilitic origin, which he maintained as impossible, but upon closer questioning he admitted he might have caught the disease from the lips of a woman, who subsequently was proven to have suffered from a well-developed case.

Another instance is where three young men were rooming together. One contracted the disease, which, with improper medical treatment, developed, until there were ulcerations in the throat, mouth, and constitutional symptoms, causing fever, debility and iritis in one eye, so as to confine him to his room. During the confinement he used the pipes of his room-mates, and in a short time they consulted me for sore throat and erup-

tions, which they could not account for in any way.

Persons or races of people whose blood contains the poison as hereditary will always have syphilis in a modified form, when contracted from fresh infections, and it is my opinion that climatic surroundings have a great influence in its development, warm climates being more favorable to its relief, in consequence of the glands of the skin being more open, aid nature in its efforts to excrete or expel the poison from the blood through its innumerable pores or openings, which is proven by the eruptions on its surface, while in cold climates the pores of the skin being closed and unable to eliminate the specific poison it is retained in the blood and system, developing the worst forms of the disease.

In a consulting practice extending over a period of years in both cold and warm climates, and thousands of cases, I have invariably noticed the worst cases occurred in the months when the temperature was low, and in a cold climate, combined with a condition of the system or disease, which resisted the specific effect of medicines to an almost uncontrolable extent, while those treated in warm climates the disease seems to be milder in its virulency, more amenable to treatment and of shorter duration, and illustrates why so many are benefitted by hot baths, furnished at sanatariums, such as Turkish or Russian, or those received at the various mineral springs, supplied by nature, which open the pores and glands of the skin and aid the rapid elimination of the retained poisons.

In some districts of Portugal, Germany and Russia, according to medical authorities, there are communities which are exempt from infection of the virulent forms of syphilis on account of its general diffusion and existence in a hereditary form, which is noticed in the colored population of Central America and in some portions of the South, where it is treated with indifference and as an ordinary sore, and in many cases coming under my observation the system, aided by favorable climatic surroundings, seemed to adapt itself to the disease, for they certainly did not possess the pecuniary

means for any extensive medical treatment.

Constitutional syphilis manifests itself at the beginning by a considerable amount of systemic disturbance. We find fever, lassitude, mental depression, severe headache and sleeplessness, pains in the limbs and joints, skin of a sallow hue if greatly debilitated, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and swelling of the feet, all accompanied by various skin eruptions, generally of a reddish coppery color, having a scurf or scale renewed as often as it is shed, with a tendency to ulcerate.

These patches of eruptions are often among the earliest of the constitutional affections, appearing on the vulva, perineum and about the anus in the female, those in men are seen around the anus, prepuce, scrotum, thighs, etc., and may appear on individuals who have never had any primary sore in this manner. A man who has suffered from a chancre is treated by his physician, apparently cured, and told that it was a simple sore, there is no danger and gets married. A few months afterward his wife has numerous excrescences in the genital organs, swellings of the glands of the groin, ulcerations in the throat, and finally a characteristic eruption on the body, yet the husband has had no fresh disease, considered himself a cured man, but unfortunately his constitution had never been freed from the

poison ingrafted prior to marriage.

Longer intervals may elapse than the one just mentioned, as I will illus-A man advanced in years and had a grown up family, but in his younger days, prior to marriage, had a variety of venereal affections, from which he considered himself apparently cured, although he did think there were a few traces of blood disease in his system. When one of his daughters was about seventeen years of age she had an eruption on the skin, which was cured by a blood purifier. One of the sons frequently exposed himself to contagion, but never became infected in any form; after a time he married, some months afterward his wife had an eruption which yielded to syphilitic treatment. A short time elapsed and the son had an eruption, exactly resembling that of his wife. He was also treated by the blood puri-



OPERATION FOR VARICO-CELE BY MEANS OF OB-LITERATION.

fier and cured. Last of all another daughter had an eruption on the chest, which was similar to the eruption of the mother's soon after her marriage, thus demonstrating the necessity of having the blood thoroughly cleansed of the syphilitic virus by a reliable blood purifier, and the length of time syphilis may be retained in the system and in full possession of its infecting powers.

Bubos are abscesses due to gonorrhœa, syphilis, or the chancre, a sore on the penis of the male or labia of the female, and should be treated in the manner just mentioned; and after being opened, properly syringed, treated with healing salve, and

bandaged as illustrated.

Goitre is a tumor of the Thyroid gland, requiring blood medicine, such as Dr. S. C. Parsons' Blood Purifier, or any of the alteratives in the receipts, to be taken constantly for several months,

rubbing outside every night with simple ointment three parts, and compound

iodine ointment one part, thoroughly mixed.

Scrofulous Tumors.—I have cured hundreds and hundreds of just such cases with Dr. S. C. Parsons' Blood Purifier; and all that is required is a little patience, as it takes several months to make a complete cure. In some instances it is better to aid nature by removing the accumulated matter encysted in the form of tumor.

Orchitis.—(Inflammation of the Testicles).—This is usually caused by the extension of the inflammation, resulting from prolonged cases of gonorrhea, the use of strong injections, mumps, injuries due to violence and syphilis. The left testicle is most usually the one affected, and is at-

tended with more or less pain, fever and swelling.

The testicle becomes so heavy that it is weight to carry it, and usually the walls or skin of the scrotum is also inflamed, and it feels as hard

as a stone.

JACK



HIS is a well-known preparation that has been used with unfailing success in Ogelthorpe County, Georgia, for the past several years.

It is safe and reliable, and always does the work in Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Clap, Running Reins, and all inflammations of the urethra.

It is impossible to attach the innumerable recommendations I have in my possession, of its true worth, but one bottle will convince any purchaser of its real merit.

It will not stain or soil the linen, and should always be used according to the directions, which accompany every bottle.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of the "JACK," and if he does not have it, address

M. G. LITTLE,

Price \$1.00 per Bottle.

Crawford, Ga.



Blood.

C. Alterative has cured Constitutional Syphilis where prominent physicians had given the patient up to die. We have hundreds of testimonials from physicians and others testifying to its merit, they are in our book "A Treatise on Diseases of the Blood," which will be sent free on application to any address.

A. B. C. Alterative is sold by druggists at \$1.00 per bottle, or 6 for \$5.00, or will be sent by express on receipt of price.

Made by

A. B. C. Chemical Co. P. O. Box 921. RICHMOND.VA.

WE ASK YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION TO Syrup Hypophosphites Compound, P. L. & CO.,

which affords the means of administration of its valuable constituents in a reliable and convenient form.

It is tonic and stimulating in its properties, and by assisting assimilation, is nutritive

in its effects.

It specially commends itself in Tuberculosis, Chronic Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility and Diseases resulting from weakness and nervous prostration, especially in females.

It is not necessary to speak of the great merit possessed by the Hypophosphites in this class of diseases, as the medical profession fully recognize their worth. We only offer a preparation of the Hypophosphites, which we think will commend itself to you, upon examination. Each fluid ounc

nuid ounce conta	111S					
Hypophosphite	Potassium,				$1\frac{1}{2}$	gr.
	Calcium,				1	gr.
"	Strychnine,				1-16	gr.
	Iron,				$1\frac{1}{2}$	gr.
"	Quinine,			•	1/2	gr.
6.6	Manganaga				7	ar

We give to the Medical Profession our assurance that every care is exercised in its manufacture, and only the best and most reliable chemicals used. It is a Neutral Syrup, free from acids or alkali. It will not precipitate or deposit. The price is so low that the medicine can be used by all.

Price, 50 Cents and \$1.00 per Bottle. PURCELL, LADD & CO., Wholesale Druggists, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Treatment.—The patient should remain at home in bed lying on the back, the testicles supported by two or three towels folded together, forming a cushion, and applications of either pounded ice or hot poultices, should be used according to the relief afforded.

The local treatment should be continued night and day until he is able to get about, and then it should be continued at night, and the testicles supported by a good heavy suspensory which will sustain the weight and

afford the relief.

The continuance of internal remedies should be followed by the patient, and if none have been taken, the vegetable specific ought to be given in teaspoonful doses every three hours, for its resolving effect upon the inflammatory condition will be noticed in a very short period of time, as its action is specific in itself in all inflammations arising throughout the genito urinary tract.

As injections so often cause stricture and orchitis, it is always best to select those known to be reliable, and from information considered reliable I can recommend Mr. W. F. Reed's Rat Tail Injection as something that can

be depended upon. Ask your druggist for it, or write for a bottle.

Varicocele in the Scrotum is a common affection, due to an enlargement of the veins, which feel like a bunch of worms when not supported by a well-fitting suspensory, and causes the scrotum or bag to grow large and hang low along the side of the leg. The treatment consists in obliteration of the veins by means of the twisted silk or wire as shown in the illustration, or in wearing a well-fitting suspensory, having the system well built up with iron tonics, good wines and liquors (see advertisements). When so large as to be burdensome, consult a good surgeon and have the veins removed before the pressure ruins the usefulness and vitality of the testicle, which it surely does when produced especially by excessive venery, cohabitation, or secret indulgences, such as masturbation, etc.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The Skin is the largest single excretory organ of the body, and the health of the individual largely depends upon the proper performance of its functions. It is only necessary to examine the skin over the end of one of the fingers with a good pocket lens to become convinced it must have some great function to fulfil. If, now, a section be made perpendicular to the surface, and examined under a high power of the microscope, this structure will be resolved into many different elements. One of the first things noticed is the great number of minute tubes, about one-four-hundredths of an inch in diameter, twisted into coils in the deeper parts, extending through the entire thickness of the skin, and opening on the surface as seen in cut. On some parts of the body there are as many as 2,700 in each square inch; and it has been estimated that the total number of sweat glands in the human body amounts to several millions. If all these coiled tubes could be unrayeled, their entire length would measure about two and a half miles. Physiologists state that when the skin acts in a healthy manner there are over two pounds, or pints, of fluid given off by these glands every twenty-



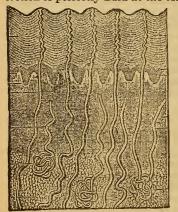
THE UNIVERSAL BATH.

four hours. It is now more readily understood how we can so easily "catch cold" from chilling this vast excreting surface, and throwing all this excretion back into the body. The importance of keeping the openings of these glands on the surface clear and free, therefore, cannot be over-estimated. Proper bathing and friction are positively

necessary, that the channels for this vast amount of fluid may not be clogged, for "a perfectly active skin means a great deal toward a perfectly active general system." Besides these, there are other glands, which are of especial importance, as some of the most annoying diseases of the skin have their seat in them. We refer to the glands found in connection with the hair-follicles. The secretion from these glands is of an oily nature, and if the skin be healthy this sessen with a Pocket Lens. cretion is perfectly fluid at the temperature



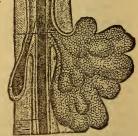
seen with a Pocket Lens.



Sweat Glands from the Palm of the Hand. The Coiled Glands in the afford its expendeeper parts are not shown.

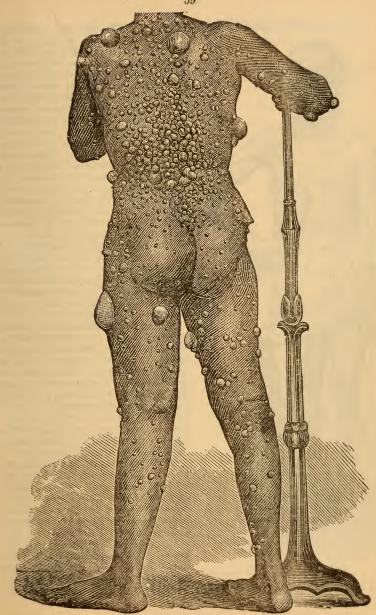
of the body. If, however, the openings of the glands become clogged, from neglected bathing, their work is thrown on other organs of the body, the skin becomes dry and hard, and slow disease follows. From this very brief account it is clearly shown that a neglected skin means endangered health, while an active, healthy skin means a great deal toward an active, healthy general sys-It must follow, therefore, that an unhealthy skin bears a close relation to such affections as Bright's disease, dyspepsia,

rheumatism and the long list of internal inflammatory com-While plaints. it is true that every house cannot sive bath room. and while the



Gland on one side and a smaller Gland on the other. Opening into the Hair Sac.

simple sponge bath is far from satisfactory, yet now that efficient, cheap and durable portable baths, both light and compact, are extensively advertised for sale, there is no excuse for neglect of Portion of a Hair in its Follithis important law of nature. Every house, surely every home, should have its bath, in health invaluable, in sickness indispensable.



OLLUSCUM FIBROMA.

It is impracticable to enumerate all the individual cases of



MOLLUSCUM FIBROMA.

disease benefited by bathing, but in addition to those previously mentioned there are those of local inflammations, fevers, congestions, spasms, colic, torpidity and various chronic affections of the liver, kidneys, and general organs of digestion, deranged menstruation, diseases of the lungs and air passages—as croup, catarrh, asthma, and many forms of skin diseases, injuries and diseases of joints, etc. Bathing does not directly nourish the tissues, and therefore cannot take the place of tonics, either in diet or medicine, but it acts more by helping to restore and maintain in a healthy state the functions of the eliminative organs, the organs that secrete, and excrete or throw off, and especially that great eliminator—the skin—and thus promote digestion and assimilation, and give nervous tranquility and a sort of equipoise, even to balancing of the whole system.

Molluscum Fibroma are fleshy tumors, caused by debility both of the skin and constitution in scrofulous and ill-fed persons. I show three illustrations. The first, the back view of a negro; second and third, front and back view of a white man in the very worst form; which in negroes generally affects the Scrotum in the male and the Labia in the female, developing into tumors weighing a great many pounds.

The treatment is to remove the tumors with the knife, or scissors, washing the wound with a solution of nitrate of silver. Internal medicines, take either of the following remedies: Cod Liver Oil preparations, Syrup Iodide of Iron, Syrup of the Hypophosphites Compound, Dr. S. C. Parsons' Blood Purifier and Great Iron Tonic, expressed Meat Juice, good Pilsner Lager Beer, Sher-

ry, Whisky, and a good, generous diet, bathing the body daily with my Medical Soap, or sea salt water.

ECZEMATOUS AFFECTIONS.

This constitutes one of the most important divisions of skin diseases, the prominent characteristics of which are itching and eruption of a progressive nature, passing through the various stages of development from simple redness, thickening of the cuticle, to a peeling off of the outer layers which is known as desouamative.

This Eczematous division includes eczema, psoriasis impetigo, pityriasis, gutta rosacea lichen, scabies, and itch, all of which are more or less similar in their symptoms, consequently require consideration in

accordance.

Eczema.—(Humid Tetter, Running Seall, Salt Rheum, or Prickly Heat). This disorder of the skin causes it to become more vascular or redder, and develop small pimples or vessicles from which a watery lymph exudes, accompanied by an itching or smarting in the portion affected.

After the lymph or watery fluid begins to exude, the skin becomes detached, there are incrustations or scabs formed, which gradually dry up when the disease has a tendency to pass off and separates into little scales, under which a new skin is

formed.

Varieties of Eczema.—When accompanied by an abundance of pimples or vesicles, containing a watery fluid, it is termed eczema resiculosum, or papulosum; when of the pustular form, the pimples containing matter, eczema pustulosum; when characterized by the formation of scales, eczema squamosum; when on the lips, eczema labiorum; when peculiar to infants or children, eczema infantile, and so the varieties are



MOLLUSCUM FIBROMA.

quite numerous, as the entire body is liable to suffer from an attack which is characterized by the portion on which it is located.

Eczema is often due to constitutional derangement or debility, violent mental or physical excitement, hereditary transmission, scrofulous condition, impure air or improper clothing, abnormal condition of the secretive organs and any derangement having a tendency to diminish the nutri-

tive powers of the body.

Treatment.—The treatment of eczema requires both local and internal medication; therefore, for the blood, the first thing to be done is to purify it, for which there is nothing better than Dr. S. C. Parsons' Blood Purifier, although some may prefer syrup iodide of iron, while in cases of debility tone your system up with good food, liquors, soups, the various table delicacies especially made to tempt the appetite of the invalid; mineral springs in the mountains, drinking and bathing in the water, surf baths at the sea-shore, all of which tend to improve the general health.

Local Treatment.—First, thoroughly cleanse the parts affected by washing with either Dr. S. C. Parsons' Medical Soap, white castile soap, juniper tar soap, or sulphur soap, then dry all moisture by soft lint and use the toilet or drying powders recommended in soft corns, or either Dr. S. C. Parsons' Healing Salve or Skin Ointment; some prefer oxide of zinc or carbolic

acid ointment.

PSORIASIS—SCALY TETTER.

This is the worst form of eczema and scaly tetter, appearing on the folds and crooks of the joints, the backs and palms of the hands; the arms, leg, and more especially the buttocks.

The patient has a constant itching sensation, causing the affected portion to be rubbed, and in some instances I have had patients scratch or peel off layers of scales as large as those of a small fish and present them-

selves at my office covered with blood and viscious sticky fluid.

It is usually confined to various portions of the body and often confounded, when diffused over the entire surface, with *Lepra* (lepra alphos) or white leprosy; but it may be distinguished from lepra by its itching and symptoms from the gradual development, all of which are amenable to treatment at any stage; while leprosy is first noticed as a white spot, devoid

of the sense of feeling, no itching, as it is practically incurable.

It has been my good fortune to attend a large number of patients affected with scaly tetter, all of which, I am proud to state—that followed my directions—were practically cured, and to those who may be interested in such cases, I should be pleased to show them, at my office, life-size colored illustrations of Psoriasis in its various forms, which is a curable disease when my instructions are faithfully carried out in connection with the Blood Purifier and Skin Ointment.

Treatment.—In severe cases it is necessary to use the Green Soap according to the directions of attending physician, so as to remove the scales; afterwards take a hot bath sufficient in length to produce a copious flow of perspiration and relieve the skin of all secretions. Now either use the Healing Salve or Skin Ointment, the latter in small quantities on the worst spots and the Healing Salve on the other portions of the body. When the scales are removed the Medical Soap is all that is required, and should be in the hot baths that are necessary at least three or four times every week, so as to

keep the glands of the skin open and in a condition to eliminate the retained poisons. The Blood Purifier should be taken constantly for several weeks in connection with the Great Iron Tonic or Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites, and if the digestion be poor the stomach should not be overloaded, but food administered in the form of concentrated beef extracts and the various soups specially prepared. (See receipts and advertisements.)

Exercise.—It is of no use for the patient afflicted, that is confined to an office or sedentary life, to continue such a condition, as this disease requires the debilitated system to receive plenty of out-door exercise and fresh

air to instill new vigor into the blood.

Climate.—I always advise all patients suffering from any skin disease to reside at least nine months of the year in the warm southern climate, as it is nature's greatest ally in the treatment of its worst forms of diseases. All that is necessary for the sufferer of any skin disease is to simply study the anatomy of the sweat glands and the amount of fluids excreted during the 24 hours, to see that with the pores closed from debility, and a constant low temperature, it is obsolutely impossible for the glands to free themselves of their diseased and retained secretions, excepting in a warm climate.

PITYRIASIS—(DANDRUFF OR BRANNY TETTER.)

This is a mild form of Psoriasis distinguished by an absence of swelling or inflammation, with a formation of smaller scales having the appearance of fine bran.

Dandruff is very annoying, and at the same time serious if not

checked, in its destruction of the hair.

The Treatment is, thoroughly cleanse the hair twice a week by washing with either a little ammonia and water, Dr. S. C. Parsons' Medical Soap, juniper tar soap, or sulphur soap; then rinse out all soap and dry with a good towel; after which rub in either Dr. S. C. Parsons' Skin Ointment, ambrosial hair tonic, as made in the receipts, or any good hair preparation, and a final cure will be made, resulting in a new and fine growth of hair.

Baldness of the head is the result of neglect or improper treatment of Pityriasis, and as my Skin Ointment, in connection with the Medical Soap, has cured a large number of cases, it will certainly do no harm to try a few bottles and watch the result. In using the Skin Ointment a small amount applied every day is more beneficial than a large amount in a few

applications.

IMPETIGO. CRUSTED OR WET TETTER.

This is an inflammation of the skin, breaking out in small pustules or pimples, containing matter, which form crusts, and when not attended to properly produces a rawness of the skin, which may occur on the head, face,

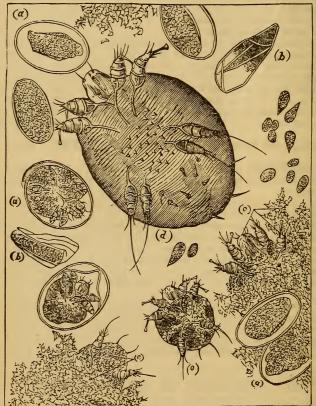
hands, limbs, or any part of the body.

The causes of crusted tetter or scale are errors in diet, impure air, general debility and a scrofulous condition of the system. In some persons the pus gradually dries up, forming an amber colored crust which falls off, leaving the skin slightly inflamed and without a scar.

Treatment.—Internally use the Blood Purifier until several bottles are taken, while externally use the Medical Soap and Skin Ointment.

GUTTA ROSACEA. ACNE OR ROSY DROP.

This is a disorder of the secretion and development of the tissues forming the skin, which is characterized by a heat, itching, throbbing and



a, a, a, eggs of Acarus in various stages of development; b, b, fator or Kief-egg shells; c, c, fragments of Acari; d, Female Acarus; l, lavoe, fer's Liver Spethelittle oval or irregular-shaped masses are supposed to be excre-cific. Use the ment.

Medical Soan

and Skin Ointment externally and improve the general health.

Scabies—(Itch.)—This is one of the most common varieties of skin affections, which is characterized by itching, eruption of pimples or vesicles

formation the of pustules containing serous lymph that exudes if the cuticle is broken and forms a crust or scab. When appearing in persons of intemperate habits or regular drinkers, it is known as rum blossom. which often is developed such an extent as to seriously disfigure the features.

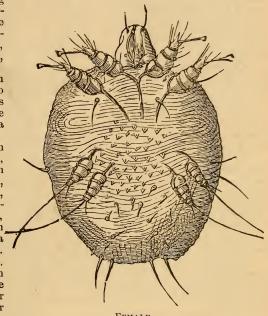
Treatment. -The blood should be purified by the Blood Purifier if due to scrofula or retained impurities, but if due to a congested condition of the liver it would be well to take several bottles of Liver Regulator or Kief-Medical Soap and a profuse scaliness of the skin, due to animalculi or little parasites known as acari scabiei.

Parasites are small animals which live upon, in or under the skin,

and cause the following diseases: Ringworm, barbers' itch, pimples on the face, acne or grubs, baldness, bricklayers' itch, itch, dandruff, scabies, lice, crabs, etc., etc.

These Parasites vary in size from those visible to the naked eye to others requiring the aid of the microscope. I exhibit a few illustrations.

The Treatment in all eruptions of the skin, caused by parasites, such as ringworm, barbers' itch, pimples on the face, acne, baldness, itch, dandruff, scabies, crabs, etc., first, cleanliness in clothing, bathing in sea salt water, or with Dr. S. C. Parsons' Medical Soap. carefully drying the skin afterwards, greasing the body or spots with either Sulphur Ointment, Tar Ointment, or Dr. S. C.

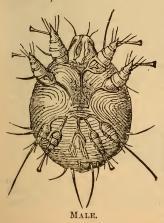


FEMALE.

Parsons' Skin Ointment. Some prefer a strong Tea of Lark Spur, or a weak solution of Corrosive Sublimate. No matter what treatment you begin with, do not give it up after one or two applications, as often it requires several weeks of patience and perseverence.

Scabies.—The minute animal acari scabiei burrows in the skin, thus producing the eruption, constantly itching when warm, and especially at night when heated under the bed clothes. The parts usually affected are the joints, limbs, genital organs and the back, but in persons of vigorous constitution they multiply with great rapidity and infect the entire body.

Scabies is communicated by contact or articles of clothing; therefore is not confined



to any age, sex or condition in life, although persons addicted to uncleanli-

ness are more liable to become infected.

Treatment.—The great thing in the treatment of scabies is the cleanliness of person and clothing, which requires frequent changes; the body should be washed night and morning with Medical Soap or sea salt (Ditman's) water and the spots of eruption receive the Skin Ointment by carefully rubbing it in small quantities, and in a few days the affection will entirely disappear. The Skin Ointment I have never known to fail to cure an eruption of scabies when properly applied.

Constitutional Treatment.—The blood and retained secretions of the body and skin should be eliminated by the Blood Purifier and restore the system to health and mental vigor, which is requisite in persons worn

out with prolonged cases of skin affections.

Baldness of the head requires the same treatment as for Parasites; and in addition have the hair thoroughly washed or shampooed and dried every two or three days, after which apply some good tonic, or hair prepa-

ration already prepared. (See receipts and advertisements.)

As baldness is due to several diseases, such as alopecia areata, herpes, acari scabiei, eczema, and tetter, the patient should attend to the internal treatment, so necessary to success through the beneficial action received by glands and tissues composing the skin; therefore I would advise all those who desire to receive the full benefits to be derived from the use of the Skin Ointment to use the Blood Purifier in connection.

Blanching of the hair in spots, or entirely, is caused by sickness, grief, etc., the only remedy being the use of some reliable hair dye to restore the spots, but when the entire head is affected, my advice is, let it alone.

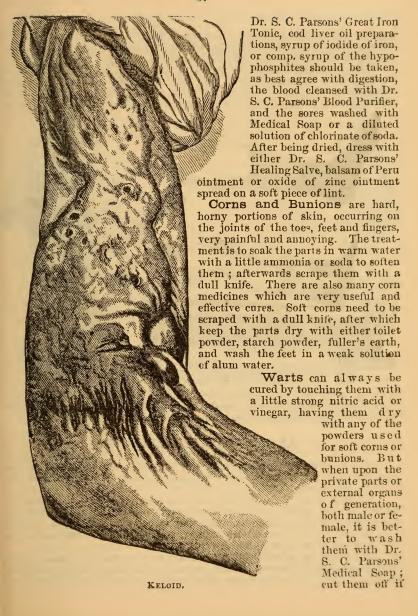
Keloid is a growth in the skin, reddish in color, streaked with white lines, resembling cancerous affections in pain, hardness, and return after removal when the smallest portion is left after an operation. It affects the female most, and locates on the arms, shoulder blade, the breast and middle of the chest.

The Treatment is removal by the knife or caustics, internal medicines, Dr. S. C. Parsons' Blood Purifier, syrup iodide iron, small and continued doses iodide of potash, or any of the alterative mixtures of the receipts.

Freckles vary in color, in accordance with the complexion of the individual, due to exposure of the skin to strong light, combined with heat.

Liver spots are caused by a nervous debility of the skin, digestive organs and the blood, whose treatment consists in regulation and stimulation of the skin and digestive organs by internal medicines, such as Dr. S. C. Parsons' Liver Regulator, or his Great Iron Tonic, small doses of dilute phosphoric acid, or dilute nitro muriatic acid, keeping the bowels freely open by some reliable mineral water. Externally for both Freckles and Liver Spots, wash the body and skin with carbolic or juniper tar soap every day (some prefer Dr. S. C. Parsons' Medical Soap,) after which rub the body dry and apply one of the following: A solution of corrosive sublimate, gr. 2 to ounce of water, yellow wash, borax, gr. 5 to ounce of water, Dr. S. C. Parsons' Skin Ointment, sulphur ointment, etc., etc.

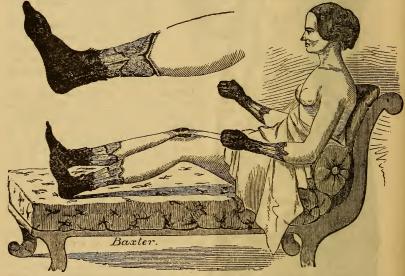
Lupus is very destructive when in the ulcerated form, attacking the nose, face and extremities, and the system must be built up with good whiskey, Burgundy wine, sherry, lager beer, or expressed meat juice. Either



possible with a pair of seissors and touch with nitric acid, and then use some of the various toilet or drying powders. I have a prescription (a pow-

der, No. 6010), very fine in such cases. Price 50 cents per box.

Diseases of the Nails generally arise from bruises, splinters of wood, pressure by boots or shoes, etc. The treatment consists in having a free opening, when on the fingers, and removing the portion injured; in the skin, when the toes are the seat of disease, they are known as ingrowing nails.



Both toes and fingers are painful, and should be frequently washed with Dr. S. C. Parsons' Medical Soap, carefully dried afterwards, and any of the toilet or drying powders may be used, as recommended for soft corns.

ALPHOUS AFFECTIONS.

This word alphos signifies white, and the white eruptions to which the skin is liable vary from one or two inches in diameter to those scattered

over the entire body.

Alphos most frequently makes its appearance upon the elbows or knees; it may consist of a simple tubercle or occur in large clusters forming patches, covered with scales which vary in color and thickness that in time fall off, leaving a smooth red surface, which gradually returns to the natural color of the skin.

The cold of winter has a tendency to develop the disease, which indicates the plan of treatment to be pursued; a residence during the cold months in a warm climate, sea bathing, such as afforded at Tybee Island,

washing the body with Medical Soap, using the Skin Ointment and pro-

longed use of the Blood Purifier.

Leucoderma, or White Skin, is a partial or entire deprivation of color of the skin. Where partial it is noticed in spots or large patches, as in illustrations, and when entire the person is known as an Albino, with white hair and skin and eyes sort of pinkish, and so sensitive as to be unable to bear

strong light. In Albinos there is no cure, all that is required being good, generous diet, with iron tonics, etc., etc. When in spots, good, generous diet, oatmeal, best liquors, lager beer, meat juice, iron tonics, Dr. S. C. Parsons' Blood Purifier and electricity.

Chicken Pox, Varicella, or Water Pox.—This disease affects children and occasionally adults, has but slight constitutional disturbance, and is therefore not a dangerous affection. It is accompanied by fever and an eruption of small vesicles, which appear on the second and third day after the attack and are filled with water, which last but a few days (six or seven) if treated with a little catnip tea, small doses of Dr. S. C. Parsons' Liver Regulator or Blood Purifier, washing the body with either sulphur, juniper tar or Medical Soap, and sprinkling powdered oxide of zinc, fuller's earth or powdered starch over the The diet should be of expressed meat juice, varieties of soups, oatmeal and liquid foods.

Frost Bites and Chilblains.—At LEUCODERMA. first, if frozen, rub the parts with snow

LEUCODERMA.

or ice, and when circulation is established apply a little starch powder or a stimulating liniment, according to the case. I can recommend Dr. S. C. Parsons' Bone Oil, but those preferring other remedies will find them in the receipts.

Moles in the skin are formed by an excess of color pigment, combined with a thickening of the skin. It is always better to have these re-

moved by the knife, as they are liable to develop into a cancer.

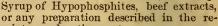
Erythema.—This is a coloration of the skin which may be permanent for a length of time, or transient like the flush of the cheek when caused by emotion.

When permanent Erythema papulosum there is a slight elevation of the skin, accompanied by heat, itching and the formation of red pimples or

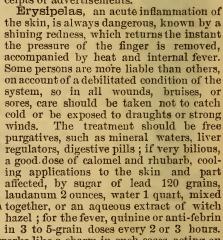
pustules which dry up and pass off in minute scales.

Another form is Erythema nodosum, a variety which affects that portion exposed to the sun and is characterized by a large swelling lasting four or five days that is attended by nausea, fever and melancholia; thus denoting a disordered state of the nervous system unable to withstand the effects of intense or prolonged heat. If due to debility, especially of the blood vessels, it presents itself as Erythema haemorrhagica or pupura haemorrhagica, a condition which is characterized by an effusion of blood into the tissues of the skin, denoting general debility of both the nervous system and blood vessels.

Treatment.—All Erythemas require local cooling applications (see receipts) and constitutional remedies adapted to the cause producing, but in all instances the blood should be purified and the glands and tissue of the skin receive the beneficial effects produced by the Blood Purifier, and if the system requires strengthening remedies use the Great Iron Tonic, the Comp.



ceipts or advertisements.





BURN CONTRACTIONS.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic works like a charm in such cases, acting on

the fever and system at the same time.

Burns and scalds should always be attended to as soon as possible by covering the parts with equal portions of linseed oil and lime water on a piece of lint, well saturated, until all the fire and inflammation has disappeared. Afterwards Dr. S. C. Parsons' Bone Oil is very fine to stimulate the new skin. Always keep the sufferer quiet with paregoric or laudanum, the bowels free, and if there be too much excitability of the nerves give frequent doses of antimigraine.

URTICARIA (NETTLE RASH OR HIVES.)

This is a transient affection of the skin indicated by a strong burning, itching sensation, accompanied by white blotches and often pustules. *Hives* may be either acute or chronic, and in a majority of instances arises from a disordered condition of the stomach or mucous mem-

branes of the digestive tract, nervous debility, gout, rheumatism and a scrof-

ulous condition.

Treatment.—To relieve the itching the skin should be bathed with Medical Soap or warm water and a little baking soda, the bowels opened by Digestive Pills, Liver Regulator, or Kieffer's Liver Specific, or any preparation that may be preferred in the receipts, the blood purified and the skin assisted by the Blood Purifier, the nerves and general system built up by the Great Iron Tonic, the Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites, or any good Tonic, such as Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic.

Pemphigus.—This disease is characterized by an eruption of bright red color, which in a few hours develops into vesicles containing a transparent fluid, that in a short time becomes opaque and escapes, to be suc-

ceeded by a vellow scab.

It is caused by debilitated state of the blood and requires a treatment of sponge baths of warm water and a little baking soda or Medical Soap and the affected parts moistened by applications of the Healing Salve.

Internally use the Blood Purifier and Great Iron Tonic for some

little time until the blood is fully purified.

SCALD HEAD OR FAVUS.

This disease is due to a perverted growth of the hair roots from nutritive debility, which results in an eruption of large flattened pustules, with an irregular edge; it is mostly confined to children and generally affects the scalp, although it often extends over the neck and a portion of the face.

Treatment.—The hair should be closely shaved and the head thoroughly washed with the Medical Soap; afterwards, previous to going to bed, apply the Skin Ointment or any mentioned in the receipts or advertise-

ments.

The blood should be purified and the skin glands be stimulated by the Blood Purifier, in combination with hot baths to keep the pores open.

TINEA SYCOSIS. (BARBER'S ITCH.)

This is confined to the portion of the face covered by the beard, which is due to an inflammation of the hair roots (follicles) that causes an eruption of small pustules which exude watery matter sufficient to form small crusts; all of which is due to the small parasite, microsporon mentagraphytes.

Treatment,—I have never failed to cure any case that has faithfully used my Medical Soap and Skin Ointment, and to restore the tissues of the

skin use the Blood Purifier.

Itch.—The skin is liable to become the home of the parasite, which is communicated by contact or articles of clothing. It is believed by some that they originate spontaneously on the body when the system is debilitated, through scurvy, dysentery or old age; but one thing is certain, if the body be properly bathed twice a day with Medical Soap or an infusion made from the plant or seed of the lark spur, it will completely eradicate every parasite with which it comes in contact.

Crabs.—This parasite confines itself to the hairy portion surrounding the genital organs, and in prolonged cases they are found under the arms and folds of the joints; it causes intense itching as it burrows under the skin, producing pustules and scabs, and if not attended to becomes a disagreeable affection.

The treatment usually adopted, both for lice on the head and crabs affecting the genital organs, is the ordinary Blue or Mercurial Ointment well rubbed in; but as it has a tendency to salivation with some persons, I would advise the Medical Soap and Skin Ointment or infusion of lark spur.

Rupia is an affection similar to Pemphigus, but differing in having a vesicle as large as a chestnut that contains a fluid which forms a yellowish

brown crust. It is treated in the same manner as Pemphigus.



Herpes.—The three general forms of this skin disorder are Herpes-Zoster, or Shingles, when it encircles one-half of the body; Herpes Phlyctoenodes, the small round vesicles found irregularly over all portions of the body, such as the face, neck, breast, generative organs, etc., to be accompanied by offensive excretions; Herpes circinatus or Ring-worm, an eruption of small vesicles that appear in a circular form. It is not contagious; is caused by changes of temperature, violent emotions, excessive exertion, irritation of the skin and a general debility of the system.

Herpes is a neuralgic affection, accompan-

ied by an eruption of small pimples emitting a watery fluid, which break, form a scab, dry up and pass away. Herpes attacks all parts of the body. When on the side, it is known as shingles; on the lips, as fever blisters; and in other portions there is no common name. When it attacks the external organs of generation in male or female it is very painful and requires the same treatment as in shingles and all forms of herpes, which is washing the parts with medical or castile soap, carefully drying with lint, having the bowels open with liver regulators or digestive pills, and when very painful, small doses of laudanum or antimigraine; oxide of zinc ointment is very cooling; the No. 6010 powder mentioned in warts, or any toilet powder, you will find excellent to dry up the pimples.

Prurigo is a nervous affection of the skin due to a vitiated condition of the blood and nervous system, causing it to be common in those greatly debilitated, addicted to intemperate habits, unwholesome food and unclean-

liness.

It is characterized by an eruption of pimples and an intense burning, itching sensation, causing the patient to scratch and irritate the skin, which becomes covered with thin black scabs.

Prurigo Senilis is the more severe form and occurs chiefly in old age. Prurigo Vulgaris is the mild form, and to allay the itching the parts should be bathed with Medical Soap, or take sulphate of soda 1 dram, glycerine 1 ounce, aqueous extract of witch hazel 3 ounces, and use as a wash three times a day.

The Healing Salve should be applied after bathing, and in cases when

the organs of generation are affected I should advise the Pile Ointment as a

soothing application.

The system requires the cleansing effect of the Blood Purifier, and if at all debilitated combine with the Blood Purifier the Great Iron Tonic, or any good preparation you may prefer in the receipts or advertisements.

BOILS. FURNUCULUS.

Boils are small abscesses in the inner layer of the skin, occurring on all parts of the body, very painful, and when followed as an eruption become very debilitating. The treatment consists of poultices before and after having them lanced, always being careful never to squeeze them after being opened by the knife, in consequence of the liability of their turning into a carbuncle.

The blood needs to be purified and cleansed by the Blood Purifier, otherwise the retained and vitiated secretions may continue to form more boils, or produce other glandular enlargements, and eventually abscesses at

various places.

CARBUNCLE. ANTHRAX.

Carbuncles are practically large boils, at all times dangerous, especially when on the back of the neck, backbone or over net works of arteries and veins, as the fever and pain, combined with long continuance requisite to separation of the slough, is liable to excite erysipelas and brain fever, which end in death.

My treatment is to purify the blood with Dr. S. C. Parsons' Blood Purifier, enrich it with the great Iron Tonic, stimulate with either fine wines, like Burgundy, sherry, good whisky, brandy, Pilsner lager beer, which quenches the thirst and at the same time stimulates. The food should consist of nice soups, crackers, expressed meat juice from freshly broiled steak by Osborne's Meat Juice Press, which are sold at \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$3.50, making them within the reach of all, and a wonderful invention, for instead of the sufferer, all worn out with fever and pain, having to chew and digest all parts of the meat, the main and nutritious portions are pressed out fresh at any moment with the original flavor of the broiled steak.

ACNE. STONE POCK.

This is a small pimple that appears on various parts of the face, which leads to no particular evil results; save that it is unpleasant, slightly

painful and disfigures the complexion.

It afflicts the young and robust of both sexes, and is due to too great an indulgence in animal food; neglect of out-door exercise; neglect of bathing the body; indulgence of solitary vices, which is due to strong passions that are inherited.

Treatment.—The general health must be attended to, have plenty of exercise, daily bathing with Medical Soap and a course of the Blood Purifier will relieve the body and glands of the skin of excrementitious substances and restore the complexion completely.

COMEDONES. (GRUBS.)

These are known also as Black Worms, and are due to a retention of sebaceous matter surrounding the hair follicles.

They appear in great numbers in persons who are of a nervous temperament and of slow circulation or low vitality.

The treatment consists in stimulating baths, such as the hot. Turkish, Russian, or any form that may be preferred, provided the pores of the skin are opened and the sweat glands are active.

The balance of the treatment is the same as described for acne, for if

grubs are not attended to they develop into acne.

Baths and Bathing.—In the treatment of all skin diseases and for general health, cleansing the skin, opening the pores and glands, is ever and always beneficial. There are portable bath tubs and those stationary, and when neither are at command, use an ordinary wash tub, with a nice piece of sponge, with some surf bathing at the various seashore resorts, is very beneficial; and I know of no safer or finer beach than that of Tybee Island, a short distance from Savannah. To those who cannot afford to travel, the water of the ocean is evaporated, and the sea salt thus obtained is put up in 25-cent packages; so that all is required for a salt-water bath is to add sufficient amount of water.

Nature affords us a vast number of springs, both hot and cold, impregnated with various medicinal qualities, which are located at different places in the mountains, where, combined with high elevation, dry atmosphere, perfect drainage, effect wonderful cures when the waters are freely drank, in combination with daily baths, thus acting on the inner and outer portions of the skin, which in turn casts off long-retained secretions, rendering

the skin natural and healthy.

WHAT TO DO IN EMERGENCIES,

SUCH AS ACCIDENTS, DISLOCATION OF BONES AND JOINTS, SURGI-CAL CASES, BROKEN OR FRACTURED BONES, SUFFOCATION, CONVULSIONS, SPASMS, FITS, FAINTING, DROWN-ING, POISONING, AND ALL SUDDEN ATTACKS OF SICKNESS.

Very few are aware how little the respiratory function is under their own control, for not one in a hundred can cease breathing for a single minute without great discomfort, and in two minutes the action of the involuntary

nerves is irresistable and breathing is re-established.

The first symptoms that manifest themselves when a person in health is deprived of air are feelings of fulness and discomfort in the chest, which gradually assume the form of extreme oppression with an intense desire to breathe, followed by violent respiratory efforts, occurring at first in rapid succession, then deep, forcible and prolonged until just before they entirely cease, when they again diminish in force and duration and the person lies in a state of unconsciousness, which may be that of suffocation or fainting.

The appearance of the person during the time just described, undergoes a great change. The countenance has an extremely anxious expression, the blood vessels of the head and neck are distended, the eye balls are projected so as to have a staring look, lips are blue, the mouth exudes a frothy mucous, oftentimes blood stained, and in rare instances there are involuntary passages of the bowels (fæces), urine and semen, with or without an erection.

Persons who have fainted or been rescued from suffocation or hanging describe the first feelings as those of fulness in the head, giddiness, singing

in the ears, flashes of light dancing before the eyes, followed by pleasing, almost voluptuous dreams, which fade away into insensibility.

The first thing to do in all cases of sudden attacks of illness is to send at once for the nearest physician, no matter whether he be an allopath, homeopath or electic, for time is the great thing to be considered, and if life is prolonged a change can be made after the dangerous symptoms are passed. Our next thought should be to loosen all clothing, have the person lie on the back in all cases of fainting, drowning, convulsions, spasms, suffocation, those rescued from hanging and in the majority of instances when unconscious.

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motion is required, to be aided by one or two strong friends.

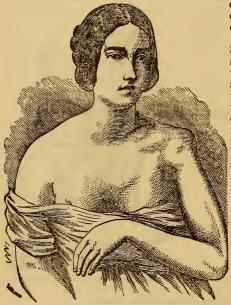
After having ascertained from the history and symptoms that the case is not one of narcotic poisoning or apoplexy, the clothing should be loosened, as previously stated, and the patient placed under the most favorable circumstances for the reception of a free supply of air. Pull the tongue forward if necessary and establish artificial breathing when needed, which is done in the manner as illustrated, generally adopted in cases of drowning, and by placing yourself at the head of the patient, taking one of his hands in each of yours, draw both arms in the direction of a half circle until they are fully extended in a line with the body, count four slowly and then reverse the arms to the side of the body (Sylvester's Method). This procedure may be continued from a few minutes to an hour, or until breathing is reestablished, for all that is required is to simply reverse the motions of the arms from the side of the body to the side of the head in a line with the body through the half circle (Sylvester's Method).

Artificial heat should also be applied to the extremities, which, combined with rubbing, will greatly aid in the re-establishment of the circulation and normal heat of the body.

Alcoholism is frequently confounded with apoplexy, but usually can be distinguished by the odor of the breath, the face is generally red, eyes

blood shot, pulse feeble and the breathing is slow.

The patient should be placed on his back where it is moderately warm. If he can swallow give 15 drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia every 30 minutes. Frequent flagalations to feet and buttocks will often arouse them



DISLOCATION OF SHOULDER JOINT.

enough to take about 30 grains of powdered ipecac and produce

copious vomiting.

Outward Symptoms in Sickness.-If the skin is hot and dry it indicates fever. the pulse is rapid at the wrist, above 90 in the adult and 100 in the infant, fever is present. the tongue is coated it donates a disordered stomach. If the tongue is a bright red, fever is indicated. If the tongue has brown crusts a low fever is present. If the urine is of a dark reddish brown color, it denotes the presence of bile or internal fever. If the urine is pale and voided in large quantities it indicates some kidney trouble, such as diabetes. If the urine has a sediment of reddish color, gravel is probably ready to make its appearance. If the urine has a whitish colored sediment which hardens when boiled, brights disease of the kidneys is present. If the skin is cold and clamy it denotes internal fever, weakness

and danger. If the eyes are set, it donates that death is likely to ensue. If the stools or passages from bowels are light yellow in color, it indicates the presence of jaundice. If the patient is insensible and breathes harshly it

indicates paralysis, epilepsy or the abuse of strong liquors.

Drowning.—After the person is rescued from the water the first thing to be done is to empty the lungs and air passages of all retained water, which is done by holding the legs and hips higher than the head, shaking the body a little, but not violently, place your hand in the mouth and draw the tongue out, keep the mouth and nostrils wiped dry and use artificial respiration (Sylvester's Method), previously described, or by rolling on a barrel and by manual pressure, as shown in illustrations, which is generally the most effective, as the retarded fluids are more often afforded the opportunity of being cast off.

When possible remove all wet clothing, place the person on dry blanket on their back and use all the artificial heat that can be obtained, such as hot bricks, smoothing irons, etc., etc., well wrapped and placed at the feet and between the legs and the sides of the body.

Fainting.—It has been previously described in an explicit manner, the person loses consciousness and falls, the face is pale and breathing almost

suspended.

The patient should lie on the back, the head level with the body, and when possible the feet elevated, clothes loosened and plenty of fresh air afforded, aided by constant fanning.

A teaspoonful of good whiskey is



ARTIFICIAL RESPIRTTION BY MANUAL PRESSURE.

one of the best internal medicines when sweetened with a little syrup. Holding a spirits of camphor bottle or smelling salts to the nose is very agreeable and beneficial to a great many ladies.

Surby the large when which tomed the fabreath regular tratio weaks

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION BY MANUAL PRESSURE.

Sun Stroke.—In cases caused by the free use of ice water and large quantities of fluids or food when in an overheated condition, which usually occur in those accustomed to constant use of stimulants, the face is generally a dark red, the breathing heavy and the pulse irregular, while in cases of simple prostration from excessive heat and weakness, the face is pale, lips blue and the pulse and breathing slow.

In persons due to weakness place on their back, head level with the body, bathe the face and hands in a little cold water having a few drops of cologne

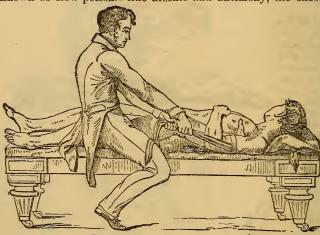
or spirits of ammonia in it, and when able to swallow give 15 drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a little water, followed in fifteen minutes by a tablespoonful of good whiskey mixed with a little syrup. When occurring in persons accustomed to stimulants administer hot drinks, apply cold to the head and heat to the spine and feet.

Poisoning.—The symptoms generally commence suddenly, not long after swallowing the poisonous substance, with violent pains, vomiting, purging and often convulsions.

Poisons may be introduced by hypodermic injections, vaginal injections, suppositories and by absorption after the outer skin is removed.

It should always be remembered that cholera, internal hemorrhages and some other diseases commencing suddenly and having a rapid termination may be mistaken for cases of poisoning.

When poison has been given to a person with a criminal intent, it is generally in doses sufficient to act at once, but in what are known as slow poisons, like arsenic and antimony, the effect is accumula-



REDUCTION OF SHOULDER JOINTS. *

lative, so in all cases where foul play is suspected the hour of attack and death should be preserved in writing, all food, vomited matter, urine and fœces and medicines should be carefully packed up and sealed for the examination by the chemist, any suspicious

words or actions made by parties surrounding or about the poisoned individual should also be *carefully* written at the time or immediately after, while perfectly fresh in the memory, and it is always well if there be two or more persons present to read what has been written and all sign it in each other's presence.

When the nature of the poison is unknown and in all cases where vomiting has not occurred, it is better to provoke vomiting at once by the administration of about 30 grains of powdered ipecac, mucilage water and a dose of castor oil.

In poisoning from acids give ordinary cooking soda.

In poisoning from soda or potash give diluted vinegar and lemonade.

In poisoning from sugar of lead give epsom salts.

In poisoning from arsenic give dialysed iron.

In poisoning from corrosive sublimate and tartar emetic give white of eggs.

In poisoning from iodine give starch water.

In poisoning from phosphorous or rat poison give 5 grain doses powdered blue stone.

In poisoning from lunar caustic give salt water.

In all cases from acids, alkalies, lead, arsenic, corrosive sublimate and iodine provoke vomiting, as before stated, by administering 30 grains of



BACKWARD LUXATION.

powdered ipecac, the special remedy or antidote, mucilage water, castor oil if necesary, apply artificial heat if the body becomes cold, good whiskey if admissable by stomach or injected under the skin.

Narcotic Poisoning.—The substances taken are generally an opiate in the form of laudanum, paregoric or morphine, but chloral, belladonna, chloroform and other narcoties administered in sufficient quantities, are characterized by stupor and a gradual paralysis, which can only be overcome by constant motion, electricity, artificial respiration, repeated vomiting, strong coffee and the antidotes which can only be given by a physician.

Abortive Poisons.—When the womb expels the fœtus before it is completely developed the mother is said to have miscarried, but if prior to the seventh month she

has aborted.

Abortion, as commonly known, is a miscarriage, brought on through medicines taken, or instruments used to destroy the life of the feetus and induce a premature delivery of the child, which would have otherwise been developed.

Oil of tansy and oil of savin are two powerful abortives, which act powerfully on the womb, but when taken in sufficient quantities they produce so much

inflammation of the surrounding tissues as to render death a not uncommon sequel.

Yew tree leaves are used in some countries as an abortive, which act similiar to aloes. by producing irritation of the bowels, which in turn imparts stimulative contractions of the womb.

Ergot and Cotton Root.—Ergot is frequently used in the form of the fluid extract on account of its action on the muscular fibres under the control of the involuntary nerves, it acts upon the muscles of the arteries, stomach, intestines, etc., etc., in a similar manner as it does with those of the uterus, which fully explains the disastrous effects upon the whole system when taken for any length of time.

When taken in large and continued



ROTARY MOTION IN REDUCTION OF DISLOCATION OF HIP JOINT.

doses it induces loss of muscular power, great debility, headache, vomiting, diarrhea, often gangrene of the extremities and muscular contractions of the pregnant uterus.

Cotton root is also used in the fluid extract and tea drawn from the bark, but the dangers attending the use of any of the abortive medicines should deter every pregnant female from tampering with her life, for if she be physically deformed so that the delivery at full term of pregnancy would



STRAPPING AN ULCER.



APPLICATION OF BANDAGE.

endanger her life, it is very easy to obtain medical aid without resorting to any of the remedies described.

When the female has produced abortion the most important of all remedies is perfect rest of both mind and body, then moderate use of good whiskey, Burgundy or sherry with a little bitters, cleanliness of the parts by hot water injections of my Medical Soap, extreme caution not to catch cold, have the feet and limbs warm and always dry, rub the back and abdomen daily with Pain Destroyer and a diet of nourishing liquid foeds, consisting of soups, broths, meat juices, such as Bovinine, or by the meat juice press, etc., etc. (See advertisements).

I have found that the Great Iron Tonic in all cases of miscarriage rapidly restore the strength, remove the debility, and as it is agreeable to the taste I always advise it to be taken

before each meal.

SURGICAL CASES.

The surgeon should be young or in the prime of life, devoid of fear, of a cool, calculating nature, penetrating eye, ability to adapt himself to the

surroundings of the patient and accidents occurring whilst performing the operation.

The great secret of all the successful cures of wounds, sores and the various operations is frequent dressing, with strict attention to cleanliness.

Wounds are either contused, gun shot, incised, lacerated, punctured or poisoned; contused wounds are bruises, subsequently becoming bloodshot with the skin not broken; gun shot wounds are those re-



BANDAGING THE HEAD.

ceived by a ball from a pistol or gun; incised wounds are caused by a sharp cutting instrument, such as a razor or knife; lacerated wounds result from a dull instrument. such as a saw, stone, heavy weight, as in collisions and accidents, the skin being broken and often contused: punctured wounds are made with a pointed instrument like a nail, needle or bayonet.

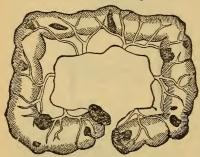
Treatment.—In gun shot wounds the ball should be located and extracted if possible with a pair of bullet forceps.

When one or more balls enter the abdomen the intestines are coiled and packed so closely as to render them liable to be perforated in several places, which usually terminate fatally, but often when mangled so as to require amputation or cutting off a portion of the gut, if a skilled surgeon were

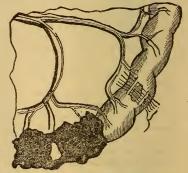
BANDAGING THE HEAD.

called, one of the delicate operations of surgery might be performed, one or more lives saved, for the g eater portion of gun shot wounds are deeds of violence, resulting from uncontrolable passion, jealousy and misunderstandings.

My advise in all gun shot wounds is to keep the patient quiet, re-



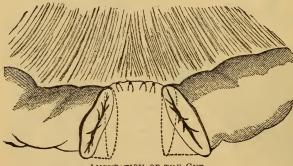
TWELVE BULLET PERFORATIONS.



GUT MANGLED BY BULLET, AND STITCHES IN PLACE TO CLOSE UP PERFORATION OR HOLE.

move the ball when possible, operate when necessary to save life or restore the part mangled, afterward treat the

wound as though received by a puncture and heal from the bottom. Incised and lacerated wounds should have the edges drawn together with silk thread, be carefully cleansed with a weak solution of my Medical Soap



AMPUTATION OF THE GUT.

carbolic acid and covered with a piece of lint saturated with carbolized oil, or what is pleasanter and more healing is Dr. S. C. Parsons'Bone Oil, which may be continued after stitches have been removed, although some prefer my Healing Salve or carbolic ointment.

Poisoned wounds are those received from bees, insects, snakes, dogs and other animals, and are best treated by free use of Pain Destroyer.

Stings of bees and insects are to be bathed with spirits of hartshorn or

a solution of bi-carbonate of soda.

Bites of venomous reptiles should be sucked freely and perseveringly by the person bitten or any one else who may fearlessly suck out the poison, providing they have no sores in the mouth or tongue. Afterwards



BANDAGED BROKEN ARM, VERY CLOSE TO THE SHOULDER JOINT.

have the bitten part cut out, or destroyed by nitric acid, nitrate of silver or common caustic. Give internally aromatic spirits of ammonia, 10 to 15 drops every 30 minutes, also a fair quantity of good whiskey, and if necessary inject both under the skin with a hypodermic syringe.

Bites of dogs and rabid animals should have the bitten part cut out or destroyed by stick caustic and then dressed with lint saturated in extract of witch hazel or tineture of arnica to subdue all inflammation. Internally aromatic spirits of ammonia and whiskey, accompanied with the assurance that everything has been done to counteract all influence of the poison.

Wounds or ulcers should always be properly bandaged to support the stitches. In those recently sewed, and the sides of ulcers,

they should be relieved from strain, and thus facilitate the growth of new skin and tissue.

The most difficult bandages to apply are those of the head and limbs, which are shown in four illustrations, two of each. The hand and fingers are often seriously injured, requiring extensive bandaging, which is fully illustrated.

Ulcers, in many instances, never heal when the proper care and attention is not given, such as cleanliness, healing and stimulating applications. Support by bandages of either rubber, cotton or linen. In some instances strapping an ulcer will effect a cure, which is done by crossing strips of adhesive plaster over the ulcer (as illustrated). I have cured ulcers twenty-four years old with Dr. S. C. Parsons' Medical Soap and Healing Salve, combined with a rubber bandage, in six and eight weeks, and can cure all that come or use those remedies, unless they represent some malignant disease, such as cancer, lupus, leprosy, or those due to syphilis and scrofula, when my Blood Purifier will have to be taken internally. It is of no use to try and cure an old sore unless the blood is purified of all retained diseases and poisons, the system built up with iron tonics, good food and good liquors, so as to produce health and strength and enable nature to rebuild her broken down tissue.

TREATMENT OF ACCIDENTS.

The treatment of dislocations, fractions and wounds should always be placed in the care of a competent surgeon, but as a general rule these unfortunate events occur when no physician is near and our duty as human beings is to render all the aid that may lie in our power, so as to relieve the sufferings of our fellow men, for little do we know, but what through some unforseen event we may meet with one even more severe, therefore it is always well to keep on hand old pieces of linen, a few bandages about three inches wide, of both cotton and flannel, a bottle of some pure whiskey or brandy, a bottle of Monsel's solution of iron, to stop the flow of blood, a cake of Medical Soap and a small amount of oakum or cotton to pad a splint for the support of any part injured.

The worst feature about any wound is the flow of blood, except it be some vital part that is injured through a sharp instrument or gun shot wound, when it is impossible for us to do anything to relieve the sufferer,



except to aid in preparing him to meet his maker and another life. If the wound be in the legs or arms you can most generally be of service by elevating the limbs, and applying a well wrapped bandage to stop the blood, or if necessary apply the spanish windlass, which is done by tying a handkerchief

around the limbs and twisting the ends with a stick until bleeding ceases, but you should always be careful to apply the same between the wound and the heart, so as to shut off the supply of blood.

If the blood flows regularly and of dark color it is venous, and you will be able to control it easily, but if it spurts out in jets some artery has been wounded, which will in all probability have to be tied by a surgeon.

In all gun shot wounds it is always best to cover the wound so as not to allow any more blood than possible to escape, and guard against the entrance of air.

FRACTURES.

These accidents often occur when it is impossible to obtain the service of a surgeon, therefore it is safer not to try to find out too much about the extent of the injury until the patient is at home. But if the person is not able to raise the limb, or it bends when it ought not to, and there is a crackling sound where the parts are moved it shows that the bone is broken.

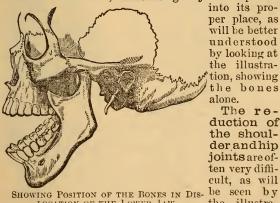
DISLOCATIONS OF THE BONES.

The bones of our body, although held in position by ligaments and tendons, sufficient for the ordinary exercise and labor necessary to perform in the various avocations, can be dislocated and unjointed by violence, or falls,

through the various accidents which may happen.

It is not supposed that in any dislocation you can replace the joints to their original condition without the aid of a surgeon, but it will be the means of preparing you to submit to treatment often considered brutal, unnecessary and not humane.

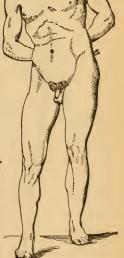
In dislocation of the lower jaw it can often be replaced by wrapping a towel around the thumbs, placing them into the mouth, pressing downwards and backwards, thus causing the jaw to slip back



LOCATION OF THE LOWER JAW.

into its proper place, as will be better understood by looking at the illustration, showing the bones alone.

The reduction of the shoulderandhip joints are often very diffithe illustrations. When-



ever you have any doubt as to a dislocation or fracture Dislocation Downward. consult me by letter enclosing stamps.

When the dislocation is diagnosed or established as to what bones are not in place, or if the injury be recent and the person be suffering

much pain, reduction should at once be attempted, excepting where the hip joint is dislocated, when it is better to wait until chloroform and some exten-

sion apparatus can be procured.

There are men known as bone setters, that often inherit their talents from the parents before them, who followed the occupation for a livelihood and possess skill often not equalled by the majority of surgeons, but such persons are rare and it is of no particular use to go into minute details over operations that can only be performed through medical attendance, therefore the illustrations will serve to show how the joint may look and not considered as a simple sprain and allowed to continue until adhesions are formed and reduction an impossibility.

Fractures are divided into classes: the simple when a bone is merely separated into two parts; the compound when the flesh is also broken and communicates with the broken portion; the comminuted, if the bone is broken into numerous fragments; the complicated, when attended with lac-

eration of arteries or dislocations.

FRACTURES OF THE HEAD.

The bones of the head receive more injuries probably than any other, and often those that are at first considered trivial prove quite serious, which is



DISLOCATION UPWARD.

due to the thickening of the dura mater, the membrane that lines the inside of the skull, which in turn presses upon the brain to such an extent as to cause epilepsy, and other serious nervous disturbances. If there be any depression or fracture of the bones of the skull, it may be necessary for the surgeon to perform the operation of trepanning, as is illustrated in inflammation of the brain.

The nose is liable to be broken by falls or blows, which often cauonly be replaced by the surgeon, while the patient is under the influence of chloro-

form or some anæsthetic, and then dressed with light splints.



FRACTURE OF HIP BONE.

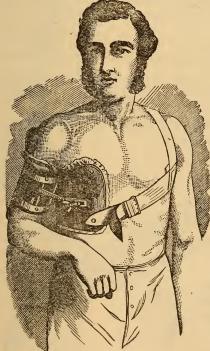
The upper jaw and bones of the face often become partially broken through severe injuries. But the blow sufficient to produce a fracture of

the upper jaw, would result in instantaneous death.

Fracture of the lower jaw is not uncommon, and if combined with dislocation, the end should be replaced by a firm pressure downwards and backwards, as is illustrated in plate showing the position of the bores when dislocated. The jaw should be held in position by a four tailed bandage applied over a piece of padded paste board, cut so as to fit the chin as illustrated by plate showing bandaged broken jaw.

FRACTURE OF THE COLLAR-BONE. (CLAVICLE).

This bone is broken usually by violence, exerted directly against the portion opposite the fracture; most generally in the middle or at the



sterno clavicular joint. The patient usually supports the arm with the hand to relieve the pressure upon the sensitive network of nerves in the arm-pit, for every attempt to move the arm produces pain.

The shoulder joint is sunken in appearance, and drawn towards the breast bone and over the fracture; it will be more or less swol-

len.

Treatment.—First push the shoulder joint backwards, at the same time press over the seat of the fracture until you get the collar-

bone in place.

The next thing is, to apply a proper splint, as shown in the illustration, consisting of two iron plates, one on the chest and the other on the arm, properly secured by straps and regulated by a sliding joint, or make a wedge-shaped pad, place it in the arm-pit and hold it there by means of a bandage, now bring the elbow to the side and place the fore arm in a sling, after which the entire arm and forearm should be bandaged as illustrated in "How to bandage when broken at elbow joint."

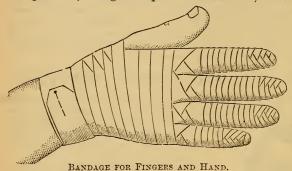
SPLINT FOR FRACTURE OF THE COLLAR BONE, The arm should be bandaged Consisting of two iron plates on chest and arm, secured by so that motion is impossible, and straps and regulated by a sliding joint.

remain so for a period of four

weeks, when it can be removed if the bones have knit together.

BROKEN RIBS.

When any of the ribs are broken, the patient knows it by pain in taking a long breath; if slight the pain is like a stitch; but if the ends of the bone



are at all separated, a crackling sound will be heard or felt by the hand if held over the part during a long breath or the act of coughing. The best method of treatmentis to bandage the chest by a piece of sticking plaster, five or six inches wide, having it pass entirely around the body,

when the patient's hands are crossed or folded above the head, and fastened

tightly by means of safety pins.

Sometimes in severe bruises, and when the pleural membrane that lines the inside of the thorax or bony walls of the chest is injured, it may be necessary to apply hot poultices of hops and ground flaxseed mixed.

FRACTURE OF THE BONES COMPOSING THE FOREARM.

The forearm is formed by the ulna and radius. The ulna with the humerus forms the hinge joint of the elbow, while the radius affords the motion of rotation by the head of the radius. The ends of the bones, that

form the wrist are (16 and 15) the radius, and (8) ulna, which articulate with the carpal bones of the wrist.

Whenever the bones composing the forearm are



FRACTURE OF THE LOWER PORTION OF THE ARM. DRESSED IN SPLINTS. broken, they should be properly bandaged as shown in the illustration by

well padded splints.

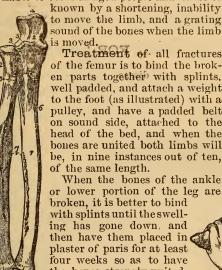
If the radius and ulna are out of joint at the elbow, the arm is bent nearly at a right angle. If the ankle joint is dislocated, the ends of the

bones are usually fractured at the same time, therefore in serious cases, with a debilitated system, it is often necessary to amputate or cut off the foot to prevent mortification or gangrene.

The dislocation is reduced by bending the leg at the knee, and

while in that position drawing the foot forward.

Fracture of the Hip Bone, or Femur, is a very serious accident. more liable to occur in aged people and those of scrofulous nature, which is known by a shortening, inability



is moved. Treatment of all fractures of the femur is to bind the broken parts together with splints, well padded, and attach a weight to the foot (as illustrated) with a pulley, and have a padded belt on sound side, attached to the head of the bed, and when the bones are united both limbs will be, in nine instances out of ten,

of the same length. When the bones of the ankle or lower portion of the leg are broken, it is better to bind with splints until the swelling has gone down, and then have them placed in plaster of paris for at least four weeks so as to have the bones strongly united.

The hip joint is lia-ULNA AND RADIUS ble to dislocations in sev-

eral different ways, as REDUCTION IN DISLOCAshown in the illustra- TION OF ANKLE JOINT .. tions.

This accident is so serious that no attempt should be made to reduce it, excepting by a surgeon or natural bone setter.

Varicose Veins are those enlarged from various causes, such as pregnancy, constipation, debility, scrofula, and congestion of the portal system of blood vessels.

OBLITERATION OF THE VEINS BY MEANS OF A SILVER WIRE.

Varicose veins in the limbs of women are generally due to pregnancy, debility and womb troubles, which break, on receiving some slight scratch, and develop into varicose ulcers that are very difficult to heal.

The operation of tying the veins with silver wire is illustrated, which obliterates the veins and allows



VARICOSE VEINS.

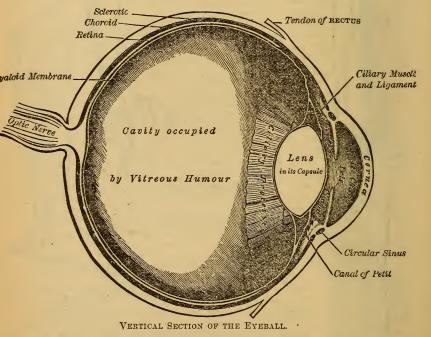
the ulcer to heal. Another method is the rubber bandage, having it applied when walking or performing any exercise, using the treatment recommended for ulcers, but it the skin be not broken a stocking made of silk and rubber is just the thing, outside of having the veins obliterated by the surgeon.

OUR EYES, THEIR DISEASES,

AND HOW TO CARE FOR THEM.

The eye is subject to numerous diseases, some of which, although not fatal in results, produce great inconvenience and suffering, and require skilful treatment.

The eye is nearly spherical in form, about an inch in diameter, com-

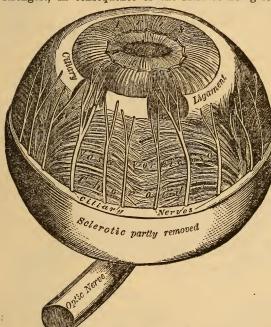


posed of three membranes, or coats, viz: sclerotic, choroid and retina, and three humors, as follows: Aqueous, crystalline lens, and vitreous.

The sclerotic or external coat is in the posterior portion, opaque, and

forms but one-fifth of the eye. The anterior portion is transparent and known as the cornea. Through it we see the *iris* which forms a curtain stretched across the eye, and when we speak of a blue, brown, hazel or black eye, we mean that this is the color of the iris, or color of the eye. The original color of the iris is blue. So the eyes of all infants are blue, and it is not until the sixth or eighth week that a change to the permanent color is commenced, which varies generally according to the color of the individual—from the black of the negro through the dark brown of the brunette, gray or blue of the blonde to the colorless of the Albino, that are pink from the reflection of the red blood-vessels of the choroid, in which the pigment is also absent.

Strength of Eyes.—It is generally admitted that dark eyes are the strongest, in consequence of the Albinos being so sensitive and unable to



CHOROID, IRIS AND CILIARY PROCESSES.

sensitive and unable to bear strong light. So dark eyes prevail among nations of tropical climates, and light in those residing in northern countries.

The Pupil.-In the center of the iris is a round opening known as the pupil, through which all the light entering the eye must pass, which is regulated by two sets of muscles, so when we pass from a dark room to a brilliantly-lighted one, the pupil contracts to protect the retina or internal nervous membrane from irritation; and when we pass into the dark it dilates so as to admit as much of the insufficient light as possible.

The Optic Nerve is without the sensation of pain and is a continuation of the nerve fibres of the Retina collected

in a bundle, and extends to the Brain, thus forming the connection between the Brain and Retina.

The Retina, the third membrane, is a delicate, nervous membrane, about 1-130 of an inch in thickness, and on it are found all images of external objects, by which means we are said to see them.

The vitreous humor occupies four-fifths of the interior of the ball; is colorless, transparent, with a consistence of gelatine jelly, thus affording the necessary support, and at the same time yielding enough to protect the delicate structures from jars or external pressure.

The crystalline lens is shaped like a double convex lens of an ordinary magnifying glass, contained in a thin, transparent, elastic capsule, which grows thicker by age and is the cause of old sight, and when so dense as to overcome all power of accommodation, a convex spectacle glass must be worn, of course one of good quality and accurately ground.

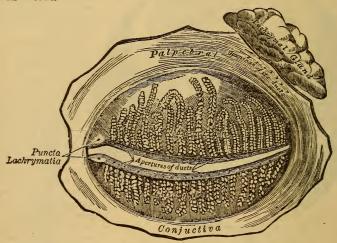
The aqueous humor is contained in the space between the cornea

and lens, and is nearly pure water.

Eye-Ball.—It is lodged in the orbit, a hollow cone of bone, lined with a soft cushion of fat, which supports, protects and affords free motion in all

directions.

The Eye-brows are formed of stiff hairs set in muscle and thick skin, resting on a bony ridge of the orbit, and serve to shed the perspiration of the forehead; also afford one of our greatest organs of expression—in elevating and depressing we can convey our thoughts oftentimes better than in words.



MEIBOMIAN GLANDS.

The Eye-lids, externally, are covered with thin, loose skin; internally by a delicate mucous membrane, between which are muscles and a plate of cartilage; the lower is smaller and almost stationary, while the upper is very movable. Neither contain any fat, a fortunate provision, for if fat increased as in other portions of the body, it would result in mechanical blindness. On the upper surface of the eye-lids are Meibomian glands, which secrete a fluid to prevent adhesion of the lids.

Squint Eye (strabismus) is caused by one or more muscles acting in excess of their opponents, which is cured through an operation, as illustrated, by cutting the muscles; and in other instances it is relieved by wear-

ing spectacles specially fitted.

It commences in children 3 or 4 years of age, or older, and is generally referred to an attack of measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, or convulsions,

causing a defect in the focus, which results in learning to use but one eye, so that the squinting eye is lost to accurate vision and yet perfectly healthy. It should be always remedied as soon as the child is strong enough, for the longer it continues the more difficult it is to cure. In grown persons squint-eye

SQUINT OPERATION.

occurring suddenly is frequently the first symptom of serious brain disease.

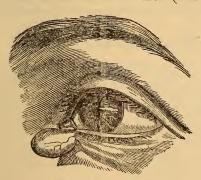
At my office I have every arrangement for examining the eyes, and prescribing treatment to relieve them of the various diseases, fitting of spectacles and eye glasses. Whenever persons consult me at my office I can illustrate by models or enlarged artificial eyes just how and where the trouble lies.

Persons consulting me by letter should

always enclose stamps.

Tumors of the lids may be a simple boil or a small cyst holding a thin transparent fluid, a growth of tissue or flesh, and often the commencement of some malignant growth, such as cancer, producing great disfigurement or death. In all cases it is better to consult a surgeon when you are in doubt. Take Dr. S. C. Parsons' Blood Purifier and apply a soothing application.

STYE. (HORDEOLUM)



TUMOR OF LID.



EVERSION OR DROOPING OF THE LID.

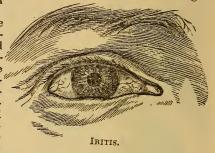
This affection is of about the same nature of a boil, and is characterized by a hard swelling on the edge of the lid, which is red and attended with considerable pain and inflammation.

A stye is also due to some inflammation surrounding the roots of the eye lashes, and with some persons they are troubled with their recurrence for years. The treatment is the same recommended for tumors of the eye-lids.

Drooping of the lid is the result of a neglected case of conjunctivitis or inflammation of the eye-lids, and can be cured by having the surgeon

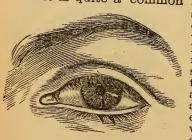
cauterize it with nitrate of silver or remove a portion of the lid.

Iritis is an inflammation of the colored portion of the eye surrounding the pupil or sight opening, and is seen through the transparent cornea; the causes are overwork of the eve, exposure to cold, glare, irritating vapors or particles, Rheumatism, and lastly and the most common is Syphilis. It is accompanied with considerable pain, intolerance to light, redness of the entire eye ball, and in a few days an



irregular contraction of the pupilary opening may be noticed. Treatment.—Keep the eye under the influence of sulphate of atropia, grains two, to one ounce of water, dropping in four drops every three or four hours into the eye, so as to dilate the pupil if possible until it becomes round and enlarged, and thus place the entire eye at rest. Wear an eye shade when in the house and a pair of colored spectacles without any focus, which are known as Coquille spectacles, either plain or with sides, that lengthen, so as to accommodate all sizes of faces. Internal treatment depends upon the cause, and when syphilitic take either of the following remedies: Blue mass pills, one half grain each, four or five times a day; Dr. S. C. Parsons' Blood Purifier taken in full doses; a mixture iodide mercury, grains four, iodide potash 180 grains, simple elixir eight ounces. Dose teaspoonful every two hours, diluted in a wine glass of water, or leave the iodide of mercury out and take same way. My Blood Purifier has made some wonderful cures in bad cases

TRICHIASIS. WILD HAIRS.

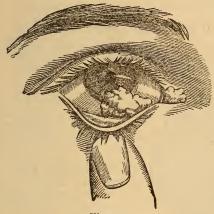


TRICHIASIS.

This is quite a common affection, especially in children of a scrofulous or debilitated nature, which causes inflammation of the eye lids, through irritation by ingrowing eye lashes, as per illustration. The treatment is to remove the eye lashes by a small pair of forceps, which if found to grow so fast as to become unmanageable consult a surgeon, who will remove a small portion of the lid, syringe the eye with a weak solution of sea salt water, (Ditman's) slightly warm; and drop in the eye four or five times a day a few drops of Dr. S. C. Parsons' Eye

Water, or five grains of alum to an ounce of water, or touch the lids with a piece of bluestone lightly.

Warts may be removed by applying the stick caustic, or by the sur-



WARTS.

geon, and if taken in time, by Dr. S. C. Parsons' Eye Water.

Blepharitis.—This is an inflammation of the eye lids, which is generally chronic, and liable to end in more or less disfigurement. We find it more frequent in persons of feeble constitutions, farmers, travelers, soldiers and those of a scrofulous nature.

Symptoms.—When due to uncleanness, gonorrhea, vaginal catarrh, or irritating vapors the edges of the eye lids are red, swellen and covered with a secretion from the glands of the lids; when produced by scrofula the incrustations are thick with small pustules or ulcers at the

roots of the eye lashes; if long continued the eye lashes fall out, the lids become thickened, with a burning and itching sensation, so that they adhere to each other in the morning, and the person's appearance is somewhat unsightly.

Treatment.—The general health must be built up by the Great Iron Tonic or any other that you may prefer, the blood cleansed and purified if necessary by the Blood Purifier, the eye frequently bathed in a weak solution of sea salt water, night and morning use the Eye Water according to directions; remove any hairs or ingrowing eye lashes, and about once or twice a week touch the lids with a small piece of alum or bluestone.

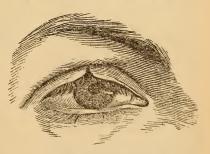
INVERSION OF THE LIDS. (ENTROPIUM.)

It is a result of burns, scalds, cuts and various injuries to the eye, that cause contraction of the parts which have been wounded, so as to expose the eye ball.

The eye being deprived of its natural protection is subject to irritation and inflammation, which often result in ulceracion and opacities.

When due to paralysis it causes drooping of the lid.

The blood vessels of the eye often become enlarged, affect the lid



INVERSION OF THE LIDS.

and are known as birth marks, or Naevi, which may be removed by the surgeon with the knife, or by electricity, but care has always to be exercised and you must not expect too much at once, as they are very tedious to completely obliterate, and when behind the eye it is often necessary to remove the eye ball so as to save the other from becoming affected through sympathy.

HOW WE SHOULD CARE FOR OUR EYES.



All the organs of our body are benefited by moderate use, and the eyes are not excepted in this rule. Healthy eyes perfectly formed do their work without the consciousness of the owner, or anything as a reminder of their existence.

Moderate work that is safe for persons having perfect and strong eyes, may be dangerous to one with a bad constitution.

NAEVI.

and yet those having some slight weakness or defect in youthoften possess better sight in old age in consequence of always being careful not to overstrain or in any manner increase their troubles.

When reading or studying it is well to interrupt the strain of constant gaze upon the object, and rest by looking at other things for a few moments or become lost in thought over the matter received, so as to digest the information, recuperate the sight and increase the stock of knowledge.

The city, with its closely built streets, badly lighted school houses, homes amid places of business, its inhabitants bound down to some close continuous work, experi-



ence an indescribable sense of rest when their eyes are allowed to wander over a boundless sea or a broad landscape watching the birds and foliage of the plants and trees, so prized as parks in cities for the benefit



OPERATION FOR SYMBLEPHARON.

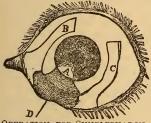
accruing to the public health, through the soothing and relaxing influences on the mind and nerve centres. dren of the poor in New York are furnished through charity a large barge, which is towed a few hours in the river two or three days every week during the summer months, and it is the experience of both doctors and patients that the simple rest, both to the eyes,

and nerves, and bodies of that mass of suffering infancy, which always crowd the St. John's Guild, are more beneficial than all the various remedies prescribed and compounded by their attending physicians, in fact many thousands have been snatched from the jaws of death to grow up and become

useful citizens and support to their parents in declining years.

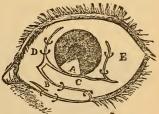
In reading, the book should not be held closer to the eyes than is sufficient to make the print appear perfectly clear and distinct, as near vision represents exertion and distant vision rest for the eyes. Care should be exercised always to have the book in the proper position.

The use of the eyes in reading in railway cars and carriages, the morn-



OPERATION FOR SYMBLEPHARON.

ing and evening papers by business men from their offito their homes, and travellers with books and magazines is one of the most fruitful sources of disorganized



TEALE'S OPERATION.

vision through the straining of the muscles of accommodaion in adapting the angle of vision to the ever changing position.

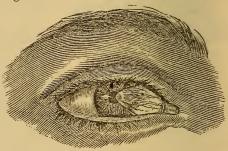
It is hardly possible to hold a book in a favorable position when lying down, for in the recumbent position there is a tendency to an excess of blood in the eyes and the external muscles of the eye are strained, so it is difficult 'for a person to decorate or paper the ceiling, drive nails or perform work

overhead, or look at pictures hung high and objects above us.

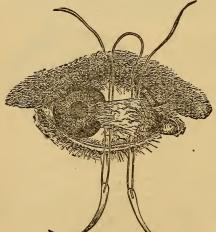
Children often suffer great injustice from their parents and teachers accusing them of obstinacy or non-attention when they are subjects of defective vision, for those with astigmatism appear stupid, as they suffer from slow sight, which means they do not recognize a word soon at first sight, but it comes to them afterwards, in consequence of the cornea not being symmetrical, having different curvatures in directions at right angles to each other. The rays of light passing through the lesser curvature have the longer focal distance, and those passing through the greater curvature have the shorter focal distance, so that no sharply defined image can be formed by such a cornea. The perpendicular and horizontal lines of the letters in reading have a different focus, which requires a mental effort to combine them.

The direction by which the light comes into the room should always be

regarded. We should place ourselves in such a position that the direct light from the window will fall upon the book from above and side, never in front or below the level, of the eye. As for artificial light the Argand burner, with its chimney and shade, makes the flame steady. The German student lamp is also very fine for long hours of constant reading. Gas light is used in cities, and when of good quality, protected by



PTERYGIUM.



LIGATION OF PTERYGIUM.

a shade, is a very comfortable light.

Symblepharon is an adhesion or growing together of the eye-lid to the ball, and follows the destruction of the conjunctiva by lime, hot metal, etc. It can be cured by the surgeon performing Teale's Operation, as illustrated, and often so as to restore perfect sight.

Pterygium or Web-Eye.

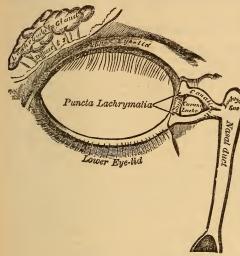
—A varicose excrescence which generally occurs on the inner angle of the eye on the conjunctiva; triangular in shape, and spreads across the cornea so as to produce blindness.

To cure Web-eye it can be done by the surge in ligating or tying with a silk thread, as illustrated, removal by the knife, a few grains of alum in a little water dropped in the eye, Dr. S. C.

Parsons' Eye Water, and oftentimes a little blue-stone, slightly touching the web itself.

GRANULAR LIDS. GRANULAR CONJUNCTIVITIS.

This is a disease that usually attacks those broken down, or in a debilitated condition; it also appears in those whose systems are depraved



LACHRYMAL APPARATUS.

by poisonous disease, poor people, and among those suffering from some form of scrofula.

Granular Lids not unfrequently leads to ulceration and opacity of the cornea, is often accompanied by tears or matter, and in some cases does not inconvenience the patient at all, excepting that the eye seems full of something.

Treatment.—The granulations should be attended by a surgeon understanding how to treat the eye, but in cases where it is impossible to have such attendance, a small piece of alum is excellent to touch the inner surface of the lid so requiring, at the same time use the eye water according to printed directions.

The general system should

be cleansed by the Blood Purifier, and if there be great debility use several bottles of the Great Iron Tonic.

All eye patients I should like to see at least once if possible, at my office,

so as to thoroughly examine and test the eye.

The Tears are known as the lachrymal fluid, which is secreted by the

lachrymal glands to facilitate the motion of the eye and eye-lids, all excess being carried off through the nasal duct into the nose; so in emotion or crying the amount becomes noticeable. Whenever this nasal duct becomes stopped up, the tears overflow and run down on the cheek and become annoying; it will then be necessary to consult a surgeon and have it opened by passing a probe down the nasal duct into the nose.



LACHRYMAL OBSTRUCTION.

Obstructions of the tear duct, are most generally due to prolonged nasal

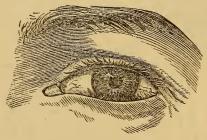
catarrh, although it occurs in some persons of a scrofulous nature.

Lachrymal Fistula is produced by an inflammation of the lachrymal sac, which produces an abscess that discharges its contents upon the check through the skin, just below the inner corner of the eye. The treatment

consists in removing the obstruction in the nasal duct. If there be any catarrh, have it properly attended to according to the directions specified under the head (Catarrh). Some patients are obliged to constantly wear, for a few weeks, a small silver instrument called a style, until the passage has been restored to health.

CONJUNCTIVITIS OR OPTHALMIA.

This disease is the most simple form of inflammation of the white portion of the eye, which is distinguished by a redness and increase in the size of the blood vessels, which often extend across the cornea, producing a blood-shot appearance. The causes are varied, such as cold, exposure to



CONJUNCTIVITIS ACUTE.

strong winds, dust, purulent dis-charges from the generative organs, carried by the hands, when not washed, after handling those parts; in infants it is often communicated by contact with the parts during birth; constant strong light with loss of sleep; spectacles not properly fitted, and omitted when required. is also a very common occurrence.

Catarrhal Opthalmia.—This is due to a debilitated condition of the system, and exposure to cold. The white of the eve becomes red and inflamed, accompanied by a thin

or thick mucous discharge according to the severity of the case. patient will have some fever, chilly feelings and pains in the bones.

Upon separation of the lids, the eye appears swollen, red, and angry, while in severe cases there is more or less fever. When small blisters are noticed to appear on the eye, it is termed Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis, and if there are ulcers, it is called Pustular Conjunctivitis.

For the treatment and cure, syringe the eye with a weak solution of warm sea-salt water, or let it slowly trickle from a sponge, always being careful to avoid all rough handling so as not to injure the contents of the eye, which, if there be much ulceration, may cause the crystalline lens to be squeezed out. Drop in a few drops of Dr. S. C. Parsons' Eye Water; some prefer a solution of nitrate of silver (2 grains to an ounce of water), others 5 grains of alum to an ounce of water, dropped in the eye every 4 hours; the

aqueous extract of witch hazel is also very useful, and when hot and pulsating wet a piece of lint and lay it over the eye. In all cases of ulceration of the cornea or transparent portion over the color of the eye and prolonged cases consult a



surgeon who understands how to treat the case, as all the parts are so delicate and liable to fatal results.

This disease requires internal treatment, as there is a constitutional derangement as well as local disturbance, therefore a brisk cathartic should be given, such as a dose of calomel and rhubarb, or a full dose of Digestive Pills, as may be preferred, but if the patient be weak and of feeble constitu-

tion, give any good Liver Regulator. (See advertisements).

I have always found a hot foot bath, prepared from mustard or sea-salt water, to be very beneficial to those not of a feeble constitution, as it opens the pores of the skin and thus eliminates the retained secretions that clog up the system.

The patient, during the acute stage of inflammation, should remain in a moderately darkened room, and when of the phlyctenular or pustular form, it denotes a depraved condition of the general system, that requires the purification of the blood by the Blood Purifier and tonics, such as the Great Iron Tonic or the Comp. Syrup of the Hypophosphites, as may be preferred.

Purulent Conjunctivitis.—The inflammation is intense, with all the symptoms of the simple greatly aggravated, which often ends in opacities, and ulcerations of the cornea, so that the sight is either partially impaired or

entirely lost.

Causes.—It is usually due to contagious matter communicated by wiping on the same towel. By handling the generative organs afflicted with a purulent inflammation or discharge, and it sometimes occurs as an epidemic



symptom. The symptoms are similar to those of simple conjunctivitis excepting they are more intense and rapid; the eye lids are enormously swollen, often so as to completely close, and matter freely flows from between

Treatment.-This should be active and persisted in, as the danger to the sight is great, and the directions given

in the simple form of Conjunctivitis are sufficient.

Gonorrhoeal Opthalmia.—When the inflammation is due to infection from a gonorrheeal discharge or vaginal catarrh, the inflammation should be relieved by applications of soft water, either hot or cold, according to relief afforded, in some instances cold slippery elm poultices are very beneficial, bathing the eye in weak solutions of sea-salt water, and in all cases I have found four drops of my Eye Water, placed on the ball several times during the day, has reduced the inflammation. The bowels should be opened by some purgative, such as Digestive Pills or any Liver Regulator, (see advertisements) and the blood purified by the Blood Purifier.

Infantile Opthalmia.—This disease, which is peculiar to children, is similar to catarrhal opthalmia of the adult and is due to exposure to damp or cold, injuries in washing, purulent discharges from the generative organs communicated by the hands or contact during birth, acrid matter or a scrofulous constitution. The eyes are kept closed, the lids are red, swollen and glued together by thick purulent matter, which forms in crusts when

The skin is dry, bowels irregular and the system debilitated.

Treatment.—I always begin by the constant use of the Blood Purifier and some good Cod Liver Oil preparation (see advertisements) internally, and have the eyes bathed frequently with weak solutions of sea salt water and one or two drops of the Eye Water in the eye after using the sea salt water. In severe cases it may be necessary to touch the eye-lids with a little piece of lump alum.

Scrofulous Opthalmia.—This is a purulent opthalmia due to a scrofulous constitution previously described. The eye can scarcely bear the light, and if not properly attended to is liable to result in ulceration of the cornea and finally in total blindness.

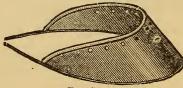
The local treatment is the same as described in purulent opthalmia, but it should be remembered that the constitutional treatment requires to be active and energetic, for in the purification of the blood rests our only

hope and salvation.

Stye (Hordeolum).—This is a small pustule or boil on the margin of the eye-lids, having its origin on the ciliary follicles or eye lashes. It is quite painful and can be cured by puncturing the tumor with a needle and purifying the blood with the Blood Purifier.

INFLAMMATION OF THE CORNEA. (KERATITIS.)

The cornea is usually involved to some extent during the progress of any inflammation affecting the other structures of the eye, but when occuring independently of any other form of inflammation, it is usually of long duration, and liable to result in



EYE SHADE.

long duration, and liable to result in ulceration, opacity, abscess, or the fatal termination of sight in staphyloma.

Keratitis usually affects but one eye, and as that begins to improve the other becomes affected; but sometimes both are involved at the same time, especially in children of a scrofulous nature or in females at the age of puberty.

The disease, as it progresses, affects the entire cornea, so that it becomes red and vascular, resembling a light red cloth, having a white spot in the centre that is known as Pannus; the vision becomes obscured, owing to deposit of lymp between the layers of the cornea, and if the inflammation is not checked the iris is liable to become involved and develop Iritis, and the white spot or pannus completely cover the eye.

Causes.—The predisposing causes of inflammation of the cornea are syphilis, scrofula, rheumatism and general debility; those that are exciting are exposure to cold, dampness, overstraining of the eyes, poor food, badly ventilated dwellings, irritating substances and to strong eye lotions.

Symptoms.—The eye is inflamed as previously described, intolerant to

light, accompanied with pain which becomes quite intense in the acute form of inflammation.

Treatment.—The medicines must be adapted to the patient, for if it occurs in a robust person from any scrofula or syphilitic disorder, a brisk cathartic is required, such as a full dose of Digestive Pills, followed by a hot foot bath to produce perspiration; but if the patient can enjoy the benefits of the Turkish or Russian bath, the chances of recovery are greatly increased.

In persons of debilitated systems an opposite treatment is required, the blood requires to be purified by the Blood Purifier and enriched and strengthened by the Great Iron Tonic, or any preparation found in the receipts or advertisements.

I have seen some wonderful cures effected by the Blood Puri-

fier, which acts simply as an aid to nature. The eye needs rest and protection from the light by wearing a pair of well fitting goggles, occasional applications of lint wet with rose water or witch hazel water, and no other treatment in my opinion is safe that can be carried on by patient or friends, as here the disease requires to be treated with skill by a physician who understands diseases of the eye.

It is of no use to think of treating Keratitis by letter, and it will be impossible for me to render an opinion unless I have an opportunity of a

personal examination at my office.

Opacities of the Cornea.—These white spots on the cornea are

very annoying and due to the causes described in Keratitis.

It has been found that they occur in the different layers of the cornea, so when occurring in the superficial layer and limited in space, looking like a thin blue cloud, they are known as nebulae; when deeper on the substance of the cornea, denser and pearly white, they are termed Albugo; when resulting from loss of substance the scar is called leucoma.

Treatment.—I have succeeded in completely removing a great many of these white spots, especially when occurring in children and of the nebulae variety. I have always given the Blood Purifier and Great Iron Tonic to

build up the system and used local applications.

In some cases it is necessary to resort to an operation and remove the deposits by means of the knife.

ULCERATION OF THE CORNEA.

The cornea is liable to ulceration from general debility of the system, defective nutrition of the eye, and any purulent or scrofulous inflammation. These ulcers may be superficial or deep seated, and when located near the centre of the cornea are liable to result in opacities.

Symptoms.—The eye has a feeling as if there were dirt or grains of sand between the lids; there is more or less redness, an increase in tears, intolerance of light, and if a careful examination be made there will be seen

a slight depression on the surface of the cornea.

Treatment.—As ulceration of the cornea is usually the result of some inflammation of the eye, which in turn is due to a deprayed condition of the blood, such as scrofula or general debility; it is readily seen that the treatment should be regulated by the cause which gave rise to them.

It is impossible to describe the treatment of ulceration of the cornea, as I can only treat such cases at my office in Savannah, Ga., for the eye is

such a small delicate member of the body.

The hotel accommodations of Savannah, Ga., are ample, and at the same time within the reach of all, while those who prefer a boarding house will find plenty that are maintained by persons kind and considerate of the sick and suffering.

It is generally advisable to dilate the pupil by a solution of sulphate of Atropia, purify the blood by the Blood Purifier, and build up the general health by the Great Iron Tonic, or any other that may be preferred. (See

advertisements).

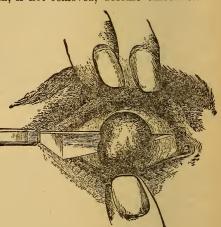
Staphyloma is a bluish-white tumor which covers a portion or the entire cornea and pupil, according to the severity of the case, generally

caused by a neglected or improperly treated conjunctivitis; also in cases arising from purulent discharges of the generative organs. One of the most dangerous poisons communicated to the eye is done by the hands not being properly washed after handling the external genitals. Staphyloma may cover a small portion of the cornea or entirely bulge it out, so as to produce a deformity—the only remedy is to slice off the projecting portion, as illustrated, or remove the entire eye ball, to prevent the other eye becoming inflamed from sympathy and lose the sight of both. Great care should be taken in all inflammations of the eye to consult a surgeon who understands his business.

Foreign Bodies, or particles of metal or dust, often become lodged between the ball and the lid, which, if not removed, become embedded in

the conjunctiva or cornea, thus causing perforations, ulcerations, conjunctivitis, etc. Always remove the object, as illustrated, by everting the lid, if possible, and then drop in a few drops of Dr. S. C. Parsons' Eye Water, but if they become embedded, consult a surgeon and have them removed with an instrument.

Amaurosis, or Nervous Blindness.—This disease is due to anæsthesia or loss of sensation of the optic nerve. The patient may suffer from complete loss of sight or from a diminution of the same and see objects indistinctly, even when they are lit up by a bright light. They appear to be surrounded by a fog or mist, which arti-



EXCISION OF STAPHYLOMA.

ficial means fails to increase its distinctness, so that the outlines seem indistinct, broken or disfigured, the faculty of distinguishing colors is trequently lost and double vision or sight is often present.

Treatment —This disease is very obstinate, but I have cured some of the most unpromising cases by internal medicines, by my Blood Purifier to purify the blood and dissolve all glandular or scrofula deposits which may press upon the optic nerve. The application of a blister behind the ear every nine days is very beneficial, also the continued use of mild currents of electricity. Some medical authorities recommend snuffing up the nose powdered bayberry root and small doses of powdered Extract of Nux Vomica four times a day.

White spots on the cornea are ofren very annoying in looks, and when partially over the pupil interfere with the sight. In all such

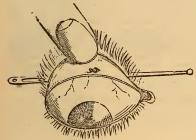
cases consult an eye surgeon.

Cataract is a disease feared by all in consequence of its sure termination, as the veil slowly falls and hides the vision of the world and our fellow-beings. It should be attended to as soon as anything is noticed wrong with the eye sight. Often it is curable by my Blood Purifier. In several instances persons have been led to me totally blind and unable to distinguish the light of day, and in a short time could see as well as ever; other cases require operative measures at the hands of the skilled surgeon, resulting very favorably when the blood is pure and the body in good condition and strict attention paid to all advice.

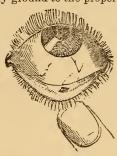
Now, where do you want to go to have your eyes operated upon for Cataract? Well, that depends who and where you are, how long you have been afflicted, etc., etc., and it will always afford me great pleasure to recom-

mend you where you will find relief and perfect sight.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses are of untold benefit to the eye when inflamed, far or near-sighted, in the many forms of neuralgia, headache and vertigo, but should always be accurately fitted, carefully ground to the proper focus,



EVERTING THE UPPER LID.



DEPRESSING THE LOWER LID.

so as not to strain the eye more in wearing than in being without them. It is a great mistake made by many when buying cheap spectacles to think they are saving money or benefiting their precious sight, as often the eye is so injured that later on Cataract is produced and total blindness follows.

Spectacle lenses are usually made of crown or flint glass, rock crystal or Brazilian quartz, commonly known as pebble, but having no ad-

vantage over glass except in its hardness.

The crown glass is the least expensive, and is used for cheap and ordinary grades of spectacles, while the flint is more expensive, less easier scratched, on account of its hardness, susceptible to a better polish and finer focus, less liable to flaws, which is essential to all well-fitted spectacles.

The kind of frame to be used is very much a matter of taste, provided the lenses are correctly centered, which are to be opposite the pupils

and not on one side or the other.

It is always better to begin the use of glasses in youth when suffering from any optical defect, as the eyes adapt themselves to them much more readily than in later years and become, as it were, one optical instrument.

There is usually more or less resistance to be overcome in wearing glasses constantly, as in long sight the strain of the muscles of accommoda-

tion which have existed for years, is not to be relaxed suddenly or without a persevering effort and by gradual approaches, consisting of a series of lenses, changed in strength as the eyes become accustomed.

How often I have fitted persons with spectacles, which at the time suited, because they were cheap or did not wish their eyes examined,



and in a few days bring them back to exchange for stronger or weaker, as they considered they needed, and until the eye became accus-

tomed to the spectacles it was impossible to wear them.

In the advertisements showing my different styles of spectacles I have a page of test type of various sizes, which should be read by those having perfect vision; every line at a distance of twelve to fourteen inches from the eye, so if you commence with the large print at the top, as far as you read plainly you do not require spectacles, but when you come to a line which is indistinct the number of the lens or spectacle glass is at the side.

At my office I have every arrangement for examining the eyes, and prescribing treatment to relieve them of the various diseases, fitting of spectacles and eye glasses.



Whenever persons consult me at my office I can illustrate by models or enlarged artificial eyes just how and where the trouble lies.

Persons consulting me by letter should always enclose stamps.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

The car is liable to many maladies that cause severe pain and often result in structural lesions and total deafness.

The ear is divided into three parts—the external or outer, middle or drum, and internal, composed of three small bones, known as the hammer, anvil and stirrup, which convey the vibrations of sound from the drum to the internal ear or labyrinth, over whose surface are distributed the fine filaments of the auditory nerve, which in turn conveys the classified impressions of sound to the brain.

The external ear often has growths such as tumors upon its surface, small abscesses, eruptions and accumulations of wax which clog the canal and cover the external portion of the drum, so as to produce deafness.

The middle ear or drum is liable to acute inflammation from blows, colds and various causes, also the extension of acute throat and nasal troubles, passing up the eustachian tube to the internal surface, which re-

sult in permanent or temporary thickening and perforation.

The internal ear being close to the brain often becomes inflamed, the seat of abscesses and serious trouble, resulting in perforation and death. A constant catarrh of the throat or nose unattended invariably passes up the eustachian canal and fills all chambers with the same mucous, and this re-

sults in deafness, and at the same time renders the sufferer liable to have the inflammation extend to the brain, and form abscesses whenever a fresh cold is taken in the nose and throat.

Treatment.—In cases of eruptions wash the surface with a weak solu-

tion of Dr. S. C. Parsons' Medical Soap, and at the same time carefully syringe out the ear with the same solution. Use a little of my Skin Ointment or Healing Salve, although some may prefer zine ointment, my Ear Oil, or Calamine

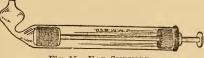


Fig. 15. EAR SYRINGE.

Ointment. Where there is an accumulation of wax the same treatment is all that can be desired without any ointments, but use the Ear Oil (Dr. S. C. Parsons').

In the internal ear our most common trouble is nasal catarrh, which should be treated by a free use of the nasal douche, with warm sea salt water, and carefully rubbing the outer portion of the back of the ear with my Bone Oil night and morning.

It is always best to consult a surgeon for the greater portion of all ear

diseases.

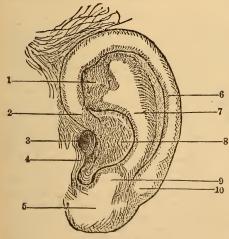
EARACHE. (OTALGIA.)

Earache is due to exposure to cold, inflammation of any portion of the auditory canal, catarrh, theumatism, neuralgia and from derangements of the digestive apparatus; it is more frequent in children, persons of scrofu-

lous constitutions and in those recovering from an attack of measles or scarlet fever.

Symptoms.—The pain is usually worse at night, which remits towards morning; various noises, such as singing, buzzing, roaring and a continual beating; 6 the drum and internal portion of the car looks red and inflamed, and the patient has a general fever.

s Treatment.—When it is a simple earache, the heart of a roasted onion placed in the ear will often relieve pain at once, syringing the ear with warm water, a grain of morphine dissolved in one drachm of glycerine is a pretty sure relief, by taking a small piece of wool or cotton and moistening it with the morphine and glycerine and placing



EXTERNAL EAR.

it in the ear. I prepare an ear oil that has no opium or morphine in its

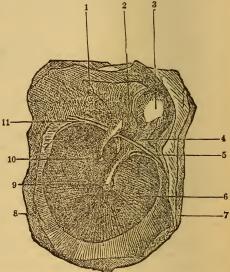
composition, which has in some cases relieved when all other means had failed. I do not believe in laudanum and sweet oil, as there is a certain

per centage of water in the laudanum, and as water and oil do not mix it is for that reason I prefer the morphine and glycerine.

Of course, if the patient has any scrofula or blood disease, the blood should be cleansed and purified at once, so as to remove any deposits or local inflammation due to such causes.

In fact, as the Blood Puri-11fier acts upon the blood and lymphatic system, I believe in giving it on general principles, as it can certainly do no harm, and when we know that the brain and the bones of the base are liable to lymphatic inflammation and deposits it is always well to take a little too much Blood Purifier than not enough.

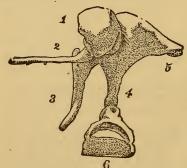
In some instances it is necessary, where an abscess is formed, to have it opened by a physician who has had experi-



THE DRUM.

ence.

Foreign bodies are occasionally introduced into the ear, more particularly by children, which cause deafness, and often extreme suf-



SMALL BONES OF THE EAR.

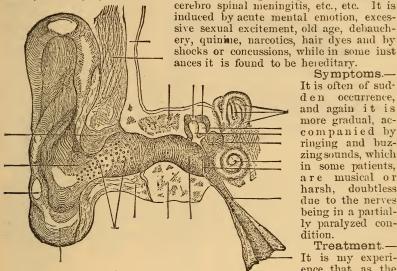
fering. The mother of a little girl, after a lapse of ten months, brought her to have a bean removed, placed in by a playmate, which at first caused no inconvenience and remained unknown to the mother until nature began to make efforts to free herself of the foreign body. The child was completely deaf in the afflicted ear, and it was with much difficulty that I removed it by the ear syringe and a pair of forceps.

Watery discharges from the ear, are in the majority of instances, the result of injuries to the head received through falls, blows or violent accidents, generally caused by fracture of the bones of the internal ear and

skull, and resulting in the escape of the fluid surrounding the brain; therefore, when a watery discharge is noticed after any deed of violence it should be considered as dangerous, with but a slight chance of recovery.

PARALYSIS OF THE AUDITORY NERVES.

This affection is an impairment of the functional powers of the auditory nerves, and a symptom of other diseases affecting the spinal cord, such as



MIDDLE AND INTERNAL EAR.

Symptoms.— It is often of sudden occurrence, and again it is more gradual, accompanied by ringing and buzzing sounds, which in some patients, are musical or harsh. doubtless due to the nerves being in a partially paralyzed condition.

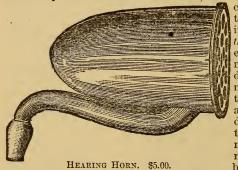
Treatment.— It is my experience that as the paralysis is due to depraved condi-

tion of the blood and lymphatic system, that there are lymphatic deposits, and the Blood Purifier having a specific effect upon such, has been the cause of such a large number of cures resulting from its use.

DEAFNESS.

The sense of hearing we are often deprived of through various means, inducing paralysis of the auditory nerve. The hearing may be suddenly lost after severe neuralgia; falls on the head paralyze the hearing, sudden shock of collisions in railroad or steamboat accidents, long continued noises such as those to which boiler makers or railroad engineers are exposed, rifle and artillery practice, tumors of the brain; excessive use of quinine has a tempory effect; scarlet fever, measles, mumps, contagious fevers and other causes are those due to a hereditary inheritance.

The extreme slightness of causes to which nervous deafness often appears to be due has often attracted my attention. I have known it brought on by great mental excitement or a quarrel, but if we very carefully inquire into the past history of the patient it has been my experience that these nervous forms of deafness which follow trivial causes are due to shocks or diseases long previous, of which the effects have remained in a latent state, to be developed by some slight accident. If there be any reason to suspect a syphilitic taint, a history of any attack of rheumatism or gout, or signs of an inflammatory condition of the labyrinth or nerve, which is increased by moderate use of stimulants, such as wines or whiskies, or decayed



condition of the teeth, our treatment should be correspondingly adapted. Suppression of the menstrual flow from prolonged exposure to cold, especially at night, has been known to produce sudden deafness, without much pain, followed in a short time by death, which upon examination has been found to be due to an acute inflammation of the labyrinth and the mucous membranes of the inner ear communicated to the base of the brain.

All those wishing my advice regarding affections of the ear should, if possible, consult me at my office, or write a full description of all their ideas concerning the originating cause, and length of time suffering from any ear trouble. Describe all medical treatment received during the time as well as you can, and your own ideas, and I may be able to completely cure the disease.

THE HEART, LUNGS AND RESPI-RATORY SYSTEM.

The heart and organs of respiration, consisting of the trachea or wind pipe, the bronchial tubes and the lungs are situated within the walls of the chest, which is constructed so as to afford strength and complete protection from the numerous accidents our bodies are daily liable to.

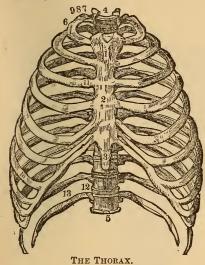
The thorax, which encloses the thoracic cavity, is composed of twelve ribs on each side, the first seven are known as sternal from their connection with the sternum (1, 2 and 3,) or the breast bone, while the eighth, ninth and tenth are known as asternal on account of being connected by cartilage to the seventh rib. The eleventh and twelfth ribs are called floating, as they are entirely free from any attachments excepting to the back hone.

The muscles of the thoracic region are those that encase the thorax, and include some of the most powerful of the body. Between each pair of ribs we find the intercostal muscles, which are overlaid by the pectoralis major, and minor, the serratus magnus, all connected to the shoulder joint, and aid in protecting the chest from blows and injuries, also in a forced inspiration to raise the ribs.

The diaphragm or midriff is a musculo tendinous partition between the abdominal and thoracic cavities, therefore it forms the floor of the

thorax and the roof of the abdominal cavity.

The diaphragm is elliptical in shape, and by some described as fan shaped, it is attached to the upper lumbar vertebra at the back, the bony portions of the six or seven inferior ribs form the sides, while the ensiform cartilage or the lower end of the breast bone forms the front attachment,



the surface is convex towards the chest and concave to the abdomen, therefore the height of the diaphragm is constantly varying during respiration, and this action considerably modifies the size of the chest.

During a forced inspiration the chest encroaches upon the abdomen, the lungs are lowered nearly two inches, the heart about an inch and one half, and the liver and intestines are pushed down about 3

inches.

During expiration the diaphragm is passive, it being pushed up by the abdominal muscles, and the cavity of the abdomen, with the contained organs, compress the lungs and heart, which explains why the oppression is felt in the chest after a full meal, or when the stomach or intestines are distended by retained gases, due to certain forms of indigestion.

The diaphragm is called into action for sufficient power in all expulsive efforts, such as sneezing, coughing, laughing or crying, and a deep inspiration always takes place before vomiting, the expulsion of the urine or faces,

and when the child is delivered from the womb.

The thorax is lined internally by a serous membrane called the Pleura, which also reflects a membrane over the entire lung surface, thereby forming a shut sac in each half of the thorax known as the pleural cavity.

The lungs, or organs of respiration, are those by which we breathe, are two in number, separated by the heart and placed in the cavities of the chest or thorax, a long frame-work of ribs connected with the spinal column or backbone; each lung is divided into lobes, the right having three and largest in size, the left but two, and louger, with a combined weight of about forty-two ounces, which are of a porous spongy texture, pinkish-white in color at birth, but in adult life mottled by patches of a dark black color.

Structure of the Lung.—The lungs are composed of a serous coat

externally, a sub-serous areolar tissue, and the pulmonary tissue.

The serous coat is thin and transparent, derived from the pleura, and invests the entire lung.

The sub-serous arcolar tissue invests the entire surface of the lung, ex-

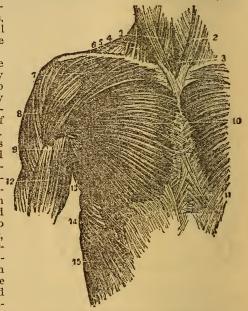
tends inwards between the lobules, and contains a large proportion of elastic fibres.

The pulmonary tissue is composed of lobules, which vary in size, those on the surface being large, pyramidal in form, the base turned towards the surface, while those of the interior are smaller and of various forms. Every lobule is composed of one of the branches of the bronchial tube, and

its terminal air cells, pulmonary and bronchial vessels, lymphatics and nerves are all connected together by the areolar fibrous tissue.

The bronchial tubes divide and sub-divide until they reach a diameter of 1-50 to 1-60 of an inch, ultimately terminating in the intercellular passages and air cells of which the lobule is composed.

The air cells or vesicles are small recesses separated from each other by a thin septum, and communicating free-12 ly with the intercellular passages, and are quite easily seen on the surface of the lung, and vary in size from 1-200 to 1-70 of an inch in diameter, whose use is to free the carbonic acid and effete materials of the blood brought from the various portions of the body which are to be supplied with oxygen by these air vesicles, which is known as respir-Thus it ation or breathing.



MUSCLES OF THORACIC REGION.

will be seen that these small air cells are the important factors of life, health, and demand our attention in lung diseases.

The Heart.—It is a hollow, muscular organ of a conical form, placed between the lungs in a membranous sac called the pericardium. In size it measures in the adult about five inches in length, three and a half inches in breadth in its broadest part, two and a half inches in thickness, weighs ten to twelve ounces in the male, and eight to ten ounces in the female, and is subdivided by a longitudinal muscular septum into two lateral halves, known as right and left, with a transverse constriction dividing each half into two cavities, the upper being called the auricle and 'the lower the ventricle.

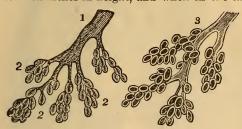
The right side of the heart is called the venous side, as it receives into its lower half, or right auricle, the dark venous blood of the entire body; which, in turn, passes into the upper half or right ventricle, and from there through the pulmonary artery into the lungs.

After the blood has been arterialized or oxygenated by its passage through the lungs it is returned to the left side of the heart by the pulmonary veins which empty into the lower half or left auricle, and from it to the upper half or left ventricle, when it is distributed by the aortic artery

and its sub-divisions through the body.

The circulation of the blood is simply a repetition of the foregoing description over and over again. When any portion of the lung tissue is involved in inflammation or diseases such as consumption or pneumonia, it is evident that the remaining portions which are sound and free from disease must do the work for the entire arterialization of the blood, thus tending to render breathing more difficult in equal proportion to the amount of damage received, which is illustrated by the consumptive in its last stages, who requires great efforts to breathe, and even then avoiding all extraordinary efforts, such as climbing stairs or steep inclines, such as hills, etc., running, quick walking, and even rapid conversation, all being simply due to the decreased respiratory surface of the lung tissue.

The spirometer is an instrument which measures the air capacity of the lungs, which in health are about 250 cubic inches in persons of about 5 feet ten inches in height, and when in the last stage of consumption, just



BRONCHIAL TUBE AIR-VESICLES.

described, about 105 to 120 cubic inches, so with the spirometer and the tape measure showing the movements of the chest we can form a pretty fair opinion of what is going on and will come to pass.

The stethoscope is an instrument which magnifies the sounds of respiration and when used by the practised ear it is of wonderful aid to

the physician, for he is enabled to distinguish the first symptoms of disease, which would pass unnoticed by simply the ear. It is of more importance in all diseases of the heart and blood vessels, for we can distinguish sounds which denote danger and prolonged treatment to avert apoplexy, or any other sudden death.

It would be impossible for me to render an exact opinion as to the condition of either the heart or lungs without a personal and very careful physical examination at my office in Savannah, Ga., but I can assure all those who may consult me that they will be able to find out exactly what the disease is, they are suffering with, and I will also explain as far as practicable in all its details the best course to pursue in the treatment necessary for cure or relief.

Diseases of the Heart.—It is well known in the practice of physicians that persons suffering with grave structural disease seldom know of its existence, while-those with mere deranged action can hardly be convinced that they are not destined to an early and sudden death. They do not seem able to comprehend how indigestion, fast living, severe mental labor without sufficient exercise can produce palpitation, accompanied with

an intermittent pulse, the abuse of tobacco or tea, irritation of the womb, ovaries or testicles, sexual excesses, mental anxiety, rheumatism, gout, chronic diseases of the liver or stomach, change of life, debility, etc., etc., will produce a dull wearying ache with sharp shooting pains in the region of the heart, and the doctor who assures them that there is no disease of the heart is often considered as one ignorant of his business or afraid to tell the real facts of the case.

There is often great depression of spirits, attacks of giddiness, faintness, headache, noises in the ears. a sense of choking or raising of a ball in the

throat and inability to lie on the left side, owing to tenderness.

Treatment.—The patient must eat all meals with plenty of time and at regular hours. The teeth in these days of painless dentistry should be

kept in perfect order, all decayed filled, or removed and replaced with artificial, so that the food can be properly chewed, tobacco and tea should be avoided, malt liquors are to be let alone and a little whiskey or brandy with soda is generally more suitable. Other diseases as previously specified should be treated, the patient built up by the Great Iron Tonic, the bowels always free, and to correct all, derangements of the digestive tract there is nothing better than the Liver Regulator or Digestive Pills.

To relieve any tenderness in the region of the heart the Pain Destroyer should

ies hypertrophy (enlarge- Lung. 25, Inferior Lobe Right Lung. ment) which increases the

be applied once or twice a 1, Heart. 3, Right Auriele. 5, Pulmonary Artery. 9
day.

Dilatation of the
Heart generally accompanHeart generally accompan
Arch of Aorta. 10, Superior Vena, Cava Vein. 17,
Trachea or Wind Pipe. 15, Jugular Vein. 23, Inferior Lobe Left Lung. 22, Middle Lobe Left Lung. 21, Superior Lobe Left Lung. 24, Superior Lobe Right
Lung. 25, Inferior Lobe Right Lung. HEART AND LUNGS.

capacity and decreases the contractile power.

This is usually the result of prolonged defective nutrition, and some disease which has produced great muscular prostration or some valvular affection.

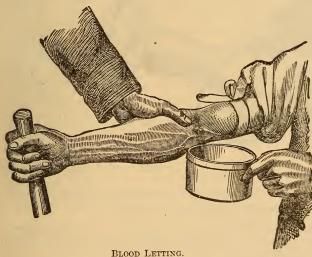
Fatty Degeneration.—This affection is characterized by a deposition of particles of fat in the muscles and sarcolemma or sheath, which invest the muscles of the heart, and if it exists for any prolonged period of time, the walls and muscles will be soft and flabby and have a yellowish color.

The principal symptoms are feebleness of the pulse, a tumbling or labored motion, which can be heard by placing the ear at the chest, shortness of breath, dropsy, coldness of extremities and inabilty to take violent exercise.

Palpitation.—This common affection may exist in consequence of fatty degeneration, enlargement of walls of the heart, hypertrophy, valvular lesions, anæmia of the blood and independently of any organic lesion, as the result of dyspepsia, flatulent colic, masturbation, venereal excesses, hysterics, or debility of the nervous system.

The pulse is weak, fluttering or tumultuous from any excitement or trifling cause; the patient feels depressed with a sensation of numbness and suffocation, is easily frightened, and in females it is often accompanied by an increase of the whites and a deficiency in the menstrual flow of anemic, but if stout and full blooded, menstruation sometimes is very profuse.

Pericarditis.—This is an inflammation of the sac covering the heart caused by a contaminated state of the blood, due to disorders of the kidneys,



acute rheumatism, pyaemia, eruptive fevers and from mechanical injuries.

The symptoms may be soslightinsome instances as to escape the notice of the patient or attending physician, while in other cases it is more fully developed and attended with a serous effusion: there is high fever, hurried breathing, irregular pulse,

inability to lie on the left side, anxiety of mind, tendency to fainting, swimming in the head, bleeding of the nose and a swelling of the extremities.

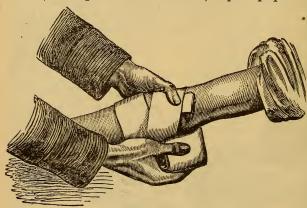
Treatment.—The great thing in all heart effections is to keep the patient's strength up by beef extracts, gruels, broths and other liquid foods, such as are found in the receipts and advertisements. Medicines appropriate to the disease producing the pericarditis should be administered, and the region over the heart frequently blistered.

Endocarditis.—It is an inflammation of the membrane lining the heart, therefore it is a disease to be dreaded and treated with care and skill. This disease is developed in about the same class of diseases causing pericarditis and those mentioned. It is only necessary to state, that in severe cases of those diseases, the skillful physician is cheap at any price, as the patient's chances of recovery are small, and in the event of regaining apparent health,

there is often a valvular disease, which sooner or later produces apoplexy or

sudden death, due to heart failure.

Valvular disease of the heart requires a treatment that subdues palpitation, and the tendency to congestion of the lungs, liver or kidneys, also remedies like the Great Iron Tonic that give tone and strength to the heart and entire body, so that the blood can be properly circulated and the usual symptoms common to heart disease averted, such as bleeding from the nose, lungs or stomach, swelling of the feet or under the eyes, various forms of dropsy, headache, faintness, swimming in the head, ringing sounds in the ears, broken rest at night, frightful dreams, flushed appearance of the countenance, others pale and bluish in color, frequent palpitation, pain in left side



BANDAGE AFTER BLOOD LETTING.

of chest, symptoms described
in dyspepsia and
the disorders
caused by congestion of the
liver or kidneys.

The general bodily condition should be watched, cod liver oil and other preparations, known as tonics, (see advertisements) ought to be taken for a long time, the body clothed in the sanitary un-

derwear described in the treatment of consumption constantly worn, all bodily and mental excitement avoided and the bowels closely watched to avoid the evil effects of constipation.

It is impossible for me to give an opinion by letter as to the condition of the heart, therefore all those who wish my advice should consult

me at my office in Savannah, Ga.

Blood letting was employed in nearly all diseases combined with acute inflammation by physicians in their practice fifty years ago, but at present it is not customary to bleed unless at the request of the patient. In plethoric persons, who make blood too fast, it is very beneficial; also locally, where the inflammation is confined to one portion of the body, such as the eye, finger, or any boil or rising, when the abstraction or blood produces immediate relief.

Bleeding from the Lungs.—This in the greater number of instances is merely symptomatic of consumption, although it may be due to a disease of the heart, which retards the return of the blood from the lungs.

It occurs in rare instances as the result of some ulceration of the smaller bronchial tubes and air vesicles, acute inflammations, abscesses, gangrene, cancerous growths in the lungs, aneurism, etc. The blood usually

is frothy and of a bright red color, being raised by coughing, while in bleeding from the stomach the person vomits the blood usually in large quantities, having a much darker color than that raised by coughing and

from the lung tissue.

Treatment.—The patient should remain as quiet as possible in a recumbent position in bed with the head and shoulders elevated. Administer ten to fifteen grains of gallic acid in a little syrup or sweetened water every two, three or four hours, according to the requirements of the symptoms. Sometimes it is necessary to begin with a large dose at the outset if the blee ling is excessive, and in cases of this kind give twenty grains of gallic acid for a dose in four ounces of syrup with twelve drops of the aromatic sulphuric acid. Always in excessive bleeding a physician should at once be called. In some cases the application of cold over the chest checks it, but when this is tried its effect should be constantly watched. Sucking small lumps of ice usually does much good. A teaspoonful of ordinary table salt dissolved in a little water, or taken dry when preferred, will in the generality of cases stop the bleeding for a while. Relieve the cough by an opiate in some form, which is generally better administered as a hypodermic injection.

Both arms should be raised above the head and held in that position for some time. If this position fails, apply a small piece of ice to the back of the neck and down the back if thought best. Ice or cold water may be applied directly over the forehead and nose. When the foregoing simple means all fail swab the nostrils with muriated tineture of iron, half an ounce, water and glycerine each one ounce. Mixed alum and water

may be used if the tincture of iron cannot be easily obtained.

If there be a tendency in the person to apoplexy, or if there be complication of heart disease the bleeding may prove to be a benefit if not too

profuse.

Bleeding of the nose can be checked by the nasal douche and salt water most always, but in some instances it is necessary for the surgeon to plug the nasal canal or passage with a little cotton (as illustrated.)

ACUTE BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis.—It is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, or air passages. It occurs in every form, from a slight cold to a very dangerous disease, affecting the entire lung tissue.

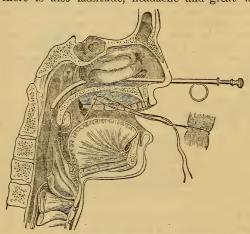
PNEUMONIA. (INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.)

This is characterized by an inflammation of the lung tissue, with symptoms at first like those of bronchitis, but as it progresses, the affected lung becomes solid, there is high fever, whistling sounds, when heard by the ear placed over the chest, the cough is dry and the breathing hurried and imperfect. In the third stage (red softening) the lung softens, the bronchial tubes are filled with matter and in some instances portions give way, forming cavities which can be detected by the cavernous breathing, metallic tinkling and prune juice appearance of the specta.

Pneumonia is more frequently met with in the right lung than the left; in children it is confined to one or two lobes of the lung and termed

lobular; if associated with pleurisy it is called Pleuro-pneumonia, and if connected with a low form of continuous fever it is designated as Typhoid l'neumonia.

Symptoms.—The symptoms chiefly consist of fever, a sense of tightness about the chest, with hurried breathing, not always accompanied with acute pain. The cough is severe; at first it is dry, but later on expectoration commences. The matter raised at first is a clear, tenacious mucous, which afterward becomes thicker, more abundant and muco-purulent. painful symptoms usually subside when the patient commences to expectorate freely. The tongue remains foul, pulse quick and oftentimes very weak; there is also lassitude, headache and great weakness. When relief is not



PLUGGING THE NOSE FOR BLEEDING.

afforded by medicines or by the expectoration of mucus, the disease assumes an extremely dangerous character, and in many instances quickly ends in death. Improvement commences from the seventh to the eleventh day in cases which terminate favorably. It is extremely difficult for persons not accustomed to examining the lungs to distinguish bronchitis from pneumonia (lung fever) when the case is one of severity, but in mild attacks the symptoms do not usually occasion very much alarm.

Treatment.--An attack of bronchitis may be

prevented in many instances by taking a full dose of Dover's powder (ten grains for an adult) as soon as the first symptoms are discovered by the patient who has taken cold. It is better to commence at bedtime, accompanied by a hot mustard foot bath and a warm stimulating drink of Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps to assist in producing perspiration and opening the pores of the skin. In the morning give two or three Digestive Pills to act as a

purgative.

If the foregoing treatment does not cut the disease short, then keep the person confined to the bed and give remedies which have a tendency to produce a little perspiration, such as sage or catnip tea, and also have plenty of moisture in the room by placing an open kettle of water on the stove, which will produce sufficient vapor to ease the breathing. cough, which is usually troublesome, give some of the cough mixtures recommended among the receipts for coughs, or my Lung and Throat Balsam. When pain and soreness of the chest are prominent symptoms, wet a cloth with Dr. S. C. Parsons' Pain Destroyer and lay it over seat of soreness or pain, using the same freely if at hand, but if not, a home-made mustard

plaster, and repeat this twice a day until the soreness disappears. This is very much better than blisters or any of the other outward applications that

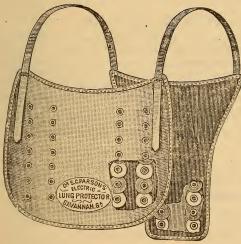
are generally used.

Chronic Bronchitis.—It is the result of the acute form of the disease prolonged without complete recovery, in which case either anti-febrine, anti-pyrine, or sulphate of quinine, in doses of two to five grains, should be taken three or four times a day, with a moderate use of stimulants, such as good whisky, gin, or beer, according to the general condition of the system or taste of the patient.

Any cough mixture found in the receipts or advertisements, should be taken to relieve all irritation; but if the person becomes tired, or does not seem to receive the benefit that is reasonable to expect, it would be well to try the Lung and Throat Balsam, keeping the bowels in a healthy condition

by the use of Digestive Pills, or Liver Regulator.

In cases, with any tendency to scrofula or syphilitic history, the Blood Purifier should be taken in connection with the cough remedy



ELECTRIC LUNG PROTECTOR.

Is of incalculable benefit in all forms of bronchitis, asthma, or lung affections. Price, \$5.00.

selected, and if there be any debility, I always advise, especially in cold weather, the Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil (see advertisements), and during the warmer months, the Compound Syrup of the Hypophosphites.

The patient must be well protected by woolen underwear (see sanitary clothing) to prevent taking cold by draughts and sudden changes of the weather, the feet warm and dry, the lungs and chest protected by the Electric Lung Protector, sleep in a well ventilated room and have the benefit of fresh air, which can be safely done by wearing a woolen night gown, drawers and hose; exercise daily in the open air, and if the patient resides in a cold

climate, I can recommend Savannah as a winter residence and a health restorer.

Pleurisy.—The serous membrane enclosing the lungs is liable to inflammation, which is first noticed by a chill and a sharp, lancinating pain usually in the nipple. The pain is increased by coughing, breathing, any motion, lying on the affected side and by pressure.

After there is an effusion of serous liquid into the pleural cavity, the pain subsides, the breathing is more or less difficult, so that the patient has to catch his breath on account of pain produced during coughing

and heavy breathing.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy

OF

SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

is a sure cure for Cough, Whooping Cough, Colds, Croups, Hoarseness, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. Quillian, the leading authority of Great Britain on lung troubles, gives his opinion based upon experiments, that mullein is better in consumption than Cod Liver Oil.

Read Testimonials. PROF. OF A MEDICAL COLLEGE.

It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify to the wonderful powers of Sweet Gum and Mullein as a remedy for old Chronic Coughs. There is nothing more dangerous than a neglected cough, superinduced by exposure and cold. A slight inflammation of the lungs or bronchial tubes if neglected for ever so long a time, tends to the most dangerous form of lung disease. It is known to the medical profession that thousands who die annually with consumption, owe their deaths to neglected colds. As a preventive remedy as well as a curative agent, I cheerfully recommend your preparation of Sweet Gum and Mullein to the public generally, and to the afflicted more particularly.

J. F. HAMMOND,

Pres. Clinical Medicine,
Georgia Eclectic Medical College, Atlanta, Ga.

A LEGISLATOR.

Hon. John C. Key, of Jasper Co., Ga., adds: "It is the best preparation I have ever used, and the first thing that has given me any relief. I recommend it cheerfully to all suffering from coughs and colds."

A MINISTER.

Rev. F. M. Hawkins, Cumming, Ga., expresses the highest commendation of the use of Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein in relieving him of a terrible cough, contracted while he was out upon one of his circuits during a heavy rain.

For Sale by all Druggists.

HALTIWANGER-TAYLOR DRUG CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

 $(119\frac{1}{2})$

Johnson's Chill Fever Tonic.

WONDERFUL features which commend it to the medical profession as well as the masses.

Can break into cases of Malarial Fevers of any type at any stage (a desideratum to even physicians), where the pulse is 130 or 140, with the skin hot and dry, and tongue loaded without using veratain, aconite, or any other arterial sedative.

Its perfect harmlessness and innocence constitutes a wonderful feature. It can be administered with absolute safety and security to an infant, and in parturient women its administration is attended with no danger. An adult might take at one dose the entire contents of one bottle and not be perceptibly effected. Contrast that with the action of those new antipyretics which have been known to stop the action of the heart in one dose.

In the treatment of old chronic cases of chill and fever, there is no return of the fever on the 7th, 14th, 21st or 28th day.

One single bottle is guaranteed to do all claimed for it. Its price, 50 cents, is within the reach of all, and this amount will be returned to any buyer who is dissatisfied with the medicine.

A. B. GIRARDEAU,

Proprietor Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic,

SAVANNAH, GA.

The fever is often quite high, and when the effusion is of any great

amount, the chest has a rounded appearance.

Treatment.—The bowels should be freely opened by a dose of Digestive Pills, the affected part should be constantly covered by a poultice of ground flax seed and hops, which must be changed as often as may be required to have it hot, sleep afforded by ten-grain doses of Dover's powder, the fever should be controlled by aconite, or Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic. Blood-letting is recommended by some physicians, but when the fluid is sufficient to cause pressure on the lung, it is necessary to withdraw it by aspiration.

CONSUMPTION.

It is difficult to define all the causes which develop consumption. The general symptoms are, gradually increasing cough, with debility.

loss of appetite, dislike to fatty food, loss of flesh, sweating, night sweats, diarrhea, bleeding from the lungs, huskiness of the voice,.

and dyspepsia in some form.

The short dry cough is referred to the throat, but as the disease advances the cough becomes loose with a semi-purulent expectora-

The person complains of languor, great fatigue upon the slight exertion of going up stairs or a hill, various muscular pains are common, the formation of abscesses by the side of the rectum, resulting in fistula in ano, is one of the earliest symptoms of consump-

tion and this complication if let alone is very injurious by lowering the general health and strength. In women the uterine (womb) functions are greatly deranged, and as the dis-

ease advances, the menses entirely cease.

As consumption is either hereditary, acquired, or due to scrofulous tendencies, it is important that the family history should be known, and the physician be informed of any venereal diseases acquired previous to the present illness.

Every person suffering with a cough for any length of time should be carefully examined, for in the earlier stages I have been able in almost every instance to cure them completely.

I believe in a careful examination of the patient, both in person and past history, and when the proper air, electricity and internal medicines are furnished, there is no reason why relief should not be afforded.

Treatment -First, the strict observance of the laws of health is of greater service if it is possible for the patient to observe them, than any medicines which can be given in curing this disease. The very best thing is to have proper exercise in the open air and sunshine. Good nourishing diet, such as fresh fish boiled or baked, good fresh beef broiled or roasted, rare tender lamb chops, sweet cream, fresh milk, soft boiled or poached eggs, and one of the best things is a glass of pure milk with a teaspoonful of loaf sugar and two teaspoonfuls of good whisky, shaken together and taken the first thing in the morning. Persevering in this for weeks one will surely be ben-



UNDERWEAR.

efited and strengthened. In every way nourish the body to the fullest extent and the disease must yield. When the appetite is deficient, as it usually is, build it up, encourage it, stimulate it, by taking some good iron tonic. A diet of fresh milk is of incalculable benefit, and each night on retiring I have known a goblet of sweet hot milk to restore invalids who had become almost past toning up. It is always safe to take milk as a part of the diet, and if it is relied on mostly, large quantities should be taken in order to give sufficient nourishment to the body. Frequently a change of climate is good for all if not delayed too late or after the disease is too far advanced. Home is generally the best place, for in such cases the fatigue and change often bring on the end. Rather seek something to interest the mind and take it from one's self. A well-ventilated room, which should be guarded against drafts. Never allow the cold, damp night air to strike on the bed. Hot air is not always necessarily impure; neither is cold air necessarily pure. I would recommend warmth-not the air of a stifled room -but the warmth of blankets, the soft warmth of feathers, on the bed, and a temperably warm room; all these things aid and comfort the sufferer. Great care should be taken to protect the body from atmospherical changes. Flannels should always be worn next the skin. In summer a thin grade of sanitary underwear, which goods are woven of the finest Australian wool, not mixed with any vegetable fibre; nothing but pure wool in its natural color. In winter the same goods of a much heavier texture should be worn, as these goods impart a warmth and comfort and healthfulness not blended in any When we consider the importance of attending the treatment of consumptives one must have patience and great perseverence in every instance to overcome all these obstacles, and strictly and continuously carry out the physician's treatment until recovery takes place. Any medicine which tends to derangement of the stomach or bowels, should be desisted in. Care should be taken to restrain coughing, unless unavoidable, as it irritates and develops the case. When the lungs are sore and painful, use Dr. S. C. Parsons' Lung and Throat Balsam, or Taylor's Sweet Gum and Mullein internally, and the Pain Destroyer externally, every night. Medicines producing profuse expectoration often diminish the appetite and disturb diges-When the patient is emaciated and pale, and the appetite extremely poor, use Dr. S. C. Parsons' Great Iron Tonic.

Diet in Consumption.—The diet should be of the most nourishing, including tender meats, poultry, fish, meat juice extracts, such as Bovinine, or by Osborn's process (meat juice press), milk, well cooked vegetables, fruit, fine whiskies, wines, beer or ale, and when the stomach fails, pepsin in 10 to 20 grain does, or Trigestia Tablets should be taken after each meal.

Change of Air.—It is one of the important elements in the treatment to have change of air. Generally speaking, a dry, porous soil, elevated above the surrounding country is required, care being taken to avoid all places that lie low; but in making a selection it should be remembered that daily exercise is needed throughtout the winter, and if this can be obtained in the midst of beautiful scenery, with plenty of amusements to divert and occupy the mind, so much the better, as it is of no use to hope to derive benefit when banished from friends and all society in the woods or small town; especially is this true of persons accustomed to active business or household duties.

While on the topic of change of climate, I know of none better than that of Savannah, for eight menths of the year, because it has

pure artesian water taken at a depth of about 500 feet, good system of sewerage and drainage, a city with one of the smallest death rates in the United States, morning and evening papers, good market, fine hotels and those of moderate price, a good theatre, churches and places of amusement, all of which enable the invalid to pass away time and occupy the mind.

Sea voyages are of great benefit in the first and second stages of consumption, if of sufficient length, eight to twelve days being the shortest time; and they should always be taken on steamships so as to avoid too much motion, which greatly weakens persons becoming sea sick. A European or China trip in one of the floating palaces or those of moderate cost

should always be tried.

Medicines.—When the cough is annoying take a dose of my Lung and Throat Balsam, and if the digestive organs are in good condition, some reliable cod liver oil preparation (see advertisement) should be taken three times a day. A little good whiskey and milk should also be taken before each meal (see advertisements). Taylor's Sweet Gum and Mullien is claimed to possess great properties and similar to those of cod liver oil. When there is debility, iron in some form should be taken, such as the citrate of iron, dialysed, or my Great Iron Tonic. If there be any diarrhea, Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial or one grain of powdered opium at bed time. The hypophosphites do great good in building up the system, such as the comp. syrup of the hypophosphites. All persons should be careful to eradicate every particle of malaria, as it is of no use to think of getting well when the smallest quantity exists; the lungs should be protected and stimulated by the Electric Lung Protector, and when any fever exists I will, as previously, recommend my Great Fever Specific or Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic.

ASTHMA. (PHTHISIC.)

This is a disease which is attended with difficulty of breathing, wheezing, a sensation of constriction in the chest, accompanied with cough and expectoration. It is essentially a nervous disease, the spasms being caused by contraction of the circular muscular fibres of the bronchial tubes. The causes are in the majority of persons hereditary, while in many cases no influence of this kind can be discovered. In some cases this affection will be owing to some organic disease within the chest, while frequently no such cause can be discovered. The attacks of difficult breathing may be directly due to some irritant vapors inspired into the lungs, such as dust, cold air, certain gases, or the emanations from hay. In many cases the attacks or paroxysms come on regularly, usually occurring at night. The patient awakes suddenly to experience a sense of suffocation, great tightness at his chest, difficulty of breathing, unable to bear the least encumbrance about the chest, assuming the erect posture with great eagerness. After the attack has continued from one-half to one, two, three, or even four hours, it may gradually subside somewhat and the patient will raise more or less mucus phlegm from coughing, which relieves the difficulty of breathing.

Treatment.—The general health should be improved during the interval by attention to diet, thus avoiding all derangement of the stomach; also by avoiding unwholesome air that is contaminated with dust or any other irritant. To relieve the attack of difficult breathing the following has

been used with fair success in most cases and is probably the best and most simple remedy for the greatest number of cases. Take Stramonium (Jamestown weed), one ounce; pure saltpetre (both pulverized), half drachm. Mix and place a little in a pipe and take a few whiffs, or place in a pan and, after it is lighted, hold it a foot or two from under the nose and breathe the fumes for a minute or more, if necessary. If the stomach is overloaded with indigestible food give an emetic of thirty or thirty-five grains of powdered ipecac, and then, if this does not relieve the attack, give smaller doses of the ipecac occasionally after vomiting has occurred to keep up slight sweating, or give half a teaspoonful of the tincture of lobelia every half hour, and



SWELLING OF THE NOSE THROUGH THE EFFECTS OF CATARRH.

increase it to a teaspoonful if relief is not speedily obtained after a few doses. The above doses are all intended for adults, but for children or weakly women a smaller proportional dose should be administered. See table showing the proportional doses required for different ages. If constipated take the Digestive Pills or Liver Regulator as recommended for constipation (also see receipts for asthma), and Dr. S. C. Parsons' Lung and Throat Balsam.

CATARRH (Ozaena)—It is a name that is commonly used to denote a chronic inflammation of the schneiderian membrane of the nose, but it more properly denotes an inflammation of the lining membrane of the respiratory organs. When the disease is confined in the head and becomes chronic it is accompanied by an offensive purulent discharge, and it may be accompanied with scrofula, or with caries (disease of the bone), in which case it becomes

quite troublesome. Sometimes the discharge is quite purulent and so offensive that the person becomes even an object of disgust to himself, and if medicine has failed to give relief he gets miserable and despondent, loses appetite, flesh, and strength, and passes wretched nights. The spongy portions become enlarged, as shown in illustration.

The disease may result from repeated attacks of influenza, scrofula, disordered digestive organs, or general debility, and each attack, after seated as a disease, is brought on by exposure, sudden changes of weather, and

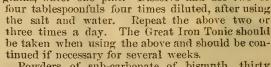
catching cold when exhausted or tired out.

Every person having catarrh should be carefully examined, and with a little pains. I have always succeeded in completely curing every case.

Treatment.—For the acute form see treatment of influenza, colds and After this difficulty has become chronic the following treatment will usually prove as satisfactory as any. The treatment should be constitutional as well as local, The best local treatment is to take one large ta-

blespoonful of sea salt, (Ditman's) and dissolve it in one pint of soft water, warm to nearly blood heat and place it in a nasal douche and use by placing it a little higher than the head, so as to regulate the flow, pressing the rubber tube with the thumb and finger so as to prevent the fluid escaping. Introduce the nozzle at the end of the tube into one nostril and press it in so as to close the nostril, open the mouth and breathe through the mouth, avoid swallowing while the fluid is passing through the nostrils. up the pressure of the tube, so as to allow the fluid to flow, which will pass up one nostril and out of the other, cleansing all the affected membranes. Remember not to swallow while the seat salt (Ditman's) water is flowing, and also remember to breathe through the mouth and then you will find it will work very nicely. After you have allowed about half the fluid to pass through from one nostril, change

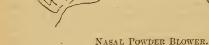
and let it run in through the other, allowing most of it, Fig. 1. Nasal if not all, to be used. When it is needed to cleanse the parts DOUCHE. 75c. to 1.25 thoroughly after using the sea salt water, as recommended above, place an ounce or two of the following solution in the douche and allow it to pass through the nose as before stated: Take either permanganate of potash or sulphate of zinc 20 grains, water one pint. Dissolve and use two or



Powders of sub-carbonate of bismuth, thirty grains, sugar half an ounce, mixed together, blowed on the inner

surface of the nose, as illustrated, are often extremely beneficial.

There are several catarrh remedies already prepared, which cure a great



many cases, (see advertisements) but where you have any trouble consult me at my office, or by letter, and I will cure you as quickly as possible.

It is also quite important in treating this disease to take the Digestive Pills to regulate the bowels and attend to the blood and lymphatic system, for the majority of cases of nasal catarrh are due to some scrofulous humor, which should be eradicated by the Blood Purifier and other remedies, which enrich the blood like the Great Iron Tonic.

ACUTE CATARRH. (CORYZA OR INFLUENZA.)

Influenza.—This disease arises from some peculiar condition or contamination of the atmosphere, causing it to be an epidemic affection. It attacks large numbers of people at the same time, while its poisonous influence spreads with great rapidity over the country; but it rarely stays in one section for more than eight or ten weeks, and usually, if not complicated with other diseases, it will run a favorable course, terminating in recovery in

about five to eight days.

Symptoms.—The symptoms in seasons when the disease is very fatal are greatly increased; but, as a general rule, it is first noticed by headache, heat of the skin, running at the nose, sneezing, the throat more or less sore, with hoarseness and a troublesome cough; the stomach becomes disordered, and in many cases there is great prostration, accompanied with fever and difficult breathing. This disease resembles a common cold that is greater in severity and prostration, sometimes spreading very rapidly, so as to extend over many different countries, even if they are widely separated in a very short time. This is a peculiar species of fever, and not, as many suppose, a local affection of the lungs. It occurs mostly among children and weakly persons; but those of all ages are liable, while those over 40 years of age and the debilitated are those with whom it is most likely to prove fatal.

Influenza, as a general thing, ends in free perspiration, or diarrhea, but in fatal seasons, such as the winter of 1889 and 1890, when known as the lagrippe, it affected the kidneys, lungs, hearing and general

health.

Treatment.—It should always be borne in mind that our attention should be to prevent the setting in of lung fever or acute bronchitis as complications, so care should be taken to keep, if possible, the patient in bed in a well-ventilated room, having a temperature of about 75°, free from draughts, or allow any unnecessary exposure to cold. In mild cases no special treatment or medicines are required, but in the severe cases apply a home-made mustard plaster to the chest, and if the cough be annoying give some remedy which will be an expectorant and a diaphoretic (a remedy that loosens the cough and induces perspiration or free action of the skin), such as hive syrup, Taylor's Sweet Gum and Mullein, Dr. S. C. Parsons' Lung and Throat Balsam, or any cough medicine in the receipts you may prefer.

Sweet gum is an excellent remedy to loosen a cough, while the qualities of mullein for sweating are well known, consequently a combination of those remedies, with other principles, cannot help but be beneficial. Hive syrup is too old for description, and my Lung and Throat Balsam is a combination of remedies which exert a soothing influence on the membranes of the throat and bronchial tubes, promoting relaxation of the inflamed mucous surface, free perspiration and action of the skin, increased secretion of urine by the kidneys, and a beneficial influence on the entire

lung tissue.

The bowels should always be free, and if anything be required give frequent doses of my Liver Regulator or Digestive Pills as may be preferred.

When the urine is scanty and high-colored give small doses of sweet spirits of nitre every hour or two. If there be great prostration—especially if the patient be old or debilitated—stimulants are indicated, such

as good whiskey or sherry, with nourishment in the form of the various soups, etc.; extract of beef, either condensed or expressed, and other articles of diet, which, in the discretion of the nurse, are suitable to the condition of the patient.

SORE THROAT. (LARYNGITIS OR CLERGYMAN'S SORE THROAT.)

Sore Throat.—The words sore throat are generally used to designate an affection of the throat when there is but a slight inflammation caused by catching cold, which passes off in a few days by using any of the gargles found in the receipts, and upon going to bed a piece of flannel should be worn around the throat saturated with a small quantity of Bone Oil or Pain Destroyer.

TONSILITIS. (QUINSY OR FOLLICULUR TON-SILITIS.)

Quinsy.—This is known as quinsy sore throat and acute tonsilitis, for it is an inflammation of the throat, accompanied by pain, fever and often considerable swelling of the tonsils, so as to cause the liquid to return



Fig. 5. Atomizer. \$1.00 to \$1.75.

through the nostrils after any attempt to swallow. The tongue, as the inflammation continues, is heavily coated, the patient swallows with difficulty, and after a few days it terminates quite favorably, leaving the tonsils enlarged; except in severe cases, especially when it is liable to end in suppuration in one or both of the glands. The pain is severe until the abscess bursts or is opened by the surgeon. Quinsy sore throat is not a contagious disease, is more frequent in those having had

previous attacks, and is generally caused by catching cold.

Treatment.—The patient should be kept warm in a well-ventilated room, with hot fomentations to the throat, the bowels freely opened by the aid of the Liver Regulator or Digestive Pills and gargle the throat with any of the gargles found in the receipts or a teaspoonful of Pain Destroyer to a glass of water. When greatly swollen spray the inside of the throat and tonsils with the atomizer containing three grains of nitrate of silver to one ounce of water four or five times a day. At night ten grains of Dover's powder previous to retiring will often prove of great benefit, and for the fever use a bottle of Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic. In cases where the tonsils remain enlarged I always advise having them specially treated for a reduction in size, or a portion removed with proper instruments so as to prevent the liability of return.



IF YOU HAVE A COUGH, ATTEND TO IT IN TIME. Do not neglect it, or it may become serious and end in consumption. Are you troubled with Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, etc.? If so there is a remedy which will cure all such kindred diseases, and which is prepared from an old and tried formula and made from the best materials by a responsible Wholesale Drug House.

Do not be deceived or misled by any of the new-fangled nostrums of the day, put in the market by irresponsible parties ignorant of the character of the

goods they represent, but

USE THE OLD RELIABLE

remedy which has had a continuous and increasing sale for twenty-five years, and which has been used and recommended by many of your friends and relatives.

G. W. BARTO, Altoona, Pa., writes June 19th, 1888:

"I have been railroading for a number of years, constantly exposed to cold and heat, and have never found any medicine which gives such speedy relief from coughs, colds and sore throat as Hasson's Compound Syrup of Tar."

We have large numbers of letters similar in tenor to the above.

This preparation, PECULIAR in its character and effects, is THE BEST COUGH REMEDY in the market.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

LARGER BOTTLES 50 CTS.

LARGEST SIZE \$1.00. The largest bottles are the cheapest.

SURE DEATH TO WORMS

AND HEALTH FOR CHILDREN, are assured by the use of

DR. W. A. COX'S SANTONINE WORM SYRUP

The most pleasant and effectual vemifuge ever offered to the public. Prepared from the formula of an experienced physician as used in his practice for many years, and recommended by numbers of reputable medical men.

It is pleasant to the taste and does not nauseate or disgust the child.

ONE QUART OF WORMS was removed from one child by a single bottle, as attested by one of our customers, a retail druggist who saw them.

Both the above preparations are for sale by all Druggists.

PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured by ROLLER & SHOEMAKER,

602 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

(12616)

B. H. LEVY & BRO.,

146 Congress Street, Savannah, Georgia.

—IMPORTERS OF— -

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sanitary, Natural

WOOLEN UNDERWEAR,

Sufficiently known for their excellent and health-giving qualities.





These Goods are made of the finest undyed Australian Wool (not mixed with any vegetable fibre), and they have been very quickly appreciated and recommended by the most eminent physicians of this country.

We can offer our Underwear at very reasonable prices, thus enabling the general public to avail themselves of the benefits derived from wearing the same at a compar-

atively moderate cost.

Our fabrics are known throughout the world, and are bought in preference to many other makes. All articles manufactured by us are stamped with our trade-mark, -

as represented on cut.

High Neck, Long or Half Sleeves.—Persons exposed to the keen air of winter, will find that the double thickness of these Vests will lessen, if not entirely obviate, danger of lung troubles and disorders of the stomach. No better garment can be had, as this is supplied with laps, making it particularly warm and comfortable.

We also carry a complete Stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

HOOPING COUGH. (PERTUSSIS).

This disease belongs to those known as contagious. It occurs but once in the same individual, breaking out six to eight days after being exposed to

those having the same disease.

At first it resembles an ordinary cold, and fever and cold in the head, but towards the end of about ten days the cough changes its character, becomes convulsive and prolonged, assuming its peculiar shrill sound or hoop, followed by an expectoration of ropy mucous or often times severe attacks of vomiting. When the fits of coughing are very severe they are occasionally followed by bleeding from the mouth and nose, while frequently the contents of the bladder and bowels are discharged involuntarily.

Treatment.—In mild, ordinary cases but little treatment is necessary, except to take good care that the patient is well fed, warmly clothed in flannels of the sanitary underwear make (see advertisements) and kept out of all damp weather and the mucous membrane of the throat and bronchial tubes free from all irritating vapors or air. Frequent doses of Children's Cordial should be given children a year old and under, while those of two years and over should take the Lung and Throat Balsam, both of which will act like magic in every instance if the remedies are faithfully administered.

If you have a bottle of Taylor's Sweet Gum and Mullein try that, as it is

also a good remedy. Any of the cough receipts are also very good.

As hooping cough is liable to be complicated by acute bronchitis or pneumonia in the cold and damp months, I would advise all persons afflicted, or those having children suffering with the same, to purchase pure flannel underwear, as it is equally as important to prevent such complications as to purchase any medicine known or made under the sun.

Pure flannel, made from natural wool, and nothing but wool, woven so that it will shrink but very little is the only thing intended by nature for us to wear in sickness when the temperature is below 70° Fahr., for the skin is a great accessory in the elimination of disease from our bodies, which requires that the pores be open and protected from the variations of

temperature, as can only be done by animal textures.

In a large consulting practice, extending over a period of years, both at my office and by letter, I have always insisted upon pure flannel underwear, such as you will see advertised under that head by people that are reliable in every way, in fact those advertising in this book are well-known and substantial firms and worthy of trust, which is a great blessing where trade and articles are wanted through orders by letter, so, in the many advertisements you can obtain anything you desire just as well by letter as in person.

DIPHTHERIA.

This is a disease attended with great prostration, due to poisoned blood, and may be described as a sore throat of great gravity, on account of the exudation of the false membrane on the tonsils and adjacent parts, which interferes with respiration and rendering it one of the principal features or signs by which we are enabled to distinguish it from other throat affections.

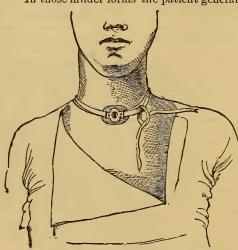
When diphtheria occurs as an epidemic, throat affections have been previously noticed to be unusually prevalent in the locality occurring, which varies in intensity with the climatic changes, so different cases vary

greatly in the development of the disease.

Sometimes the attack is very sudden, commencing with a chill, followed by fever, the throat and tonsils are swollen, so as to make breathing extremely difficult, the saliva dribbles from the mouth, the breath is notably feeted and there is a disinclination to move or to take drink and food.

In other cases the patient complains of various ailments and the development is gradual, with but little pain or soreness in the throat, so that it would be overlooked and wrongly treated if the throat were not properly examined, which is an accident that occurs in a great number of such cases.

In those milder forms the patient generally considers the condition as a



TRACHEOTOMY, With Trachea Tube in the Windpipe.

trivial affair, does not take the bed or even keep within A very dangerous risk, as your symptoms are liable to develop from the mildest condition at any mo-

ment.

The exudation occurs at the commencement as a patch of a dirty white color, very difficult to remove, returning in a few hours as before displacement, while in cases terminating favorably it is cast off, while coughing or vomiting in one piece. often being a perfect cast of the interior of the throat. When it extends so completely as to interfere with respiration it is often necessary to form an artificial opening in the crico-thyroid membrane below the vocal

cords, in the lower portion of the larynx, or into the trachea itself, and insert a double silver trachea tube into the trachea or windpipe, forming an opening for breathing independent of that through the nose or or mouth, which operation is known as tracheotomy, and only performed, as a general rule, as a last resort, in cases where the patient is liable to die of suffocation. The exudation being very contagious, great care should be exercised in nursing persons having diphtheria and in not allowing any of the exudation to enter the mouth or nostrils, as cases have followed from its accidental introduction.

The average duration is from eight to ten days, except in severe cases, which often terminate in death in two, three, or more days; while in

others it may extend to several weeks.

When cases recover, often remarkable nervous affections are developed, such as defective vision, paralysis of the tongue, muscles of the throat, and often one of the extremities are partially paralyzed.

Treatment.—In dangerous diseases it is not best to take any chances in one, which proves so fatal in such a large number of cases, by trying to get

along without the aid of a good physician.

The matter of nourishment is very important in this and other diseases where the strength is liable to rapidly fail—such as stimulants, like good whiskey, in doses of one or two tablespoonfuls, mixed with a little syrup or milk, four or five times a day; meat juice extracts, already prepared or freshly, as best suits the taste of the patient.

When the stomach is weak and vomiting occurs, give ten-grain doses of carbonate of bismuth; and if diarrhea exists, the same remedy, combined

with one grain of powdered opium will generally check it.

The skin should be kept moist, so as to aid nature in eliminating the virulent poison, which can be done if the temperature of the room is constantly from 80° to 85° from plenty of steam generated by a good atomizer.

It is of very little use to annoy the patient with various gargles, except in mild cases, where the Pain Destroyer is very useful, as the exudation previously described is not affected or benefited to any extent by the use of gargles, especially when not used under a physician's direction. Of course, if there be a cough, simple remedies may be given, such as Lung or Throat Balsam, Taylor's Sweet Gum and Mullein, or Children's Cordial when infants or children are affected.

HAY ASTHMA. HAY CATARRH.

There is but little known of this affection, excepting that it is due to a peculiar condition of the nerves of smell, supplying the mucous membrane of the nose, which causes the smell that is emitted by certain plants in season to produce an irritation and an acute catarrh of the nasal membrane, which continues until a hard frost rids the atmosphere of the floating particles of vegetation or animalculæ.

The treatment is the same as described in influenza and catarrh, with the addition that the patient should remain, if possible, in the mountains, especially the Rocky, which are especially adapted on account of high alti-

tude and small amount of foliage.

DROPSY.

It is an unnatural collection of serous fluid in any cavity or areolar tissue of the body, due to a check in the excretions of the skin, from eruptive fevers, granular or waxy kidneys, enlargement of the liver, diseases of the heart, pressure of tumors on the blood vessels, glanular enlargements and

general debility of the system.

Ascites is a collection of the serous fluid in the abdomen or belly, accompanied with a sense of distension and weight, especially on the side the patient may lay. When the amount is large, the breathing is short and often, there is a fluctuating sound when moving about, the appetite is poor, skin is dry, bowels are costive, urine scanty, pulse rapid or feeble and a general feeling of oppression and weakness is felt.

Treatment.—The remedies are mainly those that increase the action of the skin and kidneys, such as those specially prepared (see advertise-

ments) for the various forms of dropsy, warm teas of hair cap moss, buchu leaves and dwarf elder bark, each one ounce, boiling water one quart,

and when cold add one pint of best gin.

I have recommended to a great many the diaphoretic powder, No. 150, and believe that there is nothing equal to hot vapor baths containing a small quantity of sea salt, having the system well built up with the Great Iron Tonic or Nerve Restorer, but if the water has collected to a large amount it may be necessary to have a surgeon tap the abdomen and draw it off in the same manner as is illustrated in Hydrocele, a dropsy of the scrotum. Dropsy of the pleural cavity is known as Hydrothorax and is a collection of fluid in the pleural cavity between the lungs and ribs, resulting most generally from a chronic pleurisy. I have examined quite a large number of cases and the patient can be perfectly satisfied as to the exact condition, for with a good hypodermic syringe sufficient fluid can be withdrawn to satisfy all, after which, by the use of an aspirator, the fluid can be taken away and immediate relief afforded to the lung compressed by the collection of the serous fluid.

Pleuro-pneumonia is an inflammation of the pleural membrane and lung tissue, and often results in a collection of pus or purulent matter, rendering it necessary for the surgeon to withdraw the same by aspiration, and at the same time cleause and wash out the plural cavity with antiseptic solutions. *I do not*, in a dangerous disease like pluro-pneumonia, believe in entrusting the case to any one but a first-class surgeon, as whatever is done requires immediate attention.

Treatment of dropsy of the pluera consists of about the same remedies as described in ascites, and I believe it necessary for sufferers of dropsy to wear the sanitary underwear, and maintain an equal temperature of the

skin.

Dropsy of the heart is a fluid within the pericardium, usually the sequel of pericarditis, and accompanied by a feeling of uneasiness, irregular respiration, faintness, feeble pulse, disinclination to lie down, disturbed sleep and delirium. If the extremities are cold, and the perspiration is cold and sticky, with the action of the heart greatly disordered, and the patient lies in a stupor, the result is usually fatal.

Treatment—It is about the same as dropsy of the pleura, but the patient often requires a greater quantity of alcoholic stimulants, and a dry

wine I always prefer and recommend.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS. ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE.

The kidneys, the secretory organs of the urine, are two ovoid glandular bodies, deeply seated on each side of the backbone, about midway up the spine; they are from four to five inches in length, two inches in breadth,

and weigh on an average four to six ounces each.

Each kidney receives the blood from one of the renal arteries, which, as it flows through the kidney to be returned by the renal vein to the superior vena cava vein, separates the urine, this being done by the smaller blood vessels and the cells lining the straight and twisted uriniferous tubes.

The urine, an excremental fluid, is secreted by the cortical portion



Represents the Urinary Organs. K. The Kidneys. U. The Ureters., loose attachment L. The Liver. R. The Rectum. B. The Bladder. A. The in a mass of mus-Aorta, the artery from which the renal arteries receive their cles on each side blood supply. P. The Pancreas. G. The Gall Bladder. S. The Spleen. V. The Superior Vena Caya Vein.

of cases we find displacement of the right instead of the left.

and filtered by the tubular part of the kidney into the pelvis of the kidney, after which it is transmitted through the ureters (see description of kidneys) in slow, continuous manner to the bladder, where it remains until a sufficientamount is accumulated to excite a desire to void the same. Excretion of urine takes place through the urethra from the combined action of the diaphragm, abdominal muscles and fibrous coat of the bladder, which in health, averages in quantity about fifty fluid ounces, or three pints during the twenty-four hours.

Movable
Kidney.—This
is a complaint
more common
than ordinarily
supposed, which
is owing to their
comparatively
loose attachment
in a mass of muscles on each side
of the back-bone.
In the majority

ACUTE NEPHRITIS. BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Inflammation of the kidneys, whether acute or chonic in form, is

known as Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

Bright's Disease in the acute form is noticed at first by a sense of chilliness, that is soon followed by fever, headache, dull pain in the loins, sick stomach, the face becomes puffy, and there is a frequent desire to pass

water, which is scanty and of a dark, smoky color.

In commencing treatment, it must be remembered that the disease has been caused by the circulation of unhealthy blood through scarlet fever, cholera, erysipelas, intemperance, starvation, and exposure to cold dampness; therefore we must rest the gland as much as possible, and purify the blood through other means which are afforded by the skin and bowels. patient should be placed in bed, and four or five times during the day given a hot bath with a solution of medical soap. At the beginning a full dose of Digestive Pills should be taken, or if preferred, the Liver Regulator (see advertisements), plenty of tea, barley water, hot milk, and hot beef tea from the extracts (see advertisements), will start the skin to free action; and if in a day or two the bowels are sufficiently cleaned out, I would advise a tea of Digitalis herb made one ounce to a pint and a half of hot water, sometimes hot poultices or dry cupping over the kidneys are exceedingly beneficial, and after the feverish symptoms have subsided, the blood should be improved by the Great Iron Tonic, freshly broiled steak, or its juice, raw eggs, and plenty of milk.

The body must be warmly clothed, and the pure wool sanitary underwear (see advertisements) worn next to the skin, to protect the body from cold or dampness, which must be avoided for several months.

The only real way to decide the exact condition of the kidneys is by chemically and microscopically testing the urine with the microscope, and if the urine is to be tested, a small portion of that which is voided previous to retiring at night, and upon arising in the morning, should be placed into new, perfectly clean bottles and carried or expressed to the physician you desire to examine the same.

I have examined hundreds of samples, and always insist

upon the urine being brought in perfectly new and clean bottles.

Chronic Bright's Disease.—Inflammation of the kidneys may result either in a fatty degeneration, gradual shrinkage or wasting away, and the lardaceous, when the structure alters and resembles lard or wax and known as a waxy kidney.

Fatty Degeneration of the Kidneys.—This form of disease is seen in connection with some wasting disease, such as consumption, cancer, wasting old age, consumption of rich oily food, and occasionally during

eruptive fevers and cold dampness.

It is denoted by increased general debility, feeble action of the heart, pallor of the skin, with a puffiness, more frequent desire to urinate, with one or more urinations during the night, dimness of sight sometimes so as to cause partial blindness, headache and dizziness, dyspepsia, and irritable stomach and general dropsy.

In some moderately healthy persons who have to get up to urinate two or three times during the night, there is a headache and general weariness or

debility, there is no loss of flesh or dropsy, and yet while in fair state of health they are all of a sudden seized with a fit of epilepsy from which they seldom recover.

This form of kidney disorder is greatly benefited by a course of the Blood Purifier and the Diaphoretic Powder as found in the receipts.

Granular or Wasting Kidney.—The kidneys in this form of disease become small and wasted, due to the uriniferous tubes losing their secretive lining, the connective tissue gradually wastes away, the arteries and capillary blood vessels become contracted and impenetrable, therefore it is easily seen that the secretive functions are limited, and when a sufficient



SANITARY UNDERWEAR.

number have been destroyed, death must occur from uræmia or poisoning by retained excrementitious substances in the blood, due to a natural waste of the tissues of the body. Wasting kidney frequently is induced by chronic gout or rheumatism, long-continued dissipation or use of alcoholic drinks, low malarial fevers, and other general diseases resulting in debility of the system.

Kidney disease may exist for a long time without any prominent symptoms, but if the urine be examined, as previously described, the source of future danger may be discovered and the necessary treatment taken in time to prevent its continuance to

fatality.

In some instances there is general failing of health and strength, skin is dry and sallow, bleeding from the nose, rheumatic pains, variable appetite, impairment of eye sight, low spirits, and as the disease progresses the patient loses flesh, but as it is concealed by the increasing dropsy, which gives the skin a peculiar, clear, colorless look, they do not notice the loss of flesh.

In some persons there is no dropsy, and only a mere puffiness under the eye lids, and may be a slight

swelling of the ankles.

The urine is larger in quantity, and the patient requires to pass it

oftener, being obliged to rise during the night.

Waxy Kidney.—The patients suffering from a waxy condition of the kidney are generally those having scrofula, syphilis, syphilitic consumption, diseased lungs and any case of prolonged suppuration or running abscess.

The symptoms are similar to those described in the preceding varieties. Treatment in Bright's Disease.—Of course the treatment should be in checking the originating cause. If the disease be in consequence of gout, rheumatism, alcoholic liquors, malarial fevers, etc., take remedies (see advertisements) specially prepared for their relief. Pay special attention to the bowels that they be constantly free, by the free use of Liver Regulators (see advertisements) or Digestive Pills; the pores of the skin should be kept open by daily warm baths and the Blood Purifier, the general health built up and strengthened by the Great Iron Tonic, all stimulants be dispensed with, excepting in emergencies the Schiedam Schnapps; the inner clothing to be of

pure wool flannel—sanitary underwear (see advertisements)—for it is absolutely necessary that the pores of the skin be kept open and all dangers of

catching cold be avoided.

The diet should be generous with meats, fish, poultry, game, and such food as can be easily digested; plenty of out-door exercise is beneficial, and a change of climate by residing a couple of months at the sea shore, or a sea voyage of several days duration, often proves of invaluable benefit.

Electricity is of great benefit to the nerves supplying the urinary organs, and I always advise the wearing of the Electric Belt and to use the Electric Battery (see advertisements) about every other day if possible.

Diabetes of the Kidneys.—This is a peculiar condition of the urine, where it contains variable amounts of sugar which is secreted or

formed by some action of the kidneys.

It is caused by hereditary predisposition, prolonged brain work, exposure to cold, dampness, diseases of the brain, and an excessive use of sugar or starch.

The symptoms are similar to other kidney complaints, excepting the

quantity of urine secreted is greater.

Treatment.—The most important point is to regulate the diet, which should be nourishing, but as free as possible from any starchy foods, or those containing sugar. Beef teas, mutton broths, coffee, meats, poultry, game,

soups and eggs, should be the diet.

The body must be clothed in flannel, composed of pure wool of the sanitary make (see advertisements), for cold and damp must be avoided; the skin kept in a condition so that the pores and glands will relieve the kidneys, hot baths with my medical soap should be taken every night or two, and an occasional Turkish bath often is of great benefit.

There are various mineral springs very useful in all kidney disorders, from the action of the water on the uriniferous tubes, so all should visit some spring suited to their case; but if you are uncertain as to just what one, write me a letter and I will, with pleasure, recommend you to a

suitable spring.

Electricity should be supplied to the nerves of the urinary organs, and an electric belt should be constantly worn around the waist, and the electric battery used three or four times every week.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The nervous system is composed of nerve substance arranged in two different forms, but connected with each other.

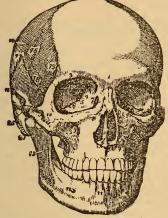
First, we have large masses of nerve substance called nerve centers, such as are found in the brain, spinal cord or marrow, collections of nerve matter roundish in shape, called ganglions.

Second, we have certain and innumerable cords or threads of nervous matter of various sizes and lengths, which connect the nervous centers with each other, and, in fact, every portion of the body.

The brain is that portion of the nervous system which is contained in the skull and is divided into four principal parts, which are the

cerebrum, cerebellum, pons varolii, and

medulla oblongata.



FRONT VIEW OF THE SKULL.

2. Frontal bone. 3. Upper portion of orbit. 4, 5 and 6. Floor of orbit. 7, eighty-four cubic inches; African negro, orbit. 4, 5 and 6. Floor of orbit. 7, eighty-three cubic inches; American-born Opening of lachrymal groove. 8. Negro, eighty-two cubic inches. Ethmoid bone. 9. Superior maxil- When the skull is opened the first lary, or upper jaw. 10. Malar, or cheek bone. 11. Median ridge. 12 thing is the Dura Mater, or outside memand 13. Lower jaw. 14 and 18. Peri, brane, which course the large of the large cipital bone.

The size of the brain seems to depend to a certain degree upon the intellectual capacity of the individual, as that of the idiot seldom weighs over twenty-three ounces, while philosophers and noted men often reach sixty to sixty-four ounces. The average weight of the male brain is fortynine and a half ounces, while that of the female is forty-four ounces, or about five ounces less. It is also interesting to note the capacity of the skull of the various races, as follows: English, ninety-six cubic inches; Anglo-Americans, ninety cubic inches; Germans, ninety cubic inches; Irish, eighty-seven cubic inches; Israelites, eighty-nine cubic inches; Chinese, eighty-two cubic inches; Mexicans, seventy-nine cubic inches; South American Indians, seventyfive cubic inches; North American Indians,

and 13. Lower jaw. 14 and 16. Pari-brane, which covers the brain like a sack, etal bone. 15. Coronal suture. 18. and at the same time is the lining mem-Great wing of sphenoid bone. 19. brane of the skull; it also sends numer-Frontal bone. 20. Zygoma. 21. Ocous processes or sheets into the cavity of the skull to support and divide the brain;

at the base the two portions are united by a strong sheath and a series of tubular prolongations are formed to protect the nerves as they issue from the skull.

The Dura Mater consists of white fibrous and elastic tissue, it is liberally supplied with arteries and veins, which afford both it and the bones of the skull nourishment through a regular network of blood vessels, accompanied by several branches of nerves.

Any one wishing to more fully understand the anatomy and relations of the various parts of the brain, can study that of the sheep with great profit, being careful when opening the skull not to rupture the sur-

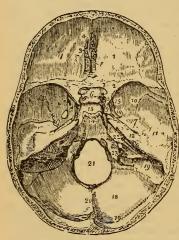
rounding membrane.

The Arachnoid, the middle or serous membrane, is next seen, which envelops the brain, and reflects portions to the inner surface of the dura mater. It secretes a fluid called the cerebro spinal fluid, which, in health, amounts to about two ounces, but in disease, such as Hydrocephalus, or water on the brain, it increases to such an extent as to enlarge the size of the skull.

The Pia Mater is a vascular membrane, from which the brain derives its nutriment. It invests the entire surface of the brain, passing down between the connections into the interior, forming the choroid plexuses of the fourth ventricle and velum interpositum.

The Cerebrum, or true brain, is the most important organ in the body, both from the superior nature of its own proper function and the in-

fluence it exerts over every other portion. It is composed of two kinds of nervous matter, the vesicular, or gray,



INNER BASE OF THE SKULL.

1. Anterior fossæ and roof of orbit. terior portion of petrous bone. 11. longed study. Posterior surface temporal bone. 12. The Core Petrous portion of temporal bone. 13. Sella turcica. 14. Basilar process. 15. Foreamen rotunda. 16. movements are regulated, and the sexual
foreamen ovale. 17. Foreamen spinosum. 18. Cerebellar fossa. 19,
Groove for lateral sinus. 20. Interwall consisted return forms. 18. The Medulla Oblongata may be men.

and the fibrous, or white; the gray matter is the seat of nervous power and organ of force, while the fibrous, or white, is used to convey or conduct the impressions originating in the gray matter to where it is needed, but as the power of the gray matter, to originate impressions or force in all cases, depends upon the amount of blood and the rapidity it undergoes the necessary organic changes, it is evident that the gray matter must be so arranged that the blood can be readily obtained.

The Cerebrum is arranged in convolutions and folds, over which is spread the pia mater or vascular membrane, so that the blood is brought in abundance to every part, and it has been estimated, that if all the convolutions of the cerebrum were unfolded so as to lay flat, the surface en masse, would cover six hundred and seventy square inches, thus demonstrating the necessity of great blood supply, which is also proven by the well-known increase 2. Lessor wing of sphenoid. 3. in the urine secreted, both in quantity, Crista galli. 4. Foreamen cecum, phosphates and urates, when the brain spine of sphenoid. 8. Optic foreaperforms any extra amount of work during men. 9. Foreamen lacerum. 10. An- fear or any mental excitement, or pro-

The Cerebellum, or little brain, is

nal occipital protuberance. 21. Fore- considered as the termination of the spiamen magnum. 22. Meatus anditorius internus. 23. Jugular forea nal cord and the pons varolii, the bond of connection or bridge between the medulla oblongata and cerebellum.

The Medulla is a nervous center, and from it originate the powers of breathing and swallowing, for it has been shown by experiments, that the brain may be removed from an animal without causing death, and medicines which affect the brain or spinal marrow, so that they become insensible, the person will continue to breathe and swallow, but the moment the medulla is injured, death ensues, and it is the medulla that is wounded or ruptured in all capital punishments.

THE SPINAL CORD.

Enclosed within the walls of the spinal column, or back bone, is the spinal cord or marrow, beginning at the foreamen magnum, or base

of the skull, and extending to the lower part of the first lumbar vertebræ, where it divides into the lumbar, sacral and coccygeal nerves to supply the lower portion of the body.

The Spinal Cord consists of white and gray nervous 11 matter, the white forming the larger portion; it is cylindrical in form, somewhat flattened before and behind; in length it averages from fifteen to eighteen inches, and is divided in its whole length into two halves, exactly alike and equal, being connected in the middle by a small band called the commissural band, through the center of which runs a hollow passage known as the spinal canal.

The two halves of the spinal cord lie, one on the left and the other on the right side, the spaces between them are

called the anterior and posterior median fissures.

The anterior columns of the spinal cord are much larger than the posterior in consequence of the anterior roots supplying the anterior portion of the body, while those belonging to the posterior column supply the posterior surface of the body.

It is evident that so important a member of the body as the spinal cord should be well protected, therefore we find it encased, as previously stated, in the back bone, which is thoroughly braced by numerous ligaments, as shown by the illustrations, so as to enable us to perform all sorts of bodily labor and maintain the body in the erect

position.

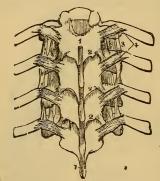
If the back-bone, consisting of twenty-six bones, were not thoroughly braced, extremely serious results would follow, such as paralysis and death, for if the spinal cord be injured so that any parts through pressure loses its connection with the brain, all feeling and power of voluntary motion would be gone; therefore nature has provided against such serious results by placing the nervous system in well protected bony cavities and the most vital portions in the posterior portion of the body.

Functions of the nervous system.—Outside of the force of the nervous system which regulates the vital system and the special senses of sight, hearing, smelling, tasting and feeling, we find other functions due to action

of the brain, such as-ideas, memory, knowledge, consciousness, emotions and an endless variety of feelings that are peculiar to each individual, so it is through the medium of the nerves of special sensation that impressions are conveyed to the brain, which, acting upon their appropriate ganglia form ideas, the foundation of all we know.

These may be more or less permanent, or reproduced, constituting memory, so that the mind, when it once has become active, may work either with real ideas resulting directly from sensation, or with remembered ideas, as in reflection or dreaming.

In sleep we find these stored up ideas often crowded together in great disorder, producing strange and confused dreams that often puzzle and alarm



COSTA-VERTEBRAL JOINTS.

people, which is in consequence of the brain being more or less at rest, therefore there is no intelligence to arrange them in proper order.

The higher mental attributes, such as comparison, reason, reflection, and judgment all depend upon the cerebrum, but in precisely what way we do not know, but it is as certain that without the cerebrum there are no mental attributes, or in other words, no mind.

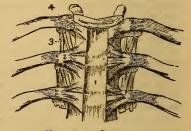
The peculiar quality or kind of mind is due to the quality or kind of brain possessed by any individual, therefore as long as two brains differ the two minds resulting from them can never become alike.

Consciousness.—The different ways in which we perceive or become conscious of

whatever occurs or exists are merely states of consciousness and nothing more, and are divided into ideas, emotion, reflection, reason and the various other intellectual attributes.

It is self-evident that every organ of the body is enabled to act or perform its special function only through the influence of reason power, specially

adapted for each part, therefore in the nervous system is the origin of all force and energy that keeps the body working as a living organization, thus necessitating a perfect knowledge by the physician attending all cases of nervous disease of the nature of the nervous forces, how they originate and act upon every part of the body, in all circumstances, so as to successfully treat and cure the various forms of organic and functional diseases peculiar to the nervous system.



VERTEBRAL LIGAMENTS.

In the treatment of nervous diseases it is easily understood why some disorders require long and continued treatment and perfect confidence and patience combined; and in some instances several consultations, either in person or by letter, are necessary to unravel the symptoms and locate the exact seat of disease.

The nerves over which we have control, as in running, walking, voice, expression and the various movements directed by the influence of the will, are known as voluntary, and those presiding over respiration, digestion and the functions of animal life, over which we have no control, are

classified as involuntary. When the branches of the nervous system, both voluntary and involuntary, are in a state of health, we find (as illustrated) well-balanced organizations, models of manly strength and womanly beauty.

MENINGITIS.

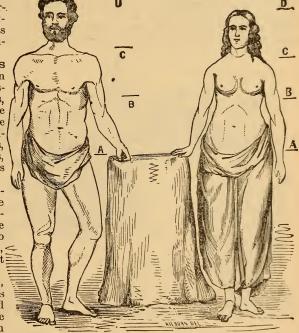
This is an inflammation of the membranes of the brain, which, if not subdued, ends fatally. It is caused by injuries due to violence, falls,

sudden colds, masturbation, intemperance, excessive sexual association, loss of sleep and scrofulous deposits.

The symptoms are restlessness, pain in the head, despondency, dizziness, the eyes are sensitive to light, the face flushed, chilly feelings, wakefulness, confusion of ideas, and in dangerous cases, delirium.

The patient complains of intense thirst, nausea, vomiting, tosses the head from side to side of the bed, moans and cries out in the sleep.

In fatal cases, the pulse becomes slow, the skin cold and the thumbs are drawn into the palm of the hand, together with other symp-



WELL-BALANCED ORGANIZATIONS.

toms which indicates that death will ensue. The treatment is about the same as described for inflammation of the brain.

CEREBRITIS. (INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.)

This disease may be produced by blows, wounds, injuries, intemperance, diseases of the bones of the ear or nose, syphilis, suppression of the menses in women of a delicate or scrofulous condition, etc., etc., developing symptoms according to the severity of the case, such as sick stomach, vomiting, headache, eyes unable to stand strong light, confusion of thought, convulsions and delirium.

The treatment is, to first find the cause, if possible, have everything quiet, in a well-ventilated room, partially darkened, cold applications to the head by means of the ice bag, partially filled with crushed ice, when it feels pleasant to the patient, but if heat is more agreeable use hot water applications; the bowels should be kept freely open either by liver regulators, Digestive Pills, calomel, citrate of magnesia, or natural mineral waters. In cases caused by injuries, such as blows or falls, the skull is often broken, so that a portion presses on the brain, requiring a surgical operation (as illustrated), and in diseases of the bones of the ear or nose it is sometimes necessary to remove particles of dead bone and retained purulent matter. When the symptoms are acute, lose no time in consulting a physician, but in cases which have become chronic, I have seen Antimigraine (a medicine



FRACTURE OF THE SKULL.

manufactured in Savannah) cure those of long standing, but if due to syphilis or scrofula, I know of nothing better than my Blood Purifier, combined with good food, wines and liquors, and cod liver oil or iron preparations.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS. (SPOTTED FEVER.)

This is an inflammation of the meninges or membranes of the brain and spinal cord, which is characterized by all the symptoms of acute inflammation or meningitis, heretofore described, or as an epidemic, accom-

panied by a loss of motion, sensation and consciousness.

In the majority of cases which I have attended, who were children, the first symptoms noticed by the parents, were a desire to sit in a corner or out of the way, no desire to play or to be with other children, dislike to change position in bed or receive the slightest touch; becoming stupid, deaf and not easily aroused, and as the disease develops the regular symptoms of inflam-

mation appear, purple spots appear upon the body, the head is drawn

back, and in a few days death ensues.

It is an exceedingly fatal disease, and more depends upon the nursing than the medical attendance, for about the only thing that can be done is to induce copious perspiration and administer beef teas, beef extracts, good liquors and such articles of diet that may be considered necessary by the attending physician.

CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE. (APOPLEXY.)

This is a disease caused by breaking one of the blood vessels in the brain, producing a loss of motion and sense, so that the person lays as if in a deep sleep. It occurs generally in middle life and old age, and is limited to three attacks, although the first or second are liable to be fatal.

Those whose ancestors have suffered from it are the persons most likely to

have attacks of apoplexy.

Those who have habits which predispose them to an attack are persons living high, with protuberant abdomens, large heads and short, thick necks,

a flushed countenance, who are more than forty-five or fifty years of age, of a sedentary life, and the intemperate.

Warnings.—There are usually prominent symptoms preceding every attack, which if properly understood by the patient, would put them on guard and measures should be taken at once to avert the attack. Among the symptoms that are the most important are noticed a feeling of weight, fullness in the head, giddiness, especially when stooping, noises in the ears and temporary deafness, double vision or transient blindness, loss of memory, headache, drowsiness, a feeling of numbness in the limbs, and indistinct articulation in voice.

Treatment.—As this is an exceedingly dangerous disease no time should be lost in getting a good physician to take charge of the case, but at the same time do not delay doing anything for the patient, unless the doctor can

be on the spot at once.

ICE OR WATER BAG. The first indication is to relieve the head from the ac-\$2.00 to \$4.00.

cumulation of blood, to prevent further congestion and obviate any inflammatory action. To accomplish this, raise the head well up and apply cold to the top of the head by means of pounded ice in an oil silk bag, bladder or rubber ice bag, loosen all clothing, which is too tight, especially the necktie, shirt or collar. Apply to the feet hot bricks or smoothing irons well wrapped, to induce a flow of blood through the lower extremities, and if the physician cannot reach you quickly enough, give a good thorough cathartic, such as a full dose of calomel and rhubarb; the Digestive Pills, which should always be kept in the house as a family remedy, for cases of emergency, as no physic known to the profession equals them, but if these pills cannot be had, give three compound rhubarb pills, and if these are not at hand, give a full tablespoonful of rochelle salts, or in the absence of these give some other thorough cathartic, like solution of citrate of magnesia. Many physicians bleed, but

in most cases I believe it to do more harm than good, although sometimes in very fleshy persons it seems necessary if there is a great determination of blood to the head, but if this is not the case it is liable to do mischief, as the patient will need all of the blood during convalescence.

If the patient recovers from the stroke, great care will be required afterwards to prevent a second attack. The diet should be generous, but nutritious and light. Always avoid eating too large meals, which would overload the stomach, also avoid extreme mental excitement, stimulants,

strong medicines of a stimulating nature, lifting, especially while in a stooping position, or any unnecessary

excitement.

If you are predisposed to this disease, always keep the Digestive Pills with you, so that whenever any of the warnings mentioned are noticed, that you can take a dose to produce a free evacuation of the bowels, which will often avert the attack if taken in season. keep the bowels regular by their use, or if preferred, use the Liver Regulator or Keiffer's Liver Specific.

The causes are intemperance, opium, rheumatism, gout, diseases of the kidneys, heart and blood vessels, but in all attacks a physician should be called, and until he arrives loosen all the clothes, apply cold to the head, heat to the feet, place a dose of calomel and soda on the tongue, and eight hours later citrate of magnesia.

Paralysis is a loss of motion of the muscles, due to injuries to the nerves or hemorrhages in the brain, not of sufficient quantity to cause apoplexy, although there is more or less paralysis after an attack of apo-

Paralysis or Palsy may be local, partial or general, therefore a paralysis is termed local when only a small part of the body is affected, such as the face, a special organ, a limb, partial when limited to a division of the body, such as paraplegia when the two upper or lower extremities are affected; in paralysis, limited to one side of the body it is defined as hemiplegia.

Causes of Paralysis.—Anything that impairs or destroys the natural structure of the nervous matter, or interferes with the conducting or generating powers of MUSCLES OF ANTERIOR the nerve fibres and centers has a tendency to produce paralysis in proportion to the amount of nervous matter involved. Paralysis may result from disease of the brain

arising from apoplexy, softening of the brain, from abscesses and tumors of a syphilitic or scrofulitic nature, epilepsy, diseases of the spinal cord, or to pressure on the spinal cord, from the effects of diphtheria, masturbation, hysteria, rheumatism, poisonous substances and any condition of the system resulting in general or nervous debility.

HEMIPLEGIA.—Stroke of Palsy.—This is a paralysis of one side of the body usually the result of some injury, disease or brain hemorrhage, which generally afflicts the muscles of the face on the side opposite; thus



the right side of the body be paralyzed, the left side of the face will be

affected, and vice versa.

PARAPLEGIA.—This is a paralysis of the lower half of the body, which in the majority of instances comes on slowly, with weakness and numbness or a tingling sensation as if the limbs "had gone to sleep," until

the powers of motion and feeling are gradually lost.

The causes of paraplegia are injuries to the spinal cord, such as congestion, pressure, tumors, diseased bones (spinal column), degeneration, the various reflex actions due to irritation that often affect the lower bowel, rectum and bladder, which result in a loss of all control over the runctions, natural to the organs, and the patient suffers from constipation, involuntary movements of the bowels, retention of urine or a constant dribbling of the water.

PROGRESSIVE PARALYSIS. (LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.)

This is due to a destruction of nervous matter in the posterior col-

umns of the spinal cord, which results at first in more or less numbness of the feet and legs, and, as the disease progresses, attacks the hands, arms and portions of the face, so that the patient discovers his inability to move about with safety.

In some cases the first symptoms are weak eyes, impaired vision, cross eyes, darting pains in the limbs, spermatorrhœa, impotency, a sensation of a band or girdle around the waist, and inability to stand with heels together in an erect position with the eyes closed; patients experience great difficulty in moving about the room ostreets without a light, and in walking describe the sensation as "walking in the air."

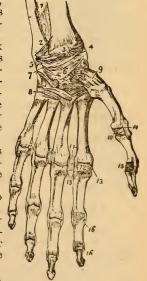
The mind does not become affected unless due to venereal or sexual excesses, such as masturbation, hymphomia, drunkenness or excessive

mental labor and anxiety.

Facial Paralysis.—This is generally due to pressure or injury to the motor nerve of the face, rheumatism, abscesses and tumors of a syphilitic or scrofulous nature, which, through pressure, interferes with the conductive power of the motor nerve and draws the features or side of the face to the healthy side.

The patient is unable to whistle, laugh, frown, and in some instances to close the eye lid on the

affected side.



WRIST JOINT.

WRITER'S CRAMP. WRITER'S PALSY.

This is first noticed by a stiffness, that is followed by an unnatural movement which is uncontrollable. It is due to constant motions performed by one set of muscles centered in the wrist joint until they are actually worn out.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

This is a disease which attacks children from a few months to four or five years of age, resulting in half dead limbs, club feet, twisted limbs and other sad deformities.

It may appear suddenly in children who were put to bed apparently well and found in the morning more or less paralyzed; while in other cases it follows an attack of diphtheria, measles, fever, whooping cough or brain fever.

Paralysis in children may disappear in a few days or settle in some portion of the body and remain for months, so that the affected muscles become soft and flabby, the bones cease to grow and the part wastes and withers away.

It has been my experience that nearly all cases of infantile paralysis are due to scrofulous humors in the blood, and I have been remarkably successful in the treatment of these cases with my Blood Purifier, in combination with other remedies and electricity.

WASTING PALSY. (CREEPING PALSY AND PRO-GRESSIVE MUSCULAR ATROPHY.)

This disease is one whose causes have been considered obscure, but it is undoubtedly due, in my opinion, to a scrofulous humor affecting the nerve centers.

It commences by attacking one set of muscles, which gradually waste away, leaving nothing but the skin and bones underneath, and thus continues, causing various deformities and distortions, until death results from starvation or suffocation through the paralyzed condition of the muscles controlling those organs.

PARALYSIS AGITANS. SHAKING PALSY.

This is due to degenerative changes, such as abscesses or tumors in the nerve centers, that impair the generative powers of nerve force which are necessary to the proper maintenance of the nervous functions of the system.

It is denoted by a tremulous agitation or continual shaking, commencing in the hands or head, and generally extending over the entire body until the muscles become rigid and the patient experiences great difficulty in walking.

As the disease slowly progresses the agitation becomes more violent, so as to render it difficult for the patient to chew and swallow the food properly, the body becomes bent forward and the shaking causes it im-

possible for the person to rest and sleep at night, until death ensues from general debility and exhaustion.

LEAD PALSY.

This form of paralysis is due to an absorption of lead into the system from drinking water retained in lead water pipes and various other causes.

The patient may suffer from an attack of lead colic, have the characteristic blue or purple line around the gums where they join the teeth and

other symptoms, which should warn surrounding friends so as to prevent an attack of paralysis.

Lead at first attacks the muscle of the back, forearm

and hand, and then continues on with the other muscles of the body until the patient is perfectly helpless.

General Treatment of Paralysis.—First of all ascertain the cause, if from the kidneys or blood vessels, or due to rheumatism, gout and fevers. Medicines should be taken suitable for the original disease, building the system up with good oatmeal, soups, expressed meat juice, with other articles constituting a good table, drinking cocoa, chocolate, good wines, liquors, changing the climate by going to the seashore, as at Tybee Island, near Savannah, where it is not too hot in summer or cold in winter, with one of the finest beaches in the world for surf bathing, or to mineral springs in the mountains, where the air is dry and bracing, and at the same time using electricity, combined with massage treatment, to stir up the muscles and impart life and strength.

In all forms due to syphilis or scrofula I have had wonderful success with my Blood Purifier as the main remedy, combining the Great Iron Tonic, Comp. Syrup of the Hypophosphites, beef extracts, good liquors, electricity and surgical appliances where necessary, and in the great number of cases that I have treated of facial paralysis, infantile paralysis, paraplegia, hemiplegia and general paralysis the Blood Purifier has constantly been adhered to, with a knowledge of its certainty to cure the

patient.

When paralysis is due to debility of the nervous system, spermatorrhea, nymphomania, venereal and sexual excesses or any form of mental strain, anxiety or overwork, you will find the Great Fever Restorer just Muscles of Posterior the medicine to restore tone, strength and health to the

nerves impaired, and I have yet to see the patient who has not been successful after the use of several bottles, provided all directions and other aids in treatment were strictly adhered to.

Where due to fevers the proper internal remedies are those specially prepared, as found in the receipts. The Great Fever Specific, Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic, and others found in the advertisements. The same

holds equally well in cases due to rheumatism and gout, which require the Great Rheumatic Cure, for it is of no use to attempt to cure any form of paralysis as long as the nerve centres are clogged or under the influence of any retained poisonous humor; therefore, I invariably warn all patients of the great necessity of regularity, patience and continuance that is absolutely necessary in the administration of all internal remedies.

I have known a great many afflicted with paralysis who were greatly benefited by wearing one of my electric belts around the waist, which I sell at the small price of \$1.50. Some persons may be credulous to the benefit

derived, but they can certainly do no harm.

Many persons may prefer to have the electric currents of a battery of a small size previous to their retirement at night at their homes, which their



Dr. S. C. Parsons' Electric Belt. Price, \$1.50.

friends or family attendants, after a little practice, will be able to manage and resultin great benefit to the person paralyzed.

I would advise all per-

sons purchasing an electric battery (see advertisements) to obtain one that is easy to handle, not liable to get out of order and requiring fluids of dan-

gerous composition.

It is of no practical benefit to any paralytic to have the electric currents once, twice, or even a few times, and expect to notice any change, and when the currents are passed through the body in excessive quantities, so as to show what can be done, they do great harm to the nerves and tissues and should never be allowed by the friends or patient.

Massage.—The kneading and rubbing of the muscles causes the superficial veins to be emptied of their contents, promotes glandular activity, induces a tone and elasticity to be imparted to the muscles and affected

portions.

When Massage is especially beneficial, is succeeding either a Turkisk, Russian, or vapor bath, as the pores of the skin are opened, the nervous ligaments relaxed, and the patient is in a susceptible condition to be benefited by massage through the relief obtained.

SPINAL IRRITATION.

This affection is characterized by headache, dizziness, nausea, sleeplessness, neuralgia, palpitation of the heart, soreness in the arms, side, small of the back, ovaries, abdomen according to the location, sensations of heat, cramps in the limbs and general debility.

I have often noticed that patients would have a tender spot in the spinal column when I examined each process carefully, and so this irritation is the forerunner of paralysis in some form. I believe that persons suffering

from the disease should use every means to relieve the same.

The treatment requires moderate outdoor exercise, abstinence from

all mental or sexual excitement, good food plainly cooked, a moderate use of good liquors, and internally the Sedative Remedy to quiet the nerves, especially at night, which should be taken for a period of time, while the general health demands the system to be built up by the Great Iron Tonic, Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites, or any medicine that may be preferred, either in the receipts or advertisements.

In all cases of Spinal Irritation the Electric Belt should be worn day and night, and when possible the Electric Battery should be ap-

plied to the spine throughout its entire length.

CEREBRAL HYPERAEMIA. CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

In this condition the blood supply of the brain is increased, in consequence of the cerebral veins not returning the blood to the heart, thus

causing an excess of veinous blood in the brain.

Persons affected with congestion complain of dizzines, noises in the ears, specks before the eyes, loss of memory, flashes of light, illusions, frightful dreams, hallucinations, wakefulness, pain in the head, stupor during the day, loss of sleep at night due to the recumbent posture, poor appetite and constipation of the bowels.

To distinguish between anamia and hyperamia, it will be noticed that those of an anamic condition are weak, and relieved to a certain degree of the more prominent symptoms when in a recumbent position, while with those of a hyperamia or congested condition, the symptoms are greatly aggra-

vated by stooping or assuming the recumbent posture.

Treatment.—The patient should abstain from all mental labor, take plenty of outdoor exercise, sleep with the head high, relieve the portal system by Digestive Pills or the Liver Regulator, bathe the body daily and use the Blood Purifier to act upon the internal blood vessels.

Cerebral Anemia.—This is a condition of the brain when there is a deficiency of the blood both in quantity and quality, which is characterized by irritability, restlessness, obscured intelligence, drowsiness and in ex-

treme cases loss of consciousness or fainting.

The acute form is due to a sudden loss of blood or some powerful, depressant acting upon the nervous centers, such as excessive menstruation, flooding after delivery, bleeding from the lungs, stomach, bladder, or piles, accidents, sudden shocks of grief or joy and the various causes described in

fainting.

Chronic Cerebral Anemia —The symptoms are exceedingly numerous, as the blood is liable to become impoverished (see Anemia) through the various diseases, therefore, we find paleness of the skin, the face having an anxious expression or one of hopelessness, the hands are cold, back aches, poor appetite, often despondent, memory poor, dull headache, indigestion, constipation, dull, sleepy feeling with a tendency to sleep during the day. Often when sleepy in daytime the patient is restless and wakeful at night, when of long continuance there is feebleness, lack of muscular power, swelling of the ankles and legs, shortness of breath due to the impaired action of the heart, and the urine or water is pale and often passed in large quantities.

The causes of this condition may be due to disease of the heart cutting short the blood supply, prolonged menstruation or undue frequency of the menstrual flow, leucorrhea or whites, catarrh of the womb, catarrh of the vagina, excessive sexual union, successive pregnancies or miscarriages, abortions, chronic womb or bladder trouble, bleeding piles, gonorrhea, gleet, fevers, rheumatism, gout, malaria, general exhaustion due to loss of sleep,

exposure, overwork or any systemic disease.

Treatment.—It is easily understood that our first aim should be to correct all the diseased conditions of the body mentioned in the causes, or any others as may be indicated, restore as quickly as is safe for the patient, the impoverished state of the blood by an abundance of plain healthy food; stimulants such as milk punches, porter, ale, lager beer, extract of malt, nice wines and cordials, phosphorous in the form of Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, strychina in various combinations, and iron in some reliable preparation (see advertisements), or the Great Iron Tonic. Should the stomach be weak the food should be taken in small quantities, but often, such as a tablespoonful of cream or beef juice (see advertisements), every hour for a few days, and when sufficient strength has been regained, some reliable Cod Liver Oil preparation (see advertisements) may be administered.

It has been my experience that confidence on the part of the patient of ultimate recovery, goes a long way toward effecting the much desired relief, therefore, I always make it a practice to carefully listen to the story of their sufferings, and carefully describe the causes which produced them and the treatment necessary to be pursued, thus insuring rest of mind, which in turn produces rest for the body, so necessary to aid digestion and a system worn out in the struggle with disease. The great thing evidently is rest and nourishment, with all other diseases or complications having proper treatment, therefore, the cook should be instructed to cater to the appetite. The bed should be one of comfort, so as to insure a good night's rest. There should be a change in the surroundings, if possible, by a trip to some mineral spring, the mountains or Tybee Island. In some instances the daily use of an electric battery is extremely beneficial (see advertisements), but if it is not convenient to use the battery try one of my Electric Belts.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND UPON THE BODY.

The organs of the body are dependent for their power to act, both involuntarily and voluntarily, upon the influence they receive direct from the great nervous centres. The special functions of thought and emotion influence to an almost unlimited extent the entire physical organization, for not only does the general condition of the body affect the mind in exerting its influence upon the brain, which in return reacts upon the general bodily condition through the influence it exerts upon the different organs.

This influence of mind over body should be carefully studied

and its consequences and importance fully demonstrated.

Mental influence in some persons is more powerful over the bodily condition than any other influence, and may completely baffle the effect of all medicines or act efficiently in their place. We all know the magnetic

influence of confidence and hope in effecting a cure, and the depressing in-

fluence of doubt and despair in preventing the same.

Every physician has experienced that faith goes a long ways in the treatment of the disease, for if the patient does not have that confidence and faith it matters little what is done, for it is nearly always useless; therefore it is highly important to understand these facts, as most people, although acknowledging the fact, attribute it all to imagination or fancy, and are not aware that there is a physical and organic action of the nervous system upon the body, with a similar effect as when drugs are used, as is illustrated in those cases prominently known as faith cures.

The moving power emanates from the brain, originating in the mind or in some portion of the body, as is demonstrated by a man wishing to move his hand; here the action begins in the brain and the nervous influence operates directly upon the muscles necessary to produce motion in

the hand.

While on the contrary the man's hand may be too near the fire, or receive some injury, then the nerves inform the brain that the hand is injured or burning, which in turn sets the muscles in action and the hand is

moved as before.

Sudden emotion, like pity or imagination, acts in a similar manner, as we know that vomiting may be produced without anything being taken into the stomach, for the mere sight or smell of some disgusting object will produce nausea, and in such cases the action begins in the brain and is excited by the simple thought, showing how the imagination can cause the same action as a powerful medicine.

The emotions of fright, joy or anger have caused the crippled and bed-ridden to leap and run, and the same influence may produce disease and loss of power, as fear or great joy can literally strike a person powerless or

dumb, and violent anger has caused death.

In all these instances the irregular bodily action results directly from derangement of the nervous system, therefore females, naturally more emotional than men, are especially liable to these nervous influences and often suffer from incontinence of urine, diarrhea, nervous prostration, leucorrhea and other sexual disturbances, after a sudden fright or a few moments of anxiety, such as disappointment in love or the emotional shock caused by the sudden discovery of her lover's faithlessness may completely derange the entire nervous system, making the action fitful and irregular or completely transposed.

In the female it is not alone the physical condition of the sexual organs that must be considered, but the moral state of the patient as in-

fluenced by them.

So the passion of love exerts a preponderating influence according as it is gratified or not, for the female may be said to be for the most of her life completely under the control of the sexual system, as her thoughts and feelings, also the peculiar turn of her mental faculties, although unconscious to herself, are influenced to a certain degree, therefore, this ruling passion in females may either destroy or restore health, cause various forms of insanity and mania, or lead to the most sublime acts of devotion or heroism.

Careful observation will demonstrate the fact that the workings of the nervous system in the female are merely a reflex action of the sexual system, which renders it necessary in the treatment of female nervous diseases to ascertain the condition of the sexual organs, as there may be the seat and cause of the whole trouble.

In the treatment of disease the ruling idea seems to have been that the human system required to be shaken up or strongly acted upon, therefore, the most powerful remedies were considered as those that were needed, and generally were used to the full extent the system would bear.

The amount of sweating, salivation, purging, bleeding, vomiting, and other violent actions which the human body has been subjected to in days past, and by some physicians at the present time, is frightful to think of; in fact, the sufferings to which our bodies have been forced to withstand would, if tabulated, be worse than any cruelty known in history, and the disease often has been mild in pain compared with the tortures undergone during treatment.

If our nerve force is sufficient so that each organ receives its due share, all the functions of the body go on in a healthful manner, but if any organ does not receive its proportion it can not act properly and consequently becomes feeble or diseased; therefore, unequal distribution of the nerve force causes unequal action in the various organs, some receiving too

much and others not enough.

From this unequal distribution arises irritation, excitement or inflammation in some portions of the body, while in other parts feeble action or torpidity are induced. It is easy to perceive that in perfect health each organ receives it proper share, with a sufficient amount for all, and explains why men injure themselves by over-use or abuse of any of their fac-

ulties or organs.

If the student exhausts his nervous energies in thinking, there is not enough for other purposes, and some organ becomes feeble and acts inefficiently, such as the stomach through lack of nervous force sufficient to digest the food and he becomes a dyspeptic, while the libertine, on the contrary, uses up too much of his nervous power in sexual indulgence, resulting, in consequence, in enfeeblement of the body, and in some instances developing softening of the brain, which results in premature decay and death.

As all organic action, whether healthy or unhealthy, is due to a stimulus of the nervous system, it is evident that to a certain degree all diseases, excepting those arising from direct violence or some septic condition, can be traced to some deranged nervous action; therefore, the cure can only

be effected by making that action regular and healthy.

In all diseases there is some irregular or deranged nervous action which requires to be put right, which can only be accomplished through the nervous centres, and I do not believe in the old plan of depending upon reflex nervous action induced by drugs, as it is too uncertain, dangerous, as well as violent.

As every organ acts only from a nervous influence, it is evident that if we wish to decrease or increase its action it must be accomplished by decreasing or increasing the amount of nervous influence received, and all change or alteration can only be produced and effected through the nerves, thus indicating the necessity of selecting only such remedies as are suitable to the case and which will act upon the great nervous centres.

A vast number of diseases known as chronic and nervous usually result from an enfeebled condition of the brain and spinal marrow, as there is not enough nervous power secreted to keep all the organs in motion; therefore, either some particular organs act in a feeble manner or the

entire system is debilitated.

In such cases it is necessary to improve and strengthen the nervous system, for in so doing we build up all the rest, and if such be impossible, no good can be accomplished by medicines. In cases where a man has been thinking too constantly, or is worried and harrassed by care and anxiety until his nervous system is debilitated and enfeebled, he will be run down as we commonly say.

As he usually becomes dyspeptic, remedies are given to improve his appetite and digestion, from the idea that his stomach is diseased and weak, while the fault lies in the debilitated state of the brain and nerves, and until that nerve food is supplied and the nervous system strengthened no remedies will prove of any avail to his dyspepsia or im-

paired digestive organs and appetite.

The best of all medicines is to send him away from his mental work or cause of care; let him mix with agreeable people, travel, and during spare hours pursue some manual occupation, strengthen the blood with the Great Iron Tonic or Nerve Food and enjoy complete rest.

In speaking of rest it is a matter of great importance in the treatment of nervous diseases, and as a great deal of injustice is done in legislation from the pressure of social custom, and people, such as business men who have been worried and harrassed with six days' labor, like to spend Sunday in perfect quiet and doing nothing, so from their point of view and

experience it is the only way to obtain rest and enjoy it.

Many people have a wrong idea as to what rest is, fancying that it is complete idleness or doing nothing, whereas true rest can only be obtained in a change of occupation altogether different to that which has caused the weariness or fatigue, so a man tired with bodily work, such as the farmer or overworked business man, rests by simply being idle, smoking a pipe and dozing in an arm chair or at church, while poor workmen confined to sedentary occupations, or the student worried with study or mental work, want to use their muscles, to walk, run about on country trips, enjoy the society of friends in pleasant gardens and places of amusement, as it is the only way they can obtain rest and a change of occupation.

Change of scene is one of the best means of obtaining rest, and the steamboats and railroads have been of incalculable benefit to the people by furnishing cheap excursions and affording all the opportunity so

generally denied by puritanical legislation.

The same ideas hold equally as well in what is known as prohibition legislation advocated by people who are so weak-minded that they cannot indulge without descending to the lowest depths of degradation, and also by fanatics and persons of a miserly turn too mean to spend anything.

The farmer raises more grain and fruit than can be eaten, which is converted by the manufacturer into wine, beer and the various spirits, and there is no doubt but the poor worn-out mechanic finds rest in sipping a glass of beer with his friends and family.

Where can we find a more steady and progressive class of people than the Germans or English, who enjoy their glass of beer and half-and-half, and yet here in this and adjoining States there are portions where only the vilest of liquors can be obtained, and I have known of many whose lives would have been prolonged probably for years to come if they had been provided with good, pure liquors.

I would advise all those who are sick or in a debilitated or enfeebled condition, requiring the nourishing and stimulating effect needed to regain health and strength, to purchase their wines and liquors of reliable firms, as it is simply a waste of money to buy anything but the pure and

unadulterated.

HYSTERIA.

This complaint is considered almost essentially a female disease. It is so variable and mysterious in its workings, little or nothing can be positively determined as to its true nature, and but little can be done, medically, for its cure. Few persons apparently in good health suffer from hysteria. It is generally believed to be a nervous disease. Those most subject to it are deficient in blood, flesh and nerve, still there are exceptional cases, where good health apparently and abundant good blood, have been afflicted with this manifestation. It is no doubt owing to some derangement of the nerve centers and not dependent upon the state of the blood. The symptoms of hysteria in its different forms show themselves in connection with numerous other diseases, particularly in females. It is sometimes met with in men in those of highly nervous temperaments and those of a weakly and delicate physique.

To persons familiar with hysteria it is readily recognized, and yet it is exceedingly difficult to explain, for there are so few symptoms exclusively hysterical. The worst cases of hysteria are those where nothing seems to be ailing the person. There is actually no bodily derangement on which this peculiar affliction depends. The more characteristic symptoms are met with where every indication of a different disease is apparent, such as rheumatism, consumption, heart and lung affections and various other forms of ailment; without there being in reality the slightest trace of any disease whatever. In many instances the patient knows she is deceiving, and yet is seemingly unable to throw off the morbid condition of nervous mental struggle of will, and it becomes totally perverted into actual mania. This only tends to stimulate the disease, both bodily and mentally. In hysteria the body will assume all the signs and experience all the pains of numerous diseases, none of which really exist. Even physicians are wholly deceived. This tendency to deceive is a part of the disease.

The patient will pretend to suffer and keep up the pretence so long as to naturally deceive any one. Often from long continued nervous influence the pretended pains and diseases become real. Even the most refined and delicate female will do and say things so out of her ordinary habits,

which those who know her best will scarcely deem them possible.

There is nothing too absurd or unreasonable for a hysterical female to do, from mere inability to control herself, or from moral helplessness, she will even undergo painful operations to excite pity and sympathy and become an object of attention and solicitute. By a little wise manage-

ment the deception may be exposed. When this annoying disease has developed into a perfect mania, some mental or moral derangement, originating from some bodily infirmity, must be sought out and first cured before this morbid mania can be corrected. The bodily health must be attended to, and the patient should be surrounded by gay and lively companions and be kept in a constant state of occupation to keep the mind from feeding on itself. New scenes and new surroundings are beneficial. During a fit of hysterics there is really nothing to be done; the patient must be prevented from hurting herself or injuring others, and wait till the fit passes off. So if the bodily health be first attended to, and the general health improved, the hysteria will vanish, and with it all the old mental and physical derangements. It is cruel to notice and criticise one in this afflicted state.

It is better to apparently take no notice of their deception and show a proper amount of sympathy while under proper treatment. Usually the blood circulates very irregularly in hysteria; the pulse is very irregular, sometimes high, as in fever, then again scarcely perceptible; the face flushed and then cold. In many cases there appears to be felt pain or oppression at the pit of the stomach, and the clothing will feel burdensome, and a complete loss of consciousness or suspension of the senses, with convulsive clutchings, loud screaming and gasping for breath; the hands clutching at anything in reach. In many cases lookers-on would think, from the long duration and violence of the spasm, that death must ensue and end the fearful struggle, but finally the lips resume their color, breathing returns and the danger is passed. Dyspepsia and flatulence nearly always accompany hysteria.

When the fit comes on one would anticipate a fatal termination every moment. Hysteria often closely resembles epilepsy or apoplexy. In hysteria there is no distortion of the features, nor frothing at the mouth,

such as we see in epilepsy.

There are also no convulsions, coma or stertorous breathing, such as accompany apoplexy. In many cases hysteria is connected with some derangement of the womb; in some cases marriage effects a cure, and it is of the greatest importance to ascertain the state of the womb and ovaries by a thorough investigation, and if there be no organic disease, and if the liver, kidneys and stomach are put in good working order, there will soon be no hysteria. Sometimes, when a fit continues too long, smelling salts may be used; cold water sprinkled on the face and neck, and sometimes a dash of cold water will have the desired effect, and the fear of it may keep off a prolonged desire to deceive.

As there seems to be no definite conclusion as to this disease, the best thing to do is to ascertain what bodily derangement exists from which the hysteria comes, and remove it as speedily as possible. In other words, the whole treatment resolves itself into care for the general

health and hysteria will disappear.

CATALEPSY.

The principal causes of catalepsy are apparently a morbid condition of the nervous system, debility, and an impoverished condition of the blood, emotional excitement, long-continued intense mental strain, dwelling too long on any particular subject, business cares, religion, ungratified desires, any exciting causes, excessive sexual emotion, fright, and abstractions of any kind, all tend to excite the mental and emotional exaltation, overpow-

ering all other susceptibilities.

Of this peculiar disease nothing positive is known. It comes from great excitement and is probably a nervous disease. Any cause that disarranges the womb or interferes with circulation will increase the disease. It can be produced by mesmerism or animal magnetism. It is usually confined to some particular muscles. One of the principal symptoms is rigidity of the muscles in whatever position the patient may be when attacked, whether lying, sitting or standing, so they remain as though they were turned to stone.

There are various forms of catalepsy. Lethargy, where the patient is dull and languid, but where sensation is not wholly suspended, is a lesser attack of catalepsy. Some violent external action should be resorted to, to rouse the patient and shake off the languor that clings like a nightmare. Trance is a common form of catalepsy, the muscles are relaxed instead of rigid, the body remains in a state of quiesence so perfect that the person seems really dead. Some have been buried while in this state, so closely resembling death. While consciousness is unimpaired and the mind totally inactive the patient knows what is going on without being able to move and without any control over the body. No one should be buried until death were proven by the unmistakable signs of death. Decomposition shows that life is extinct and the danger of premature burial is past.

The important treatment for catalepsy lies in restoring the general health and finding healthy exercise and occupation for mind and body. It is unquestionably the fact that in a genuine case of cataleptic ecstacy the subject feels no bodily sensation, the mental and emotional exaltation overpowering all other susceptibilities. In ecstacy the patient becomes abstracted from all surrounding objects, the eyes wide open, totally indifferent to persons or things around. They rave in the most fervid and excited manner. Instances of this character are a common result of spiritualism on an excitable mind. One can but pity those who allow their minds to become thus deserted, and should seek relief before too late. Use every means to avoid excitement, guard the general health and seek healthful recreation for both mind and body.

Religious fanatiscism is another form of this disease. The victims fall into a state resembling the incipient state of monomania and imagine they possess the gift of unknown tongues. In ecstacy the patient is insensible to all external impressions, the eyes are immovably fixed, while the more fervent prayers and hymns are uttered or sung with great feeling and expression. All these manifestations are from overwrought sensibilities, faith, imagination, religious enthusiasm, and an irresistible propensity to

imitation.

Many of those affected were not impostors, but simply diseased. The plan of treatment set forth in hysteria must be recommended for the

suppression of these emotional disorders.

Sleep is one of the blessings of good health, a contented mind, and nature's sweet restorer. In the repose of sleep and absence of consciousness it is intended by our Maker that we should pass one-third of our lives,

which, if we live to three-score and ten, would be 23 years in bed, and yet how many torture their bodies by improper positions in bed (as illustrated), trying to obtain rest in those that are a misery to lie in, which cause ill health and many diseases of the nervous system.

It is of no use for invalids to visit health resorts, or think of getting well at home, unless they have a good bed, and when the sick room



PROPER POSITION IN BED.

or the home is provided with the comforts of life, such as a carpet with a bright, cheerful pattern, comfortable chairs and furniture, with the little fixings which none but a woman's hand knows how to place so as to render the surroundings cosy and agreeable, the improvement is remarkable.

Loss of sleep has a

deleterious effect upon the nervous system, so the digestive organs should be always kept freely open by the liver regulators or Digestive Pills, and the nerves quieted by stimulants when the system is debilitated, or sedatives when excited, such as my own Sedative Remedy, a splendid mixture, tinet. valerian, tinet. hops, or Antimigraine, a very fine medicine for all nervous excitement.

HEADACHE. (CEPHALALGIA OR MIGRAINE).

The causes are practically without end, being due to derangement of the nervous, digestive, secretive, excretive, or circulating systems, fevers and debility, all requiring medicines specially adapted to the cause producing, as illustrated in severe cases of fever, where there is no abatement of pain in the head until the temperature has lowered, for which there is nothing better than Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic, while in cases due to hunger, indigestion or constipation, other remedies are needed.

In nervous headaches, due to excitement, loss of sleep, troubles peculiar to women, intemperance, or persons living too freely and full-blooded, there is nothing superior to Antimigraine, a compound composed of medicines not injurious to the body and very pleasant to take.

CHOREA, OR ST. VITUS DANCE.

No doubt the immediate cause of chorea is due to some derangement of the nervous system, but the true origin and nature and proper treatment is but little known. Physiologists have thought the seat of the disease to be in the cerebellum, others in the spinal marrow, possibly it may be in both.

There is always irritation somewhere in the nervous centers. Where there is St. Vitus dance it may be more or less permanent, but the disease is the same. It is one of the most singular diseases known, every muscle of the body may be affected at the same time, the patient seems compelled to twitch and jerk and twist in a fearful manner. When the whole body is affected the patient must lie down, every part becomes convulsed in

the most fearful and incomprehensible manner, at times causing the body to draw itself into all shapes and then leap upwards only to fall back in a convulsed heap, unless the patient be cared for and in a padded room or soft bedding under them. While it may be of a severe or mild form it generally begins with spasms of the muscles of the face. In some the features are distorted and the patient seems to be making grimaces, as if in fun or mischief. All the voluntary muscles become so affected at times as to control all will power and the patient finds it impossible to keep quiet.

At times the movements and restlessness are to some extent under the control of the will. In many cases the twistings and contortions of



IMPROPER POSITION IN BED,

the features are distressing. If the patient be told to walk they will jump by fits and starts and drag their limbs rather than lift them. While all these distressing outward signs are going on the general health must yield, the circulation becomes poor, and the extremities cold. The dance is often accompanied with singing and the most ludicrous actions of the face and limbs. These movements are

more or less constant and regular while the patient is awake, but always

suspended during sleep.

Chorea or St. Vitus Dance may last from one week to several months, or may last years. The majority of cases occur in young people under twenty, most common in girls from six to seventeen or eighteen, in boys from eight to sixteen. When an attack of chorea is of long continuance the face assumes a vacant appearance, the mind becomes weakened, memory impaired, temper petulant, the stomach, bowels and appetite all becomes deranged, constipation often follows.

Treatment.—Nature must be strengthened, irritation allayed, the bowels freely opened and regulated, exercise not too violent, with nourishing food, plenty of pure fresh air and a good tonic. Many cases can be cured in a few weeks by healthy, nourishing food and moral discipline.

The diet must be pure and nutritious, guard against any mental excitement, exercise the body freely, but not violently. When the attacks are so violent as to produce exhaustion and continued sleeplessness, the case becomes serious, and the Sedative Remedy should be faithfully given for several months. When the muscles of the face are convulsed the sufferer contorts the features in the most hideous manner, twisting the mouth, rolling the eyes and working the cheeks as if intentionally making grimaces at some one. Many often imagine this to be the case.

Children thus afflicted should not be allowed to mix up too freely with others, as it is not only a mortification to expose their infirmity

to ridicule but the disease may be communicated to the healthy.

EPILEPSY. FITS OR FALLING SICKNESS.

Epilepsy is often mistaken for apoplexy, or confounded with hysteria. The leading symptoms of this disease (called by some falling sickness), usually arise from excessive nervous disturbances or an exceedingly irritated condition of the stomach and bowels, caused by the presence of worms, sexual excesses, indigestible food, uterine derangements, or from any other causes which produce excessive nervous irritability. Persons troubled with this disease are usually depressed, constipated and generally more or less troubled with exhaustion and irritability of the nervous system and sleep-lessness.

Very little is known of its true nature. Little or nothing can be done for its cure, only to alleviate it or try to prevent it. In many instances it is hereditary or from impure blood. An epileptic fit differs from apoplexy by frothing at the mouth and an absence of that heavy epileptic breathing. Epilepsy may be caused by grief or fright, alcoholism or debauchery of all kinds, masturbation or malformation of the head, often due to compression of the skull during delivery, either through natural causes or improper uses of instruments. An epileptic fit reveals itself as violent convulsion of the whole body, the patient struggles powerfully, foams at the mouth and clutches the teeth like a vice, breathing becomes excessively difficult and imperfect, the bladder and bowels often act involuntary and blood from the nose, mouth and ears often escapes. The patient may either fall into a deep sleep or recover suddenly. Giddiness, headache and more or less exhaustion follow an attack.

There is great danger when the fit comes on suddenly, as the patient may yield to it at any time or place, and those who are subject to them should never be left alone, as there is danger of falling and fatally injuring one's self. The patient should be kept from biting the tongue by putting something between the teeth, and all garments which obstruct the circulation should be loosened and time given to recover. When one feels a warning of this disease there is a sense of chill, a peculiar creeping, weary

feeling.

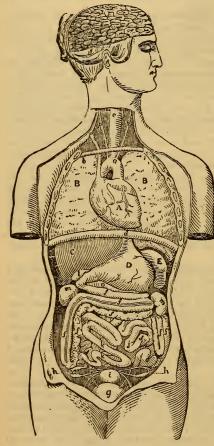
It begins in the lower extremities and, alternating in cold and heat, ascends to the head, with a buzzing in the ears and palpitation of the heart, with a deathly creeping upward, and when it reaches the head the fit comes on. It attacks both sexes and occurs at all ages, and is uncertain in its regularity. Patients subject to epilepsy should avoid overloading the stomach or eating indigestible food; liquor, strong coffee, excessive use of tobacco, any violent emotion, long-continued constipation; avoid rage, govern the passions, as sudden surprises, grief, joy, fright, often produce a fit. When these fits are periodical they can in a measure be provided against.

When the fit is coming on there is great shrinking of the face, pallor of the countenance, followed either by a loud, piercing shriek, or agonized groan, then violent convulsions and insensibility; there is also gnashing of the teeth; the tongue is often severely bitten, the eyes roll, the skin is cold and clammy, the breathing is laborious or almost suspended, while the face gets flushed and then livid. The average duration of the fit is three to

eight minutes; it may last longer; the periods are variable.

The repetition of these fits tends to impair the memory and create a morbid sense of depression and melancholy. In all cases of epilepsy the most important thing is to attend at once to the general health, by providing a comfortable, clean bed (see advertisements), with sufficient pillows so that the head may be high and prevent the upward flow of the blood; a good sponging in tepid water, to which add a tew drops of liquid ammonia; then rub the entire body downward with a Turkish bath towel, or a brisk rubbing with the hands.

The patient must be governed by the good old regulation rules which form the basis of all restoration to health; second, the diet must be



VITAL SYSTEM.

wholesome and nutritious, such as good steamed oatmeal and cream with a little loaf sugar, raw eggs with a little sherry, lamb chops, broiled steak and cold bread. after a refreshing sleep, good, substantial meal, then exercise daily, retire early, rise when inclination is felt, perfect quiet, strict attention to the state of the bowels and urine; avoid excessive mental excitement or exertion, and keep the system built up by using my Great Iron Tonic, and take Dr. S. C. Parsons' Sedative Remedy for several months.

INSANITY. (MANIA.)

Insanity, in seventy-five cases out of one hundred, is simply another name for epilepsy, which careful observation will reveal, so it is essential in order to preserve the general health to sleep in a well-ventilated room, without worriment of mind; plenty of open air and exercise, and a warm sponge bath every day with sea salt water or a few drops of ammonia.

I have relieved many cases and cured others which were considered incurable, by the use of my Sedative Remedy. It should be taken from six to twelve months, and as the fits grow less frequent gradually diminish the number of times per day to one dose going to bed. The Great Iron Tonic will relieve other diseases retarding a complete cure.

VITAL SYSTEM.

Vitality is that on which life depends. It represents the nervous and circulatory systems. The circulatory system supplies through its life-giving fluid and strength all portions of the body, while the system of involuntary

nerves act as regulators to the circulating system.

Life is only maintained by the circulation of arterial blood, and whether no blood circulates through the arteries, or merely veinous blood, the result is the same—death. When no blood circulates death is said to occur from syncope, and this is of two varieties: first, death by anæmia, in which there is a poverty of blood to the heart, as is witnessed in fatal hemorrhages, etc.; secondly, death by asthenia, which is due to a failure in the contractile power of the heart, as seen to occur in apoplexy, or from certain poisons or from intense grief. In some instances death is due partially to anæmia and partly to asthenia, as noticed in fatal cases of starvation or dysentery. When venous blood circulates though the arteries life will be destroyed in one of the two ways. In the first place death by suffocation, obstruction of the larynx by false membranes in croup and diphtheria, diseases of the lungs, etc.

Those cases of death by suffocation have successively impeded respiration, circulation of only venous blood, insensibility, cessation of chest

movements and a cessation of the respiratory functions.

The blood is described as an albuminoid fluid, charged with various salts, holding fibrin in solution and both colored and colorless corpuscles. The reaction is always alkaline, the degree being greater during fasting than after food, and the menstrual discharge, which consists of blood, offers

no variation to this rule.

There is a difference of life and death between the blood that enters and that ensuing from the lungs, the former being venous blood which comes to the lungs charged with carbonic acid. The latter, or the ensuing arterial blood, is that fluid which maintains life and circulates between the lungs and the innumerable systemic capillaries. The changes occurring in the blood under different circumstances will be observed in treating of the various diseased states of the system. It may, however, be useful to know that as disease and death can originate from certain elements, which are indispensable to the healthy nutrition of organs, being deficient or absent in the blood, so equally disastrous results will follow from injurious matters being retained or introduced in the blood.

The chief source of the blood being the food, it follows that the careful selection and preparation of nutriment are among the most pressing necessities of our daily life. To expect to produce healthy blood by insufficient or poor food is as useless as it is to hope that the healthy nourish-

ment of the various tissues can be kept up by debilitated blood.

HYDROCEPALUS. DROPSY OF THE BRAIN.

In this disease the head attains a very large size in children, existing in many instances at birth, while in a great number of children the enlargement may not be noticed until they are several months of age.

It will be noticed that with some the bodily functions are not impaired

to any appreciable degree, while in other cases they will take their food regularly with a good appetite, but the body will not thrive and grow as it should, and in spite of all attention may waste away.

When the child becomes so weak that it is impossible to maintain its head in the erect position there is great irritability, fretfulness, susceptibility to light and sound, constipation with offensive stools, head-ache, sickness of the stomach with vomiting, etc., etc.

Treatment.—It is important that all the laws of health be observed, the food should be plain and nourishing, the bowels free, and the Blood Purifier taken to cleanse the system from all scrofulitic taints, as the disease is due to a transmitted condition of the system that originated in the parents or ancestors. Some surgeons advocate puncturing the head and allowing an escape of the fluid in a slow manner. Of course this can be done only where internal medicines are being faithfully given, but I have had great success in compressing the head by bandaging, as illustrated in another portion devoted to injuries. Care should be taken that the child enjoys good sleep at night, nourishing diet, with animal food like the beef extracts (see advertisements), and as much milk as can be digested; a daily bath in sea salt water (see portable baths), or residence at the seaside, such as Tybee Island, which is not too warm or too cold either summer or winter, or in the mountains, as may be needed.

During the cold months the child should be clothed in the sanitary underwear (see advertisements), as the texture is pure wool, thus maintaining an equal temperature and reducing the liability to catch cold. the daily bath in sea salt water the child should be well rubbed, and now and then a little electricity is beneficial to the nervous system.

The medicines to be given are my Blood Purifier, changing off now and

then to some preparation of the hypophosphites to strengthen the bones (see advertisements). Of course, if you desire, there are plenty of good remedies in my receipts.

CONVULSIONS OF CHILDREN.

The occurrence of fits or convulsions in children is quite frequent during the first few years of life. The causes are quite numerous, such as intestinal worms, colic, hereditary tendencies, congestion of the brain and debility from lack of nourishment. The most frequent are the overloading of the stomach, inflammation of the gums while teething, and the presence of some

irritating matter in the stomach or bowels.

Treatment.—In severe cases give the child a hot mustard bath, apply cold to the head and temples by a cloth wet in cold water, and hot cloths or draughts to the feet, such as roasted onions in a poultice. When the gums are swollen and irritated call a physician and have them lanced with the knife; if from a stomach overloaded give the child a full dose of syrup of ipecac—a medicine that should be in every house where there are small children. Sometimes the brain is affected, so it is better to call in a physician in all cases and thus avoid all risks.

NEURALGIA.

It is a disease of the nervous system manifested by pain, usually sudden

in the commencement, and darting, boring or burning in character.

The causes are either transmission from parent to child, external violence, falls, collisions, severe mental emotion, wounds, malaria, rheumatism, general debility, or any disease having a tendency to lower the tone

and vitality of the system.

Neuralgia is observed to prevail in certain families, breaking out in different generations and various individuals, and I have also noticed that these neuralgic families are more or less complicated by a tendency of some of its members to paralysis, hysteria, low sexual vitality, softening of the brain, epilepsy, or an uncontrollable tendency to the use of alcoholic drinks, which in turn tends to produce degeneration of the nervous centres, and

predisposes them to neuralgia of the inveterate type.

The drunkard, it will be seen, is not altogether to blame for the inability to control the taste, for the nervous system demands it just as much as the body requires food to repair its wastes, and the same tendencies are illustrated in the children of parents addicted to drink at the time of their conception, who, upon arriving at the age of puberty, develop some nervous affliction or thirst for stimulating drinks, even when separated from their parents in infancy and reared in families possessing no such influences, for, in the development of the reproductive organs and sexual desires a drain is created which the vital system is unable to supply and yet maintain all other bodily demands that alcoholic stimulants seem to satisfy. In others the nervous system manifests its weakness by some one of the affections previously mentioned.

How often we notice that parents addicted to alcoholic stimulants in the first years of their marriage, through influential causes abandon their use and subsequently live in total abstinence, find in their reclining years that the children conceived in intemperance, develop the same traits of character to which the parents were addicted at conception, and the offspring they had hoped would become a credit and blessing to them in their comfort and happiness of old age, and a continuance of a name redeemed and revered, obtained by a life of morality and integrity, be blasted by a recurrence of

passions developed in the offspring from seed sown at conception.

Again, we have seen people adopt foundlings who at maturity developed passions and traits of character altogether different from their surroundings from infancy, and if we look at the character of any person it must necessarily be in accordance with that of their parents, else what is the use of selection in animals to develop any point tending to make the off-

spring of more value.

Treatment of Neuralgia.—It should include all measures which are intended to improve the general nutrition of the body and nervous system, such as the Great Iron Tonic, the Comp. Syrup of the Hypophosphites, some Cod Liver Oil preparation, some form of bitters, various preparations of iron, Antimigraine, arsenic in Fowler's Solution, various clixirs, Great Rheumatic Cure, Blood Purifier, sedatives such as opium, morphine, belladonna and the various liniments. The great thing in the treatment of Neuralgia is to discover the source, so if there be any scrofula or syphilitic

A REAL SEA BATH AT HOME,

By simply dissolving Ditman's Sea Salt in ordinary water. This can be used as a luxury for its exhibitanting influence, and as a remedial agent in Debility, Languor, Rheumatism and Weakness of the Joints, for Tender Feet, Nasal Catarrh, &c. Extracted directly from the "foaming billows" by evaporation, at one of the most salubrious spots on the coast.

DITMAN'S SEA SALT.

Price, 25 cents a Box.

TRIGESTIA.

The efficacy of this combination of Pepsin, Bismuth and Nux Vomica, lies in its tripple effect—that of the actual solvent action of the Pepsin on alimentary articles—the prevention of fermentation and formation of gases by the Bismuth, and the stimulant effect of the Nux Vomica on the secretion of the digestive fluids.

Prepared in Powder and Tablets.

Price, 25 and 50 cents a Bottle.

GÈLIEN'S PILLS.

A pure non-irritating Compound of Iron combined with Nux Vomica, specially adapted in the Anæmia (state of privation of blood) of women and young girls, denoted by a pallor of the face and lips (sometimes even a greenish hue), with sensations of languor and feebleness; it is without an equal among medicines.

The Nux Vomica is also valuable in toning up the nervous system, aiding

digestion and avoiding constipation. Each bottle contains 50 pills.

Price, 50 cents.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.

A. J. DITMAN.

Astor House Pharmacy,

Broadway and Barclay Street, NEW YORK.

 $(161\frac{1}{2})$

FOR HEADACHE



CAUSED BY Biliousness and Constipation, take ANT CAUSED BY Indigestion and Foul Stomach, take ANT CAUSED BY Sleeplessness and vousness, take ANT CAUSED BY Debility and Appetite, take ANT CAUSED BY Malaria, Chills, and Fevers, take CAUSED BY Sea-sickness and to prevent same, take ANTIM CAUSED BY irregularity of meals, dust, smoke, etc., while travelling by rail, take ANT For the real old-fashioned SICK take ANTIMICRAINE never fails to cure any kind of HEADACHE. It contains no poisonous drugs, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

ANTIWICRANE

And Refuse any Substitute.

CURE GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.

50 cents per Bottle, 12 Doses.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

(1613/4)

symptoms the necessary remedies will be found in the Blood Purifier, combined with any of the sedative remedies described, or what is better in my opinion, Antimigraine, a valuable and effective preparation. If Epilepsy and other nervous diseases exist at the same time in connection with Neuralgia, it will be necessary to take the Sedative Remedy according to the directions.

I always advise parents to assist and encourage any of their children who may develop neuralgia or any of the nervous diseases described, to follow out-of-door occupations and abandon those that are seden-

tary or requiring steady and close confinement.

Neuralgia that is connected with Shingles or Herpes, is very painful and annoying on account of the difficulty which is experienced in healing the painful and obstinate ulcers, due to the debility of the system or old age, but it has been my experience that when persons suffering with Shingles would persist in taking the Blood Purifier and Great Iron Tonic, or any other medicine equally as good, with plenty of fresh air and active exercise, the vital powers will be sufficiently restored to shake off the painful disease.

Sciatica is another form of neuralgia, which is located in the tissues surrounding the sciatic nerve that supplies the muscles of the buttocks, perineum and back portion of the leg. The pain is in a majority of instances confined to one limb, and varies in intensity from simple inability to use the limb, limping along with a stick, or transient pains running down

the leg.

It often results from some pressure on the nerve, such as intestinal accumulations, uterine tumors, cancers, ovarian tumors, and it may be produced by over-fatigue, exposure to cold and wet, rheumatism, gout, syphilis, scrofula and any condition of the vital organs resulting in general debility.

Hemicrania or Migraine is a headache affecting one side of the brow and forehead, due to a debility of the nervous system, that causes a

general sickness for the time being of the entire body.

These headaches or migraines have long puzzled the best medical skill, but it is a well-known fact that from time to time there is discovered in some herb, abundantly supplied by nature, a medical property hitherto unknown, that is a specific for some form of disease, so with headache due to a debility of the nervous system, a preparation has been discovered that possesses the specific properties which is known as antimigraine, and

can be taken in teaspoonful doses every hour or to.

Treatment of Sciatica.—I find that it is about the same as recommended for neuralgia, but the patient should always be careful to take a warm bath, to which I always advise adding a small quantity of sea salt, about three or four times during the week, especially previous to retiring. After the bath the sufferer should be well rubbed with Bone Oil, and if possible, enjoy the benefits of electricity by having the battery (see advertisements) applied, weak at first, and the strength of the current gradually increased, as the condition of the person will admit. To obtain the benefit of electricity the skin should be free from oil or grease, therefore, in those persons receiving the current from the battery the Bone Oil should not be used, but instead you will find the Pain Destroyer to act like a charm.

The patient should wear the sanitary underwear next to the skin, which is fully described in consumption, and an Electric Belt day and night, ex-

cepting when taking the hot baths.

In some cases I have secured excellent results from Nerve Ointment, No. 157, but there are instances where a hypodermic injection of either morphine, belladonna or aconite, may be necessary right over the nerve itself.

The remedies recommended for sciatica are numerous, such as wine of colchicum, quinine, arsenic, arnica, iodide of potash, different preparations of iron, various blood and rheumatic medicines (see advertisements) already prepared, cod liver oil preparations, the Great Rheumatic Cure, Sedative Remedy, and a good generous diet with some good malt liquor, whiskey or cordial.

Facial Neuralgia.—In all these cases the first thing to be done is to have a first-class dentist put your teeth in good order and subdue any inflammation of the dental nerves. If there be any catarrhal trouble, that

should be treated as recommended in catarrh.

Ozæna or Rhinorrhæa. It produces an offensive discharge from the nose, and is due to an inflammation caused by rhinoliths or stones, composed of pieces of bone, shells, slate pencils, cherry stones, pebbles, or the secretions themselves forming concretions which act as a foreign body, and often induces severe facial neuralgia, thus demonstrating the necessity of having the parts mentioned carefully examined by a skillful surgeon.

Treatment of Facial Neuralgia consists in building up the general system by iron tonics, cleansing the blood by the Blood Purifier, and using all the precautions previously mentioned regarding sanitary under-

wear and generous diet, with appropriate medicines and liquors.

Neuralgia of the Heart is also known as Angina Pectoris, a painful disease characterized by a violent pain about the breast bone, extending down the left arm, anxiety, difficult breathing and a sense of suffocation. The attack is liable to come on while at rest in bed or when the body is in a state of activity, the pulse is slow and feeble, the body cold and clammy, consciousness is impaired, and after a few minutes or a longer time the attack passes off. This painful and dangerous disease is generally due to disease of the heart itself, such as fatty degeneration, gouty and rheumatic deposits, syphilis, scrofula and the various eruptive fevers, causing valvular troubles.

Treatment of Angine Pectoris consists in constantly wearing a belladonna plaster over the heart, cleansing the system of all impurities by the Blood Purifier, avoiding active exercise or excitement, applying at the time of the attack hot mustard plasters or turpentine, and always carrying the mixture as found in receipt No. 221 on the person, so as to have the medicine at any moment, taking a teaspoonful every half hour, with a little good brandy. The general health must be improved by taking the Great Iron Tonic, or any other tonic that may be adapted to the taste and requirements of the body.

HICCOUGH.—This is a spasmodic contraction of the midriff or diaphraghm, with a certain degree of constriction, which arrests the air in the windpipe, thus producing sudden, short, but convulsive inspirations, attended by a slight sound and then followed immediately by expiration. It is often a symptom of low forms of fever, inflammatory diseases, excessive use of tobacco or liquors and indigestion. When purely nervous it may be caused by attracting the mind on other subjects, but if due to a disordered

state of stomach, through liquor or indigestion, an emetic is indicated, while in fevers or debility stimulants (see advertisements) should be administered, such as the Great Iron Tonic or any pure liquor, according to the taste of the patient.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

It is also known as the "horrors" or "jim jams," and caused by the

sudden withdrawal or prolonged use of alcoholic stimulants.

The symptoms are constant talking, with a mingling of the real and imaginary, trembling of the hands, rapid pulse, profuse perspiration, the eye is rolling, quick and expressive, the mind is busy day and night, the senses become the victims of fitful and ludicrous illusions, he sees imaginary objects, such as rats, mice, dogs, cats, lice, snakes, and hears the most extraordinary hallucinations, he is unwilling to admit anything ails him, will do whatever he is bidden and then become entirely uncontrollable through fear and want of sleep.

Treatment.—Sleep is the great cure and opium and its preparations are the standard remedies. Chloral is also indicated in some cases in four grain doses. Antimigraine, the great headache remedy, acts like a charm, cold applications to the head and now and then a drink of some liquor that is preferred by the patient, should be administered. In favorable cases sleep ends the crisis about the fourth or fifth day, but if the symptoms do not abate or become controllable after the fifth day, death may result from acute

inflammation of the brain.

I always advise in severe cases to mix small doses of morphine in each drink of liquor, and of course, the number of drinks must be limited.

HYDROPHOBIA.

This is a convulsive disease due to the bile of a rabid or mad dog, or any other hydrophobic animal. The patient feels a strange anxiety, is depressed in spirits, disturbed in sleep, has spasmodic twitches and occasional chills; the appetite is lost as the disease progresses and thirst appears, but as water approaches, a spasmodic shudder passes over the patient, and the awful fact of the condition is well known. The throat is full of a glary, sticky mucous, the patient tries to bite the attendants, often barks like a dog, and finally dies from nervous exhaustion.

LOCK JAW. (TETANUS.)

This is a spasmodic affection of the true spinal system which affects the muscles of the face and neck, causing them to assume a rigid condition.

When the muscles of the neck and face are affected, it is termed Trismus, or locked jaw; when the muscles are in front, Emprosthotonos; when those of the back, Opisthotonos; when those of the side only, Pleurosthotonos.

Acute Tetanus.—This is more common in hot climates, and may follow a slight bruise or puncture of some nerve, which is first indicated by a stiffness and soreness of the face, then contractions of the muscles, causing a ghastly smile and difficulty in swallowing or chewing.

The eye balls and tongue protrude, the saliva dribbles, respiration becomes rapid, and unless the patient receives good care and nursing, death will be the result.

Treatment.—The wound should be freely opened and poulticed with bread and milk with hops, and at least once a day a hot bath should be

given so as to open the pores of the skin.

All other internal remedies should be given by the advice of the attending physician.

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Digestion is the process by which substances introduced into the digestive canal undergo different alterations, to convert them into two parts, the one a reparatory juice to renew the constant waste occurring in the entire body, the other deprived of its nutrient properties to be rejected from the body.

The function of digestion is divided into first, desire for food; second, mastication; third, salivation; fourth, swallowing; fifth, action of stomach; sixth, action of small intestine; seventh, action of large intestine; eighth, the stool, or expulsion of the waste matter, known as the fæces.

The alimentary canal is a musculo membranous tube, extending from the mouth to the anus, thirty feet in length, lined throughout by a mucous membrane.

THE TONGUE.

It is exposed to many sources of injury and various diseases through contamination by unclean drinking vessels, personal communication and

other articles of daily use.

Ulcors are generally very irritating, painful and difficult to heal. They are due to long continued disorders of the digestive organs, scrofula, syphilis or cancers. They can only be cured by attention to the diet, borax, glycerine and honey gargles, as described in baby's sore mouth, and such remedies as pepsin, bismuth, quinine, iodide of potash and my Blood Purifier when due to any scrofula or syphilitic taint.

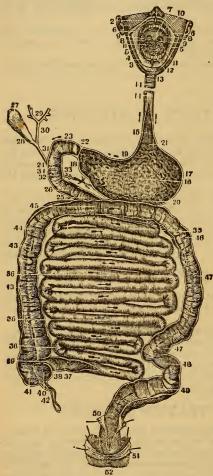
STOMATITIS. (WATER CANKER.)

This is a disease that produces heat of the mouth, offensive breath, increased flow of saliva, swelling of the upper lip, and on looking into the mouth we will see the gums are swollen and a deep red color, bleeding readily to the touch, and if allowed to develop on unchecked, the teeth will become exposed and loosened until they fall out. It is not an uncommon affection among the poor, occurring in weakly children who have been badly nourished and exposed to the cold and dampness.

The ulceration also spreads to the mucous lining of the cheeks, and requires constant treatment of the gargle described for ulcers of the tongue.

I have treated a great many children having sore mouth with my Great Iron Tonic, and I can assure you that in every instance it worked like a charm.

BABY'S SORE MOUTH.



THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.

Numbers 5 to 10, represent various portions of the mouth; 13, the gullet; 15, gullet end of stomach; 16, stomach; 20, mucous membrane of stomach; 22, pyloric end of stomach; 23, duodenum; 29, hepatic or liver duct; 27, gall bladder; 33, pancreatic duct; 35 and 36, small intestine; 44 and 45, large intestine; 49 and appearance at different periods of 50, rectum; 52, anus.

(THRASH OR APTHÆ.)

This is oftentimes called canker sore mouth, and consists of small, round, white, elevated specks or patches, extending over the tongue and lining membrane of the mouth, but in some cases it extends down the passage into the The general symptoms stomach. are restlessness, depression, difficulty in swallowing, diarrhea, cough and irritable stomach, accompanied with vomiting.

Treatment.—In strong constitutions give from two to five grains of calcined magnesia, or more as may be found necessary to loosen the bowels a little, if constipated: or in the absence of the magnesia give castor oil. Then get at a drug store the following: Borax (pulverized) one drachm, glycerine one ounce, honey one ounce; mix, and apply to the patches with a camel's hair pencil or feather several times a day. The diet should be regulated, and articles containing sugar should not be given. above does not effect a cure after a few days, try the following: Sulphite of soda thirty grains, cinnamon water one ounce; mix, and apply to the patches by a feather. In cases accompanied with an irritable stomach and diarrhœa, have your druggist prepare mercury and chalk in powder sixty grains, compound chalk powder one ounce, cinnamon water four ounces, carefully mixed, while if suffering with pain, also add a teaspoonful of paregoric to the bottle, and give a teaspoonful of the mixture every hour, after it is well shaken.

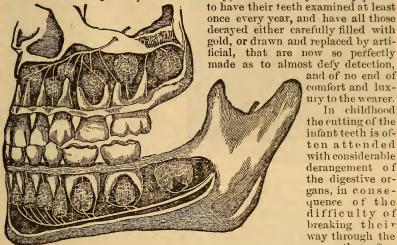
THE TEETH.

We are provided with two sets of teeth, which make their life. The first, of childhood, are known as the temporary or milk teeth, and are twenty in number, while the permanent, which are thirty-two in number, are developed by the age

of puberty.

These small, hard, bony bodies, firmly set or rooted in each jaw, serve to seize, cut, tear and masticate our food, which is at the same time mixed with the saliva of the mouth, and prepare all articles entering the body for its reception in the stomach; consequently it is easily seen that they are one of our aids to good digestion, and absolutely necessary for the maintenance of health and strength.

In these days of painless dentistry, it is the duty of every person



INFANT TEETH AND RUDIMENTS OF THE PERMANENT.

and of no end of comfort and luxurv to the wearer.

In childhood the cutting of the infant teeth is often attended with considerable derangement of the digestive organs, in consequence of the difficulty of breaking their way through the gums, that often become so in-

flamed as to require the surgeon's lancet; so if it occurs in the hot months our attention is not called to the teeth, but to the diarrhea and irritable stomach, which necessitates a careful examination of the jaws, and if there be any tenderness over any tooth I always use my lancet to relieve the tension, and treat the other symptoms afterward.

ALVEOLAR ABSCESS. (GUM BOIL.)

It is an abscess which occurs around the root of the tooth, and is

known by some as a gum boil.

These abscesses are confined usually to one tooth or fang, the sac is sometimes of large size and long, developing very rapidly, accompanied by a deep, throbbing pain and great swelling of the face, often so great as to produce great distortion of the face and push the nose to one side or close the eve lids.

The abscess may follow along the sides of the tooth and open at the end of the gum or burrow outwardly and find its exit on the face. The

cause of alveolar abscesses is either death of the tooth, due to some mechanical violence, such as blows, injuries, unskilful treatment during the filling of cavities or due to a debilitated constitution, scrofula and syphilis, in



FOLLICLES OF THE STOMACH AND LINING MEMBRANES.

which the tissues surrounding become affected, the teeth loose, the bony matter and tissues of the jaw around them becomes boggy and suppuration is abundant, that is, matter flows around the teeth, resulting in the death of a portion of the jaw bone surrounding the roots of the teeth, which in due course of time comes away, as was illustrated by a case occurring in my practice, where three of the teeth, perfectly whole, came away with a portion of the jaw bone, all of which was due to syphilis and catching cold, which located in the jaw.

All abscesses around the roots of teeth should be opened and attended to by a skilful surgeon or dentist, sometimes I recommend both, as a consultation is often necessary to decide whether the

tooth is sound and can be saved, or whether it is advisable to remove it if sound or decayed. If there is any decay of the jaw bone it should be removed, and all portions, also the cavity, washed out daily with a weak solution of chlorinate of soda.

You should always be careful in your selection of a dentist to fill your teeth, for if he be rough or not careful in his treatment, more harm will be done than the benefits you can receive.

TOOTHACHE.

Toothache may be caused by decayed teeth, so that the nerve is exposed, or to abscesses at the root, which can be distinguished when the patient shuts the teeth together, as the tooth with the abscess will feel longer than any other.

To stop toothache where the nerve is exposed through decay, saturate a little piece of cotton with Pain Destroyer or some good toothache drop made

especially for the complaint. (See advertisement).

PRESERVATION OF THE TEETH.

In the preservation much depends upon the care we afford them in not biting hard substances, such as ice or nuts, etc., etc., avoiding drinks extremely hot or cold, and those either excessively acid or alkaline. liness is one of the most important aids we have in preserving our teeth, which is done by carefully cleansing them with a moderately stiff tooth

brush and some reliable tooth wash, tooth paste or tooth powder (see advertisements), which removes all particles of food, tartar that accumulates around the gums, and at the same time acts as tonics and stimulants to both gums and teeth.

GASTRITIS.

It is an inflammation of the stomach, and when acute, is due to irritating emetics which fail to produce vomiting, swallowing boiling water, hot metals, mineral acids, caustic potash or soda, arsenic, antimony, etc., etc.

There is a constant pain over the stomach, violent retchings, quickened pulse, shortness of breath, and an unremitting desire for cold drinks, which are vomited as soon as taken. In a short time prostration is noticed by faintness, anxiety of countenance, the extremities become cold, the urine is scanty and high-colored, there is great restlessness and hiccough, and if the prostration continues without being able to aid and counteract the effect of the irritant, the termination will result in death.

As this may be the result of criminal intent, causing murder, I will state that the appearances after death of the lining membrane are dark redness, softness, sloughing, and when one of the powerful caustics have been

taken there is perforation.

The treatment are small quantities of barley water, milk, gruel, or sucking of ice. When due to poisons, read treatment for same. In some instances hot poultices over the stomach afford relief, while in others the rubber ice bag will prove more soothing. Enemas of beef extract (see advertisements), milk, and cod liver oil in quantities that will be held by the rectum should be given.

CHRONIC GASTRITIS. (CATARRHAL GASTRITIS OR CATARRH OF THE STOMACH).

This is a chronic inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach, and if it could be seen there would be found congestion and occasional spots of effused blood.

If slight, it is spoken of as a bilious attack with a furred tongue, sick headache, vertigo, vomiting of bile, constipation and general weariness, which is relieved by a dose of Digestive Pills or calomel and rhubarb, followed in the morning by a seidlitz powder or a bottle of mineral water.

Chronic catarrh may continue from a bilious attack, and exist with chronic bronchitis, consumption or scrofula, fevers, cholera, diphtheria, gout, rheumatism, or improper food, such as pork, goose, duck, salmon, cu-

cumbers, iced creams, and the abuse of wines, beers and liquors.

The severity of the symptoms will depend upon the extent the walls of the stomach are covered with the glairy mucous. There is a craving for food with inability to take more than a very little after it is supplied, followed by a sense of oppression, which vomiting relieves, belching of wind, raising sour fluids, constipation, thirst, vomiting of the glairy mucous in the morning, weakness, and cold hands and feet, are the prominent symptoms.

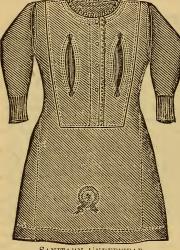
I always commence the treatment by a dose of calomel and soda, equal parts, followed in six or eight hours by a seidlitz powder or some good

mineral water, then see that the diet is of liquid food, such as milk, soups, beef extracts (see advertisements), one or two soft boiled eggs, stale bread or toast, ided drinks, containing a small

quantity of stimulants.

The bowels should be kept freely open by Digestive Pills, mineral waters or Liver Regulator (see advertisements) and a band of flannel should be worn around the waist or an electric belt.

If there be coldness of the limbs and feet with general debility I would advise wearing at least eight months of the year the pure wool sanitary underwear (see advertisements), as it is of no use to imagine you are to regain permanent health while the extremities are cold and deficient in circulation. this is a more common disease than is popularly supposed it will be well to closely attend to all attacks of indigestion, eat food at regular hours with plenty of time, enjoy daily exercise, and as an act of precaution carry a bottle of Trigestia Tablets in your pocket to avoid prolonged attacks.



SANITARY UNDERWEAR.

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.

Acidity of the stomach is often produced by taking into the stomach two or more substances, such as grapes with milk, pickles with milk, etc., etc., causing a fermentation and an engendering of nauseous gases. Imperfect mastication of the food, drinking too much fluid of any kind, thus diluting the gastric juice, also causes acidity of the stomach.

Treatment.—Calcined magnesia, one or two teaspoonfuls in a glass of cold water, or five to ten grains of bi-carbonate of soda or one Trigestia Tablet three times a day are very good. A teacupful of hot water before

breakfast is an excellent remedy for some persons.

BLEEDING FROM THE STOMACH.

In bleeding from the stomach the blood is vomited up instead of being raised by fits of coughing, and is usually of a dark color and oftentimes may be mixed with the food, as is not frothy as when it comes from the lungs. In some cases of bleeding of stomach the blood may pass into the intestines, making its exit by the rectum.

Treatment.—There should be absolute rest in bed, cold ice drinks, cracked ice, abstinence from all solid foods, ten to fifteen grains of gallic acid in a little syrup, should be the treatment afforded. A piece of flannel should be laid over the stomach and wet with turpentine, and also given in doses of twelve or fifteen drops on a little sugar. Cold is recommended by

some to be laid over the stomach and is sometimes very useful. If the patient be prostrated give an injection of beef extract or Bovinine, a condensed meat juice, with a teaspoonful or two of whiskey and one grain of powdered opium or twenty-five to thirty drops of the tincture of opium. After the bleeding has ceased it is best to give, for several days, one-half to one teaspoonful of tincture of guaiac, mixed with equal parts of compound tincture of catechu three times a day, in a little water and taken before eating.

DYSPEPSIA.

This most common of all diseases is a highly deranged order of the digestive organs, one great cause originating from improperly cooked food, the appetite becomes deranged, frequently a sense of fullness at the pit of the stomach and entire disinclination to eat, the heart palpitates and seems to tremble, sickness at the stomach, great pressure of nauseous gases swell the bowels, costiveness alternating with diarrhæa, headache, low spirits, dizziness, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue in the morning, the skin becomes pale and palid, with gradual loss of flesh; overeating often produces dyspepsia, or long fasting and then eating vigorously, hot bread, heavy pastry, bad meats, all aggravate this disease, if not create it. Many persons, by eating too fast, do not take time to properly chew their food. Too free use of alcoholic drinks or an excessive use of tobacco, or too sedentary habits. All these things tend to disarrange the organs of digestion.

Treatment.—First remove the cause by correcting and caring carefully It is of the greatest importance that all food be properly for the diet. cooked, all beef or steaks should be broiled a little rare, potatoes boiled well, not fried, mutton chops well cooked, hot milk has great nourishing and soothing effect, avoid coffee or tea; eat cold well-baked bread; as much time should be spent in the open air as possible; salt baths of sea salt water are of great benefit. In case of constipation use citrate of magnesia or Digestive Pills, to move the bowels. If the countenance is palid, ten to fifteen drops of muriated tineture of iron in a little water, may be taken three or four times a day, carefully rinsing the mouth each time to protect the teeth, or two or three grains of citrate of iron and quinine. In case of water brash, accompanied with belching wind and pain and a flow of watery fluid from the mouth, use the Liver Regulator or Kieffer's Liver Specific, or take from twenty to thirty grains of bismuth. If a sour gas is generated in the stomach and bowels, take a few grains of powdered charcoal or a Trigestia Tablet. If the stomach is sensitive and easily nauseated use counter irritation, by applying mustard leaves or a plaster, or small blisters to the stomach, being careful the mustard does not blister.

The greatest thing expected of the patient is that he will regulate the diet, paying attention to the quality and quantity of food eaten at each meal. Plenty of time should also be afforded for meals at regular hours.

The temperature of the body plays no small part in the matter, for if the patient be active and closely pressed at business, at the first opportunity for the rest, the temperature of the body falls, due to weakness, therefore, the body should be clothed in either the light or heavy weight pure wool sanitary underwear to maintain an equal temperature.

The regularity of the bowels should be maintained by the Digestive

Pills or Liver Regulators (see advertisements) and for a tonic use the Great Iron Tonic before each meal. The moderate use of stimulants at meals, such as fine clarets, champagnes or sherries (see advertisements), is often accompanied with very beneficial results, especially in nervous and excitable persons.

DEBILITY.

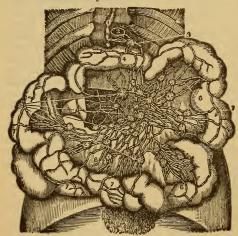
It is the result of various diseases, such as consumption, scrofula, syphilis, fevers, and all inflammations, each of which are described under their respective heads. In a majority of instances there is a lack of nutrition, which can only be overcome by electricity and reliable tonics, which must be taken to tone up the stomach and increase the appetite, so that a large amount of food can be taken with a relish.

The diet should be generous and nutritious, with plenty of fresh, tender meat, eggs, milk, and good whiskey, wine or beer. The Electric Belt should be worn day and night, and the bowels regulated by the Liver Regulator or Digestive Pills. There is nothing better for tone and strength than the Great Iron Tonic; however, some may prefer compound tincture of

gentian or the syrup of hypophosphites.

DIARRHŒA.

This disease is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the intestines that may occur in the course of various diseases, or from improper



MESENTERIC GLANDS.

food, such as unripe or decayed fruit, raw vegetables, decayed meat, drinking of foul water, exposure to great heat—a common cause in summer, sudden changes in temperature, with insufficient clothing, etc., etc.

Treatment. -- When the bowels are filled with indigestible food a moderate dose of calomel or rhubarb is an excellent remedy to act on the liver and all retained matter, followed in ten hours, if necessary, by ordinary doses of Pain Destroyer or one grain of powdered opium. I have found Dr. Bigger's Huckleberry Cordial very useful in all such cases, on account of the absence of any disagreeable symptoms, as are developed by continual doses of opium.

Sub-carbonate of bismuth in doses of 10 to 30 grains for an adult is an excellent remedy, repeated three or four times a day. Vegetable astringents, such as kino, catechu, tannic acid and huckleberry root, are known as old time and home remedies, which often do great good.

The diet should be well-cooked vegetables and meats, good wines and liqours, and the Great Iron Tonic three times a day. I have cured a large number of cases by the use of my Electric Belt, which should be worn next to the skin both day and night. The body should have an equal temperature both day and night by wearing the pure wool sanitary underwear.

In children of parents having a scrofulitic taint the belly is swollen, legs are drawn up, lips are of a deep red color, with small ulcers at the angles of the mouth; the bowels are loose and very offensive; the other portions of the body waste away until the child is reduced to a skeleton on account of an inflammation of the mesenteric glands, which are part of the lymphatics or white blood vessels, the absorbents that collect the nutrient properties of the food and carry it to the blood vessels for use and strength of the body. These mesenteric glands become the seat of scrofulitic deposits that influence the system as an abscess would, and if not properly treated with the Blood Purifier generally result in death. This same enlargement of the abdomen will also be noticed in dropsy of the brain, thus demonstrating its scrofulitic character.

CONSTIPATION.

It is a great mistake to believe constipation is confined to persons of sedentary habits, or neglect of one's self. No doubt this aggravates the trouble to a great extent. I have known of persons of the most active temperament, always on the move, to suffer the greatest discomfort through this troublesome complaint. The great variety of ill feelings and unfavorable symptoms caused by this complaint are too numerous to mention. It occurs under a great variety of circumstances. One should never neglect this great demand of nature, and allow days and days to pass without relief. If there is no disposition to attend to this important part, cultivate a habit that will in time correct itself. Constipation not alone interferes with digestion, but the hearing and eyesight become weakened and defective on account of the great strain upon the whole of the physical forces, so it is of the greatest importance to have those organs of digestion and evacuation in the most perfect order, as I have known the worst forms of headache, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, blues and nervous irritability brought on by this complaint. No doubt our diet is to a great degree responsible. We should guard everything that would induce constipating effects.

Take occasional doses of Digestive Pills, Liver Regulators (see advertisements), or some good mineral water. To insure a passage every day when using the above remedies, it will often be well to take an injection per

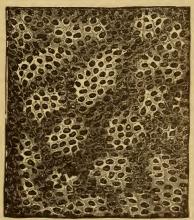
rectum of hot water.

DYSENTERY.

This is an inflammation and ulceration of the mucous membrane of the colon or large intestine, which is attended with some fever, frequent and often bloody stools, continual desire to go to stool, and griping pains without discharge. Epidemic dysentery is a more violent form and is often fatal, though it differs in many respects according to climate and surroundings. Acute dysentery may or may not be epidemic. There are griping pains in the bowels before evacuation, that may be relieved soon after the

discharge, which is repeated twenty or more times in a day. The stools are mixed with bloody mucous, there is more or less of fever, the skin is dry and hot, no appetite but great thirst, and great prostration. In cases which prove fatal the bowels become swollen and sensitive, the evacuations extremely offensive, the tongue red, dry and glazed, the pulse feeble with great weakness, convulsions of the stomach, followed by death. Chronic dysentery is altogether a different form and requires different treatment.

In the first treatment of dysentery I always recommend five to ten grain doses of mercury and chalk every hour for five or six times, perfect rest in



FOLLICLES OF THE COLON AND LINING MEMBRANE OF THE COLON, OR LARGE

bed, hot sitz bath in sea salt water (see advertisement), warm applications to the abdomen, and two or three grain doses of Dover's powders every hour. If the patient be very weak there is nothing better than Bovinine and the Great Iron Tonic to strengthen and act as a tonic.

The food should be generous, like broiled spring chicken, tender birds, raw eggs, soups, beef teas, milk, corn starch, tapioca, and good stimulants, such as whiskey and sherry (see advertisements). The clothing is of equal importance as medicine, for it is necessary that the temperature of the body be as nearly equal as possible during the day and night, which can only be done by wearing the pure wool sanitary underwear. When it has become chronic the same treatment must be carried out and a change of climate

made by either an ocean voyage to Europe or a trip to the mountains or sea shore. In cold weather it will be better for the patient to remain in Savannah or at Tybee Island.

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

This terrible disease is known by various names, such as Asiatic Cholera. Epidemic Cholera, etc. It is thought to have originated in India, and to have existed there for a long period, but in other parts of the world it has existed solely as an epidemic. It has visited this country several times since

its first appearance in 1832.

Symptoms.—The simple diarrhea precedes a great majority of cases, the stools being more or less in number, copious and painless. The diarrhoga which precedes the attack may exist for a few hours only, or it may continue for several days. In some instances vomiting occurs with the diarrhea. There are no other symptoms excepting those mentioned above which indicate a special tendency to the disease. Owing to this fact it is often diffcult to persuade the patient to think there is any danger from this disease, as they feel quite well, with the exception of the diarrhea, which is not particularly troublesome. In about one out of every ten or twenty cases, on the average, the premonitory symptoms of diarrhea are wanting, although it varies con-

siderably from this in some epidemics.

The development of cholera is usually noticed by characteristic discharges relative to the intestinal evacuations. If there has been diarrhea, as previously described, the discharges are suddenly increased in quantity, or if the diarrhea has been absent there will be a sudden and copious liquid discharge.

These symptoms, which generally occur during the night, constitute the attack. The stools are of a light yellow color, and look like grains of rice in rice water, or flakes of curd in whey, and have a yellowish-

white color.

Vomiting occurs in a few of the cases, cramps exist sometimes in the muscles of the abdomen, and in other cases in the muscles of the limbs. The pulse is feeble and rapid. Very little pain being experienced excepting from the cramps. The heat of the body is lowered several degrees, oftentimes six or eight. Thirst is a prominent symptom. The skin becomes cold and clammy, the patient is very restless, and death usually results in six to twelve hours.

Treatment.—The first and most important measure to be adopted is to prevent, if possible, an attack, by removing as far as possible everything which is thought to be conducive to the development of the disease, and, by the free use of Pain Destroyer, to check promptly the diarrhea which

precedes the attack in a majority of the attacks.

My object in being so explicit in describing the symptoms is to impress upon the minds of all readers, if possible, the great importance of treating expeditiously every case of diarrhea which occurs during an epidemic of cholera, for experience has proved beyond a doubt that if checked at once, by the free use of Pain Destroyer, as soon as the first symptoms of diarrhea are noticed, that an attack of cholera is averted in nearly every

instance, if the following treatment is fulfilled.

Never give cathartics in any instance, but follow an opposite treatment, giving for the diarrhea Pain Destroyer, or the following: Laudanum one ounce, Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps two ounces, tincture kino one and one-half ounces, tincture of camphor seven drachms, tincture of capsicum six drachms; mix, and for an adult take one teaspoonful in a little sweetened water, repeating if necessary every fifteen or twenty minutes. After it ceases it would be well to continue its use for eight or ten days, taking two or more doses two or three hours apart to be certain that the diarrhea has been effectually checked.

If anything should be necessary to relieve the bowels during the epidemic use injections of warm water per rectum sufficient to insure one evacuation. For a child twelve years old give half a teaspoonful of the

preceding remedy; four to six years old one-fourth the quantity.

If everyone would be particular to remember the above facts and have the preceding prescription filled at a drug store, when it is evident that they are having an epidemic of cholera, and also be particular to take it according to directions as soon as they notice any symptoms of diarrhea, being particular to rest from any labor for a short time, and very careful not to eat anything which is liable not to digest easily, or uncooked vegetables, they will be quite certain to avert an attack, if anything will do it.

It is also a good plan to get an ounce each of sub-carbonate of bismuth and pepsin and take what you can hold on the end of a penknife after eating and from six to ten times during the day. Those who can with

propriety should remove out of the range of its prevalence.

It is of great importance in the hot season of the year, to pay strict attention to privies, sewers, drains, and cesspools; also to look to the water supply, whether it be from wells or other sources; providing against the over-crowding in tenaments; also, having efficient and strict quarantine regulations, etc. If cholera is once established in any city, town or section of country, prompt measures should be taken at once to have every house thoroughly disinfected in which it occurs, and in this way it may be "crushed"

out" entirely in many instances.

The preceding remarks have been made with a view of preventing or spreading of the disease before it is fully established, but if it is neglected until cholera is fully developed as an epidemic, the best remedy for us to rely on, is some form of opium, either the tincture or morphine. morphine injected under the skin, or placed on the tongue dry, mixed with a little powdered sugar, and in large doses, at least from one to three times the size of the average dose of one-eighth of a grain. Some physicians give as much as one-half to three-fourths of a grain at a dose, but I would not advise quite as large a dose. The patient should be closely watched, and if the first dose be vomited as soon as taken, more should be given at once, by injecting the same under the skin. If vomiting should occur so frequent as to prevent its being taken by the mouth effectually, it should only be given by injections, and the quantity should be decreased, if given this way, to half the amount given by the mouth, as there is a possibility of giving an overdose of the morphine. I should in all cases recommend having a physician present to watch its effects, if it is possible to obtain one, but it should be remembered that the remedy should be given promptly if you expect to save life, for, in many cases, if you were to wait for half an hour or an hour before administering the morphine, it would be too late to avert death, should have faith in the opiate and not add other remedies, but have the patient lie quietly in bed and hold pieces of cracked ice in the mouth; who should not be allowed to get up to go to stool, drink any ice water, and should be urged to resist as much as possible all desires to evacuate the An injection of one tablespoonful of good whiskey and two or three tablespoonfuls of extracted meat juice, repeated every hour or every two hours, is often beneficial. Avoid producing prolonged sleep, if possible, by too large doses of the opiates. In the stage of collapse apply warm flannel blankets or other artificial heat, such as nicely wrapped hot bricks, to the feet and limbs, and give stimulants in water as freely as the stomach will bear without inducing vomiting; also, give ice in small lumps.

This is a disease that the Pain Destroyer will be found to be an effectual remedy, and should be used both internally and externally over the stomach, liver and spleen, by placing cloths, wet with the Pain Destroyer,

three or four times a day, over the spots mentioned.

CHOLERA INFANTUM. (SUMMER COMPLAINT).

This disease is one of the most fatal affections to which children are liable. It is known by some as summer complaint of infants, and occurs more extensively in large cities and towns, but no section is exempt from it

entirely.

It occurs most frequently during the period from four to twenty months of age. It generally commences with a profuse diarrhea, which is succeeded by irritability of the stomach, causing the child to vomit frequently, and it soon becomes languid and prostrated as the result of the frequent vomiting and *looseness* of the bowels. The pulse is more rapid, the tongue white and slimy, skin dry and harsh, the head and abdomen are hot, while the feet and hands may either be natural in temperature, or cold.

Soon there is fever, pain, restlessness and collapse. Death may occur in twelve or twenty-four hours, but usually the case is more protracted. The child lies with the eyes half closed in imperfect sleep, taking but little notice of what transpires in the room, and refuses all food or takes

but little.

In a few hours the body becomes cold and clammy, the throat dry, the tongue dark, the bowels bloated, and the discharges become dark-colored, offensive and profuse, or in some cases may be small.

Treatment.—This is one of the diseases which should be attended by a good physician, when possible, but if not the treatment should be as fol-

lows:

In those cases resembling cholera of adults, the indications are to check the vomiting and purging of the bowels as soon as it can be done, by the Children's Cordial, or Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial, restore heat to the body by applying warm, dry flannels, or other artificial heat, such as hot bricks well wrapped; keep up the system by giving whiskey in quantities of half a teaspoonful in a little sweetened water, and repeated every half hour to an hour, or oftener, if necessary to sustain the vital powers; also, give as much of good extracted meat juice made from fresh beefsteak (read Osborne's Meat Juice Press advertisement); control the vomiting and purging of the bowels by giving five to ten drops of paregoric, giving the second dose in half an hour from the first dose, and after this repeat every hour or every two hours, according to circumstances, or as seems to be necessary.

Physicians often give more at times, but there is some danger in young children from an overdose of any opiate if given in larger quanti-

ties by a person unaccustomed to its use.

If the child is only four to six months of age, perhaps four drops might do to begin with, and then increase the dose if necessary; also apply freshly-made mustard plasters over the stomach, producing warmth and counter-irritation, which assists in stopping the vomiting; also give about five grains each of prepared chalk and sub-carbonate, or the sub-nitrate of bismuth, and repeat every two or three hours as seems to be necessary.

Milk mixed with lime water is generally retained better than other forms of nourishment, if given in small quantities at a time, perhaps

one teaspoonful and repeated as often as thought best.

The opium treatment, as previously described, in the form of par-

egoric, is not always indicated, especially in cases of a milder form. In some cases, where the discharges are very light-colored, give a few small doses of one-eighth of a grain each of calomel and soda, or one or two grains of mercury and chalk, followed by one or two grains each, of rhubarb and powdered sugar, with half the quantity of soda, and repeated for three or four doses.

In some cases the diarrhea is controlled by two or four drops of tincture of kino, or by four to ten drops of tincture of catechu, in a tea-

spoonful of chalk mixture.

An exceedingly important item in the treatment of all diarrheas, is to regulate the diet. I do not intend by this to starve the child. by any means, but, on the contrary, to afford good, substantial and nourishing diet, being particular to avoid everything that is not easily digested.

Pure milk is the most natural and appropriate food for the child in nearly all cases, when it is diluted to the consistency of mother's milk; in some cases it would be well to add boiled flour or corn starch; some prefer the juice of raw meat, the tender beef being most suitable, which should be pounded to a pulp, placed in the meat juice press, and a little salt added.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

It is a disease which prevails generally in the hot season, and consists of a violent griping pain in the bowels, followed by frequent vomiting and purging of undigested and bilious matter; the attacks occurring oftener

during the night than in day time.

Cause.—It may be caused by unripe fruits, or vegetables not wholly sound, indigestible food, or a change of food during the summer months, especially by eating a considerable amount of fresh or slightly tainted meat, after one has been without it for a long time, in which case, he is liable to eat more than is advisable; constant or prolonged exposure to a high temperature without sufficient food, &c., &c.

Treatment.—It is evident that if the stomach still contains any undigested food, such as uncooked vegetables, etc., an emetic would be beneficial. The dose to give to an adult is about twenty to twenty-five grains of ipecac, to evacuate the stomach, but as the stomach is in the majority of instances, unloaded of everything of this description when vomiting has occurred, an

emetic is rarely needed.

The stomach having been relieved of its contents, the next thing to be done is to check the vomiting and purging of the bowels, as well as the pain and cramps, by the free use of the Pain Destroyer, or an opiate in some form, in sufficient doses. Laudanum or paregoric are, perhaps, the best forms to give the remedy, in doses of from twenty to thirty drops of the laudanum, or thirty to sixty of the paregoric to a grown person, and a proportionally smaller dose for children.

If the opiate be not retained by the stomach as soon as given, another dose should be given, but if it cannot be retained on the stomach, twice the quantity should be given in a little starch water, as an enema per rectum, immediately after an evacuation of the bowels, the patient being

urged to resist as long as possible the inclination to expel it at stool.

If the first enema be rejected, a second or third injection may

be given, as found to be necessary. All opiates administered, either by the mouth or as an enema per rectum, should be repeated every two hours, or oftener, if necessary, until the vomiting and purging are arrested, being careful not to repeat the dose too often so as to give an overdose.

Water should never be allowed for a considerable length of time after vomiting has been arrested, as it prolongs the affection, but

pieces of ice may be held in the mouth.

COLIC.

This may occur in children as convulsions, and in adults either as

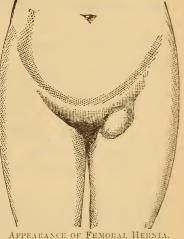
painter's, flatulent, or wind and bilious colic.

Colic consists of severe cramps and griping pains in the bowels, usually accompanied with costiveness and often by vomiting. There is no

quickness of pulse and but slight fever. The pain, which is of a twisting character about the navel, is relieved by pressure and heat. It comes on quickly and very severe, and then lets up so that there is partial or perfect ease.

Bilious Colic is the variety which occurs in the summer or fall, and is produced by an excess of bile or some derangement of the liver. In these cases there is tenderness in the region of the liver over the right side and vomiting of bilious matter, also a jaundiced appearance of the skin and eyes.

Treatment.—In cases that are not very severe the application of hot cloths to the abdomen and hot bricks to the feet, frequently affords relief. Ginger or anise tea may relieve mild cases. well, in addition to the above treatment, to give, if the patient is an adult, one teaspoonful of paregoric, and repeat, if



necessary, in an hour. Children should have a proportionally smaller dose, or what I consider the best of all medicines, is my vegetable Pain Destroyer, to be taken in half teaspoonful does on a little sugar, which will relieve the pains in a very short time, and as I put it up in twenty-five cent bottles, no family or home should be without it for all cases of emergency. Apply heat to the abdomen in every case, as indicated above.

If the bowels do not move in one or two days give the Digestive Pills

previously described to relieve them.

It is claimed by some that one teaspoonful of common salt dissolved in half a teaspoonful of hot water and taken as soon as possible after the attack, will cure in nearly every instance.

HEPATITIS, (LIVER COMPLAINT.)

When a slight disturbance of the liver is experienced, it will be well to evacuate the bowels freely and a healthy state of the liver will return. If the liver is considerably disturbed and there is excessive secre-

Sterrett's Butternut Pills.

The new great remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, MaScrofula, NOTLIKE Rheumatism,
Sallowness,
Swimming of the Head, etc., etc. OTHER In presenting these pills to your notice we do it with the utmost confidence in PILLS our ability to prove all we claim for them. We have sold hundreds of thousands of boxes, and never had a single box returned or heard of a complaint. This is strong evidence in their favor, but the reason is obvious: Sterrett's Butternut Pills are entirely different from any other pill on the market.

ONE AMONG MANY.

A woman's troubles, and how she conquered them.

Why women look old before their time.

Oakland Heights, Pa., 9th mo., 12th, '86.

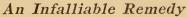
Dear Sir:

For a number of years past, I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint, which caused my skin to be as yellow as saffron, and I never expected to be any better, as I had given up taking medicine. But in July last, I was persuaded to take some of your Butternut Pills for sick headache and biliousness, which was no doubt caused by the liver, and they done me so much good that I kept on taking them, and was utterly astonished to find my complexion clearing rapidly, my skin became clear, and all spots and blemishes disappeared as if by magic. My general health also improved wonderfully, and my friends say that I look ten years younger. There must be something of miraculous power in your medicine to make such a change in such a short time.

MRS. J. K. BELDEN.

[*NOTE.—This is one of over two hundred letters which we have received from women on this one subject alone, viz: complexion; many of them saying that the action of our pills was miraculous. There is no miracle about it. The fact is, that sallowness, spots and blemishes, dark rings under the eyes, which make women look old and faded, are in most all cases caused by the failure of the liver to act properly, or to constipation, or those complaints to which women are prone; and Sterrett's Butternut Pills are peculiarly adapted to such cases. They quickly force the torpid liver into action, and removing all impurities from the system, restore it to perfect health. There is positively no excuse for sallowness, blotches, and eruptions. Our Pills will absolutely remove them in a short time, by causing the liver to act as nature intended it should.—S.]

Kieffer's Kidney and Liver Specific,



For all Bilious Diseases, or Disorders arising from Torpidity of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Heartburn, Nervous-

ness, Restlessness,

Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder and Female Complaints.

SAVANNAH, June 11th, 1890.

MR. E. J. KIEFFER:

Dear Sir:—Please send me at once one dozen of your Liver Specific. I am entirely out and a customer waiting for two bottles. I must say for your Specific, it is one of the best Kidney and Liver Medicines I have ever sold. I have not had to refund in a single case, as I always sell with a guarantee that money refunded in all cases where it fails to give satisfaction.

I am respectfully yours,

J. C. MIMS & Co., Druggists.

Cor. West Broad and Bryan Streets.

SAVANNAH, January 30th, 1890.

MR. E. J. KIEFFER:

Dear Sir:—Allow us to state for the benefit of the sufferers who are suffering with Indigestion and General Debility, that your Liver Specific is surely a wonderful medicine. We and our families have used it and found it a true Specific for all Liver and Kidney troubles.

We are respectfully,
A. B. Goodwin, Manager White Sewing Machine Co.
C. M. Butler, Engineer C. R. R.
Peter McGarrity, Central R. R. Workshop.
J. B. Moore, Engineer C. R. R.

Price, 50 cents.

Address all communications to

E. J. KIEFFER, Ph. G.,

(Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor,)

Corner West Broad and Stewart Streets,

SAVANNAH, GA.

For Sale by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

(17934)

tion, the stools will be frequent, and of a bilious character; if unhealthy and deranged, the stools will be a greenish black; in deficient secretion, they will be less and of a clay color. Most of these cases, if taken in time, can be cured by very little trouble. When the liver becomes difficult to control, and there are sharp pains, or sometimes a dull pain in the right side and shoulder, or between the shoulder blades, loss of appetite, continued constipation with depression of spirits, this is acute inflammation of the liver. When there is great pain and restlessness, give one grain of opium; when there is nausea, vomiting, a dry cough, and a sense of uneasiness at the stomach, take either three Digestive Pills, or ten grains of calomel in a little sugar and water on going to bed, and on no account neglect a purgative the next morning if the calomel is taken, citrate of magnesia or a seidlitz powder, either one is good. The food should be without grease, plain and nourishing.

HEPATITIS. (CONGESTIVE OR CHRONIC)

In congestion of the liver the tongue becomes coated, there is loss of appetite and nausea, and a feeling of oppression and low spirits, and often the liver becomes enlarged. There is a sense of great heaviness and pain over the seat of the liver, and there is a feeling of great chilliness. These symptoms are attributed to a congestive state of the liver, which, if not checked, will develop into a chronic inflammation of the liver. This state of trouble is often brought on by acute inflammation, or by disease of the heart, or by residing in unhealthy places, or by alcoholic drinks. In some cases the liver increases greatly in size, in others it decreases. There is often pain, with flatulency, and sometimes the patient becomes emaciated. In this state of liver complaint a great deal can be done to give relief by attending to the diet. Have a plain, wholesome diet, and eat moderately; never overload the stomach, and abstain from all spirituous liquors.

The liver requires medicine to be taken for at least two months to act as a tonic and aid in restoring its secretions to their natural amount, which will be accomplished if you persist in taking my Liver Regulator,

Kieffer's Liver Specific, or any one advertised.

As all headaches are symptoms of some disease of the digestive or nervous system, the treatment of the complaint should not cease with the pain, but the causes originating it should be investigated and the necessary steps taken to eradicate the same.

JAUNDICE. (ICTERUS).

To the professional eye this disease is rarely mistaken. It is caused by diseases of the liver, an overflow of bile, or some obstruction preventing a clear passage of bile into the intestines. In some persons the hue of the skin and the whites of the eyes are of a sickly yellow; even the conting on the tongue assumes a yellowish tinge; generally the appetite and digestion are deranged, bowels constipated, urine of a dark saffron color; the stomach is weak and easily nauseated; fat or oil can not be digested; there is a craving for acids; a languor and drowsiness invariably accompany jaundice.

When jaundice is caused by gall stones obstructing the gall bladder, morphine should be given to alleviate the intense pain in passing these stones—usually one-sixth to one-quarter grain; also hot applications,

either cloths wrung out of boiling water, or a bag of hops applied to the place as hot as can be borne.

Generally, there is more or less soreness over the seat of the pain, and in some cases, pressure affords great relief. Often vomiting occurs, and gen-

erally lasts as long as the pain lasts.

If these gall stones are allowed to accumulate in number or size, they will eventually give great trouble, by distending the gall bladder, and ulceration or perforation might be the result. In many instances their existence is not suspected until they pass from the gall bladder to the intestines, which causes the most acute pain over the region of the liver. There is no positive time as to their passing; it may be longer or shorter; in any case, a good purgative of oil will produce free evacuation, and the gall stones may pass off in that way. The bowels should be kept regular, and a healthy action of the liver and bowels must follow, for which I recommend the Digestive Pills or any of the Liver Regulators (see advertisements), together with a free use of lemons every day.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE INTESTINES.

The intestinal canal is liable to become obstructed by impacted fæces, invagination or intussusception, which is the introduction of one part of the intestine into another, stricture, strangulated

hernia, or anything causing compression of the in-



APPEARANCE OF STRANGULATED HERNIA.

testine or gut.
The symptoms are more or less pain, irritable stomach, nausea, accompanied with vomiting, fever, and a thickly-coated tongue.

The patient rapidly weakens, the pulse becomes quick and feeble, the extremities are



SCROTAL HERNIA.

cold, and if relief is not afforded the vomiting is accompanied with an offensive smell owing to the presence of faces, and death shortly follows.

The treatment, if due to impacted frees, should be injections per rectum, of castor oil or senna tea, with a full dose of calomel and rhubarb, Digestive Pills or a drop of croton oil, to insure a free passage of the bowels.

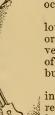
When due to invagination relief is often accompanied by enemas of simple warm water or hop tea, and in many instances after copious injections, the intestines become dilated, the muscular spasm relaxed and relief afforded.

Invagination, when due to strangulated hernia, in some instances requires operative measures performed, as shown in the illustrations in the earliest stages, so as to save life, for when strangulation exists for a few days mortification or gangrene of the gut occurs, a condition that has frequently happened, through ignorance or fear on the part of the attending physician, therefore, you can not be too cautions in cases of strangulation of the gut, as death is the result unless the surgeon possesses the skill to afford the desired relief.

HERNIA, OR RUPTURE,

Is a protusion of the guts or intestines from the abdominal cavity.

Inguinal hernia, or rupture, is the most common form; next comes the femoral, with the umbilical or navel, and other classes of hernia very seldom observed. Inguinal hernia, the most common form of rupture, is noticed by a swelling in the groin, which disappears when lying down, or by a little manipulation, into the abdominal cavity with a sort of clicking sound. In the adult when first noticed it is accompanied by a dull, heavy pain, and weakness when performing any laborious work or walking any distance. In the infant it is noticed by the same swelling in the groin, also extending into the scrotum or bag, on account of the scrotal sac not being closed sufficiently by nature, consequently, when the baby cries or coughs the swelling is noticed to increase in size. This form of hernia is more common in males than females, due to the insufficient closing in infancy of the scrotal sac and canal connecting with the abdominal cavity, and when



HERNIA EXPOSED.

occupations which they are obliged to fill. Femoral hernia is a rupture just below the centre line of the groin, in the femoral canal and over the femoral artery and vein; is more common in females on account of the femoral canal being of greater size, but seldom occurring until after childbirth.

grow to manhood, from the more laborious

Umbilical or naval rupture occurs in infants or very fleshy persons, which is relieved in infants by a cork pad and the bandage or elastic truss, while in fleshy persons the bow spring truss is the most serviceable.

Strangulated hernia is where the rupture is down and it is impossible for

the person to get it back into the abdominal cavity, which, if allowed to remain without being reduced by the surgeon, the pain increases, with fever, until vomiting occurs, that, as it continues, becomes repulsive as the contents of the bowels are thrown up, the pulse becomes weak, skin cold and clammy, and unless aid is given by a skillful surgeon death takes place.

By some medical men the cutting operation seems to be regarded as the last resource, giving all sorts of medicines to stop the vomiting, which reduction of the hernia or death will only accomplish. Never allow over twelve hours to elapse after the sufferings have become serious before you have a skillful surgeon to put back the rupture by practiced hands, or perform the cutting operation, as shown in the illustrations, so as to save life, but if he is not called until after mortification or gangrene has taken place in the strangulated portions of the gut the result will be fatal.

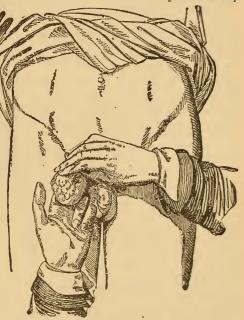
After the operation is performed the groin must be bandaged to support the parts and stitches, during which time the patient must remain

very quiet.

The cure of hernia, or rupture, has been written about very extensively, some claiming that one particular kind of truss will cure every kind of rup-

stune, no matter of how long standing or of what size, but when the rupture has fallen into the scrotum and allowed to remain 40 years, without the support of a well-fitted truss, until it reaches very near the knee joint, measuring 25 or 30 inches in circumference, there is not a truss made to cure it, as it is past being replaced into the abdominal cavity.

Now that trusses of various kinds are made so nicely, with shapes to fit the contour of the person and can be worn with perfect comfort by the wearer, it is of the utmost folly to have or allow any surgeon to perform a cutting operation, excepting in cases of strangulation or where it is impossible to get back the gut into the abdominal cavity, for if the operation be successful the parts are



PUTTING BACK THE RUPTURE.

weak and the person will be obliged to wear a truss to prevent its return. Radical Cure Trusses are those with a pad of cedar or rubber in one piece, having an elevated convex center, so as to project into the canal about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, the object being to produce irritation of the surfaces inside of the canal. Wearing the truss constantly thus causes a deposit of serous matter and adhesions of the surrounding membranes.

These radical cure pads can be applied to almost any style of truss and some have a hard rubber pad to fit into hernial openings, connected to the truss by a regulated spring with a soft rubber ring or cushion surrounding.

At my office I carry in stock trusses of every variety worth having, pay personal attention to fitting and all letters of enquiry, and mail orders from people to whom it is inconvenient to call at my office, and in difficult cases when I do not have anything to fit I make trusses to order.

INTESTINAL WORMS.

The principal species are five in number, and as follows: the round or ascaris lumbricoides, the thread or ascaris vermicularis, the spiral or tricocephalus dispar, the tape or toenia solium, hemispherical and armed with a double row of about twenty to thirty hooklets, and the toenia lata or

broad tape worm which is unarmed and has the genital organs in the center of

each segment.

There is scarcely a tissue or organ in the body where parasite worms do not lodge and nourish themselves, while those found in the intestinal canal are those most commonly brought to our notice.

The long thread worm (trico-cephalus dispar) measures from one and a half to two inches, is very slender in form, and usually found in the large intestine in considerable numbers.

The small thread worm, ascaris vermicularis, is usually about a quarter of an inch in length, and infests the rectum and some portions of the large intestine. This worm is frequent in children, and its presence is denoted by constant itching and irritation around the anus, offensive breath, picking the nose, disordered sleep. In some children worms cause convulsions and irritation of the sexual organs, leading to other serious evils.

The tapeworm, toenia solium, is a parasite which exists in the small intestine, from five to fifteen yards



SEWING UP AFTER THE HERNIA IS REDUCED.

in length, and is composed of a small flattened head, armed with hooks to attach itself to the mucous membrane of the intestine, and a series of flattened joints having a chain-like appearance. The eggs of the tapeworm are introduced into the stomach through drinking stagnant or impure water, eating raw or undercooked meats, many uncooked vegetables, such as celery, lettuce, watercresses, etc., etc. The symptoms are about the same as described for thread worms, but to be certain the stools should be closely watched for several joints.

LARGE ROUND WORMS. (ASCARIS LUMBRI-COIDES.)

These are found in the small intestines, more especially in ill-fed children, or those consuming large quantities of sugar or candies, and are often known as stomach worms, from their coming up into the gullet during

DR. P. HALL'S
Catarrh
Remedy
ERIE

Is a positive cure for CATARRH and COLDS IN THE HEAD, DEAFNESS resulting, HAY FEVER, SORE NOSE, ETC.

Pleasant, Convenient, Harmless.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.
50 cents per bottle at druggists, or mailed

on receipt of price.
Always specify "ERIE."

TAKE NO OTHER. SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE.
ADDRESS,

E. P. HALL, Erie, Pa.

LACTO-PREPARATA

for the artificial nourishment of Infants from birth till six months of age, although it may be used as long as a child would ordinarily nurse. Composed of cow's milk, with the constituents arranged so as to closely resemble human milk in composition and in the character of the casein.

CARNICK'S FOOD

for the artificial nourishment of children from six months to two years of age, although it is largely used from birth.

Both of the above Foods will thoroughly nourish a child without the addition of cow's milk.

LACTO-CEREAL FOOD,

(Milk, Fruit and Cereals.)

The most perfect Invalid Food; composed of powdered milk (sterilized and partly digested), dextrinated wheat, malted barley, desiccated bananas, cocoa butter and manna. A small percentage of parched corn is added, which gives it an appetizing and elegant flavor. Unlike other Powdered Foods, it contains the ferment that digests starch.

Lacto-Cereal Food is a highly nutritious, very easily digested food. It is designed for Invalids, Dyspeptics, Convalescents, Consumptives, and all persons whose stomachs are weak and who require nourishment in its simplest and least irritating form, as in cases of fevers, gastric ulcers, and cancer of the stomach.

REED & CARNRICK,

NEW YORK.

P. O. Box, 3042.

FREY'S Vermifuge for Worms.

If your child picks its nose, is restless at night, has swelling of the abdomen, unnatural thirst, bad breath, &c., &c.,

USE FREY'S VERMIFUGE.

It has been in use over 50 years, and is always SAFE and SURE, and worms MUST depart when it is used.

It has been used by many thousands with most wonderful success. In a great many cases other worm preparations had been tried with no good effect, but when *FREY'S VERMIFUGE*: has been given to the child (or grown person) the result has been astonishing and gratifying; the worms having been brought away in large numbers. *Use no other*.

Price, 25 Cents.BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Large size.

Small

E. & S. FREY,

BALTIMORE, MD., Sole Proprietors.

peculiarly efficacious remedy for all forms of



Headache, whether nervous, sick, periodic, or from any other cause. Free from any injurious substances. Prompt in relief.

25 cts. per Bottle.

10 " "

BETTON'S PILE SALVE.

7 doses

In use over 40 years. Indorsed by the highest testimonials. A positive cure for Blind, Bloody, or Itching Piles.

* SIMPLE * EFFECTIVE * WONDERFUL *

Full directions with each package.

Price, 50 Cents per Box.

sleep and often vomited by children. In length they vary from six to twelve inches, and exist in numbers from four or five to fifty or one hundred.

The symptoms are more or less obscure, although there may be offensive breath, depraved appetite, itching of the nose, general debility, with limbs wasted and swelled belly; during sleep children grind their teeth, wake up suddenly considerably frightened, and with other symptoms described in thread worms.

Treatment for the Expulsion of Worms—When suffering from tapeworms there are several remedies, such as pomegranate bark, santonin, male fern, pumpkin seed, turpentine, etc., etc., which had always better be taken with the directions given by some reliable physician.

The thread and round worms in children are generally removed by worm powders, reliable vermifuges (see advertisements), and by enemas or

injections of sea salt water, when in the rectum.

As there are so many things necessary in the treatment of worms in the way of preparing the system, I would advise purchasing remedies especially prepared for the purpose (see advertisements), as they are reliable and more certain in their effects than those preparations made at home.

INFLAMMATION OR FEVER.

There is at first languor and weakness, defective appetite, frontal headache, pains about the limbs, often with shivering or chilliness, followed by quickness of pulse and increase of heat in the skin and body.

Some authors divide them into five classes as the continued, intermittent, remittent, yellow and eruption fevers, such as smallpox, measles, scar-

let fever, etc., etc.

In symptomatic fevers the raise in the temperature of the body is that which follows some injury, foreign body or a disease that later in its course induces a fever which is only a symptom of some other form of inflammation.

SIMPLE FEVER.

This is a form of fever that is frequently met with, lasting from one to three days. It is due to overwork, exhaustion, loss of sleep, want of food, indigestion, etc., etc. It usually comes on abruptly with weariness, loss of appetite and a slight increase in the temperature.

Treatment —The bowels should be kept freely open by Liver Regulators, Digestive Pills, or any of the receipts, and the diet should be plenty

of plain nourishing food.

TYPHOID FEVER.

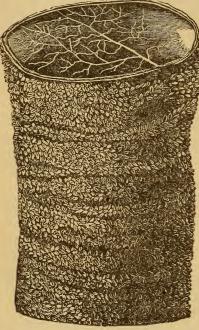
It is a fever that occurs more frequently in the autumn, caused by decayed vegetation, inhaling foul gases from drains when stopped up, drinking water containing decomposed sewage matter and inhaling the gases of the stools of persons affected with the same fever.

Symptoms.—The attack may occur immediately on exposure to the poison, but in most instances there is a period of incubation or time between

the infection and first symptoms of ten to fourteen days.

Preceding the attack there is a sense of weariness, pains in the limbs, with headache, especially in the morning, loss of appetite, flushes of heat or chilliness, the tongue coated with a tendency to diarrhoa, all of which may continue for a few days or more than a week.

There is often a chill followed by fever that at night reaches 104°, causing great thirst, which nothing seems to quench, the bed is complained



SECTION OF THE ILEUM.

of as being hot and uncomfortable, the expression of the countenance becomes pale and languid or flushed, pain in the head, back and limbs, bleeding of the nose, diarrhea with yellow watery discharges, the breath is offensive tongue dry and brown or red and glazed, lips are cracked and parched, the urine becomes diminished in quantity, of high color, and the abdomen is somewhat tender.

In eight or ten days the eruption of rose-colored spots make their appearance on the abdomen, remain two or three days and are then replaced by a fresh crop.

During the second week the sleeplessness may be followed by slight delirium, ringing in the ears or deafness, hiccough, pains in the muscles, with great prostration, and in severe cases oftentimes the delirium becomes violent. The stools average from seven to ten a day, have a putrid odor with a color of pea soup and about as thick, with an occasional tinge of blood, due to the rupture of some small blood vessel in the intestines by extension of the numerous ulcers.

in the illustration of a section of the ileum and the lymphatics of jejunum and mesentery we see that there are numerous glands, which become affected during the progress of typhoid fever, and that great care should be exercised in handling the abdomen of the patient so as to avoid all roughness, for the intestines are of so little thickness that when ulcerated they are liable to break through.

YELLOW FEVER.

It is an acute malignant epidemic fever, which is first noticed by feelings of chilliness, languor, pains in the loins and head, with the skin of a yellowish color.

The fever very often sets in abruptly in the middle of the night, the pulse becomes frequent, the temperature rises to 103° or 105°, the face is flushed, stomach is irritable, with a desire for cold drinks, and often followed by retching and vomiting, the urine is diminished in quantity, of a dark red color, and the patient is restless and sometimes delirious.

On the second or third day the symptoms, if favorable, will diminish, the face is jaundiced, skin becomes moist, and there are copious

bilious stools; but if the symptoms are unfavorable the pulse is feeble, the breathing is slow, the tongue becomes foul and dry; there is hiccough, and unless the symptoms remit blood is vomited, which is known as black vomit, and is also passed by the bowels.

The usual duration of yellow fever is from seven to nine days, although in severe cases death may occur in a few hours, but if six days elapse

without the occurrence of the black vomit the danger point may be said

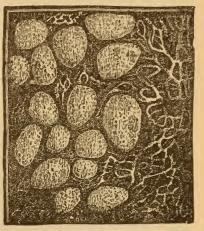
to have been passed.

The Treatment.—At the beginning it is considered better to employ a purgative, such as a dose of calomel and soda, followed by a seidlitz powder or a solution of citrate of magnesnia.

The diet should be simple, consisting of beef tea prepared from extracts, barley water, arrowroot,

broths and milk.

When the fever rises tincture of iron and quinine are indicated, mixed with a little dilute nitro muriatic acid in the following proportions: Quinine 60 grains, tincture of iron 60 drops, dilute nitro muriatic acid 60 drops, simple syrup six ounces, Schiedam Schnapps two ounces; dose, teaspoonful to a tablespoonful in a little water every hour.



PEYER'S GLANDS.

Warm mustard baths at the beginning are very beneficial, and often a little spirits of turpentine rubbed over the kidneys will ease the pain and increase the urine, but when there is great irritation of the stomach cracked ice and champagne are indicated.

My Great Fever Specific has been used with great success in Central America in yellow fever, and I should advise bathing the abdomen

and over the region of the liver every day with my Pain Destroyer.

Great care should be taken in the sanitary condition of the surroundings, and caution exercised in protecting the patient from draughts or any

exposure to extreme heat.

In all cases terminating fatally we find a swollen condition in the early stages of the fever of the Peyer's patches or glands in the small intestine, more frequently where it joins the large intestine or ileo caecel valve. At the end of the third week or beginning of the fourth they have undergone ulceration and a brownish slough is cast off, leaving a cavity or ulcer from the size of a pea to that of an ordinary nickel. These Peyer's patches or glands are supposed to be the glandular openings in the intestine of the lymphatics or white blood vessels which absorb the nutrient properties of the food.

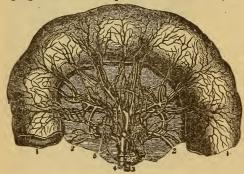
If the lymphatics or absorbents are inflamed all nourishment should be of a liquid nature, and often by the rectum.

The mildest cases can not be looked upon as free from danger, and the use of purgative remedies should be avoided for considerable time after supposed recovery. If anything has to be taken for costiveness, the best thing

is some good mineral water. (See advertisements.)

Treatment.—The first thing requiring attention is the cleansing of all cesspools, privies, or water closets; the drinking water should be examined for decayed matter or sewage; and to be on the safe side, when the patient desires water let it be that of melted ice. A room on the second floor is preferable, where the air is freer from malaria, and if at the beginning of the disease the bowels are costive, do not use irritating medicines, but Liver Regulators or Digestive Pills.

As typhoid fever is a sickness of three to four weeks' duration and exceedingly dangerous, do not annoy your physician by becoming impatient and claim that he is doing you no good. It is poor policy to change medical treatment at any stage of the disease. Medicines are of little service exceping some form of opium and stimulants, as directed by the physician. I



LYMPHATICS OF JEJUNUM AND MESENTERY.

will say here, it is of no use to buy poor or cheap liquors at any price, and my advice is to get the best (see advertisements), as the poor may cost you your life. Hot poultices of hops or poppies over the abdomen are very useful and soothing, and when convalescing I would wear one of my Electric Belts or a band of flannel.

During convalescence great care is required, since any irritation applied to a healing ulcer, in the ileum especially, may re-excite the

morbid action that will end in perforation and death, so that the diet should be of liquid food, such as milk, raw eggs, beef tea, soups, cod liver oil preparations (see advertisements), puddings of rice, corn starch, farina, tapicca. sago, etc., etc., and a moderate amount three times a day of pure stimulants, such as good whiskey or sherry.

After a period of four to six weeks of convalescence (but not before) an ocean voyage, or a trip to the mountains or sea shore, will be of incalculable benefit; but if it is cold weather it should be to some warm climate

where it is fairly healthy and well drained, such as Savannah.

FEVER AND AGUE. (INTERMITTENT FEVER.)

This disease is generally known as "fever and ague," a periodic fever, chiefly due to infectious effluvia from decayed animal or vegetable matter, usually the latter, and commonly known as malaria.

It is prevalent in districts where the surrounding country

It is prevalent in districts where the surrounding country abounds in low swamps, which are covered with brushwood and high grass, and is most common in the season following the cessation of the rains while the ground is drying rapidly from the high temperature. It should be remembered that malarious districts are most dangerous at night, as this effluvia lies low, thus making it quite important to occupy an upper room, especially for sleeping, and to avoid being out in the evening, if you would be particular to remain free from an attack of this disease.

Is is more liable to attack those who are feeble from any cause, exhausted by fatigue of labor or travelling, mental depression, poor or insufficient diet, intemperance, exposure to night air, and those who have pre-

viously suffered from an attack.

Exposure to malaria produces in different individuals a different disease, according to the constitutional predisposition of the person. That which will produce ague in one individual may give rise to dysentery or remittent fever in another, and yet, perhaps, in another person it may remain latent in the system for some months, or even years. It is quite important to remember the above statements so as to be able to come to a correct conclusion in obscure cases where the ague fit is not well developed.

There are three forms of ague, and known by physicians as: Qoutidian, if the fit returns every day at the same hour and lasts about ten or twelve hours; the Tertian, which comes on every other day, generally in the morning, and lasts until evening, and is the most common in this country; the Quartan, comes on once in three days, usually in the afternoon or at

night.

By the above it will be seen that the interval or time between the commencement of one paroxysm and the beginning of the next in the first form is twenty-four hours; in the second form, forty-eight; in the third form, seventy-two. The first is most common in Spring, the second in the Summer and Fall, and the third in the Fall.

Symptoms —The disease may set in suddenly, without warning, or may come on gradually, with a feeling of general illness, which increases until it terminates in a regular ague fit after a few days. An ague fit

consists of three stages-

1st. The Cold Stage.—This begins with feelings of chilliness and coldness in the back and limbs, with weakness; the skin is rough and the nails are blue, due to defective circulation; there are violent shiverings and chattering of the teeth, headache, backache, small pulse, and a feeling of oppression or tightness over the abdomen in the region of the stomach. After these symptoms have lasted from half an hour to three or five hours, the cold stage is gradually succeeded by the hot stage.

2nd. The Hot Stage.—After the cold stage passes off reaction takes place, and the surface of the body becomes very hot and dry, the face flushed, the pulse full and quick, the mouth parched, excessive thirst, fullness in the head, great restlessness, and sometimes delirium. This stage rarely continues less than two hours, or more than ten to twelve hours,

and then comes-

3d. The Sweating Stage.—This stage is first noticed by a gentle moisture which begins on the forehead and breast, gradually increasing until it extends over the whole body; the headache, heat of skin and thirst abate, the pulse and breathing become natural, so that in uncomplicated cases the patient feels relieved, but weak, till the return of the same symptoms, which generally appear at the same hour, although variations are liable to arise in protracted cases.

Treatment.—When residing in fever or malarious districts persons should always observe the following precautions to prevent at attack of ague: Choose an upper room for sleep at night; avoid exposure, particularly at night; have good, warm clothing, generous diet, and a fair amount of repose. In treating most cases it is best to give a dose of calomel and rhubarb, or Digestive Pills, in the start to clear the bowels, and the Digestive Pills should be used regularly, if necessary, in a sufficient number to keep the bowels in a healthy condition.

In the cold stage care should be taken to produce artificial warmth by bathing the legs and feet in water as warm as can be borne, cover the body with warm flannel blankets, and after the legs and feet have been wiped dry cover them in warm flannels and place hot bricks around the feet, legs, stomach and bowels and also at the back. Warm drinks should be given freely, such as boneset tea, ginger or weak red pepper tea. A grain of opium or 25 drops of laudanum given to an adult just before the cold

stage, often proves beneficial.

In the hot stage an opposite plan should be pursued, cooling drinks or cracked ice then being required, extra blankets, hot bricks and clothing

should gradually be removed.

In the sweating stage the action of the skin should be promoted by warm drinks of boneset tea, and as soon as the sweating is over the body should be wiped dry with a soft dry towel, the clothing changed, being particular to have all clothing put on the patient dry and warm, and after this sleep may be permitted.

After the sweating stage has passed off the time has arrived for the giv-

ing the various remedies and medicines to break up the fever.

The remedy more commonly used and relied upon for breaking up this disease is sulphate of quinine, of which from 2 to 4 grains mixed with an equal amount of powdered sugar, should be given in a little water, or with 2 to 3 drops of diluted sulphuric acid every two or three hours during the intermission, beginning at once after the sweating stage has passed off, and stopping its use when the fever returns, which must be repeated again, as previously recommended, continuing with the quinine again after the fit has passed. Always continue the quinine after the cure seems to be complete, 4 to 12 grains daily, gradually decreasing the quantity for ten to thirty days, as the disease is liable to return on the seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first or twenty-eighth day after the last attack.

If for any reason the quinine cannot be procured or taken the following remedies can be tried: Salicene (made from willow bark), antifebrine, anti-

pyrine, or any of the vegetable bitters.

When the disease becomes of a chronic nature a change of climate is

necessary to effect a complete cure.

Sulphate of quinine is considered by most physicians to be one of the best remedies which can be used and relied upon for this disease, and is given by some in large doses—say ten or twenty grains at each dose—as soon as possible after the sweating stage has passed off. Four or six drops of diluted sulphuric acid given with the quinine, mixed in a little water, causes it to dissolve more readily. When quinine causes a "ringing of the ears" it is an indication that a sufficient quantity has been taken for the time. It is quite important that the Digestive Pills should be taken whenever it is neces-

sary, as they are particularly adapted to cases of this kind, as well as for diseases where a good physic is needed, and I feel confident that no pill yet dis-

covered equal them for family use.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic has effected some wonderful cures in prolonged cases of fever and ague, and other fevers caused by malaria, as its composition is specially adapted to that class of diseases, and

being reasonable in price (50 cents) it is within the reach of all.

It is true that I prepare Dr. S. C. Parsons' Great Fever Specific, which has never failed to cure the worst cases of fever and dropsy, when caused by fever, but as the price is one dollar some persons do not feel inclined to spend that amount, although I consider health cheap at any price, and advise all sufferers to try a bottle, which I will always send upon receipt of price, if they can not procure it from their druggist.

There are incredulous persons who will wonder how I can prepare my Great Fever Specific, which has effected cures in thousands of cases of the worst forms of fever, and yet recommend Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic for the same class of disease. It is because the system often demands a change after taking one medicine any length of time. The tastes of all persons are not alike, consequently the remedies tasting differently, one may be taken easier than the other. Both remedies being reliable, I can safely recommend a trial of each.

AGUE CAKE.

This is an enlargement of the spleen, the effect of protracted ague, which causes a dull heavy sensation in the left side, which feels to the patient hard and swollen.

The treatment is that described for Remittent Fever and the Great

Fever Specific.

REMITTENT FEVER. (BILIOUS FEVER. PER-NICIOUS FEVER).

This dangerous and most fatal of all malarial fevers is also known as bilious fever, jungle fever, marsh fever, or gastric malarious fever, according to the locality and residence of the patient, and in severe cases it

closely resembles yellow fever.

The symptoms vary greatly from those described in Intermittent fever to a passing sensation of chilliness, alternating with flushes of heat; in the hot stage vomiting often occurs without relief of the sense of fullness and generally is greater in amount than the quantity of fluid taken in the body, the tongue is furred and dry, the face flushed with headache and a feeling of exhaustion or inability to be about, and yet, in bed, the person tosses in vain for an easy posture, but after six to eight hours the head of the skin diminishes, the pulse is reduced in force and frequency, the headache is relieved, the face and neck is covered with a moisture which gradually extends over the entire body and the patient falls into a sleep, due to exhaustion and a period of remission. Often the period of remission is difficult to distinguish, so slight is the abatement of the fever, therefore the patient should be carefully watched, for in persons greatly debilitated it is of the utmost importance that stimulants should be administered, as they are liable to die from exhaustion. In cases associated with nausea and

vomiting the matter ejected at first consists of any retained food in the stomach with a greenish yellow watery fluid, and finally, in extreme cases it is black, resembling "black vomit" of yellow fever, accompanied by passages of blood from stomach, bowels and kidneys.

Headache is a prominent symptom, often throbbing and paroxysmal in character, yielding only to antimigraine in teaspoonful doses every hour. Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic should be also given in tea-

spoonful doses every hour or two.

I can remember one of my patients in 1890 having a temperature of 103° and 104° completely recover by taking Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic every hour for two days, at the end of which time he got up and resumed his duties on the railroad.

Hiccough is often annoying when there is irritability of the stomach, which should be relieved by mustard plasters over the stomach, drinks of hot

water or iced wines in the form of diluted punches.

The bowels usually are constipated, and if closely watched, it will be often noticed that there are short attacks of looseness, accompanied with what is commonly called "cold," having a frothy or jelly-like appearance, sometimes of dark greenish color, very offensive in smell, while in other persons it is of a light yellow color, thin and watery.

The skin is often of a dull leaden or yellowish hue in prolonged cases, cold and clamy to the touch, the feet, buttocks, nose, ears, back of the neck, and about five o'clock in the morning the abdomen is also cold. Internally there is more or less pain, the urine is high colored upon arising, and at other times large quantities are passed pale and almost colorless.

Sleep is as before stated very restless, or profound from exhaustion, and the patient awakens in the morning bathed in perspiration, with a feeling of languor and more tired than previous to retiring. Others are tormented by constant pains in the back which often become quite serious.

When there is a tendency to hemorrhage, the blood may flow from either the nose, mouth, urinary organs or bowels in the advanced stages, and if there be a doubt as to identity of remittent fever, the urine should be examined carefully by a first-class physician or surgeon for albumen, which is very rarely seen, except in yellow fever. I have seen a great many cases termed yellow fever, but in Chagress or Panama fever so closely resembling yellow, albumen is invariably absent, and yet there is no more fatal fever known than the same Chagress or remittent fever, as it is like a roaring furnace, consuming the body by an internal fire.

Treatment.—As the cold stage is so brief it is not necessary at the onset of the fever for much of our attention, while the hot stage requires constant care in bathing the body in sea salt water or ammonia and water, either with a sponge or in the bath tub. If there be vomiting, mustard plasters or cloths wet with spirits of turpentine should be laid over the stomach, and it is well to lay a cloth wet with turpentine or my Pain Destroyer over the spleen and kidneys every day for about an half hour each time. Small lumps of ice swallowed are of great value to cool the internal fever, also

water ices, or beef teas served when cold.

After the hot stage has passed off and the skin is bathed in perspiration, great danger exists in draughts of air, as the patient is liable to eatch cold, developing into pneumonia which results in death, or in prolonged

cases that die from sheer exhaustion and heart failure, therefore, there should be in the house at all times some good whiskey or brandy to be adminis-

tered at the beginning of the remission.

Drugs and Medicines vary with different physicians and medical authors, but I believe at the beginning of treatment, in every case, in administering ten grains each of calomel and bi-carbonate of soda, to be followed in two or four hours, if costive, by one of my Digestive Pills, and after the bowels are freely open, take teapoonful doses of my Great Fever Specific every two hours in a wineglass of sweetened water, and the Great Iron Tonic three times a day, with good digestible food, beef juices, good liquors, and water ices to tempt the appetite. In old cases I always advise stopping all medicines every seven days and taking another dose of calomel and soda, as the system requires a change, even to another remedy oftentimes. I have treated a vast number of cases with my "Great Fever Specific," and in every instance where there was a desire on the part of the patient to assist the medicine, a cure has invariably resulted.

Same physicians advise the same dose of calomel and soda or calomel and rhubarb, others advise three blue pills of five grains each, followed by a seidlitz powder, and at the period of remission give the quinine in five grain doses every hour or two. I have also found the ague pills, described in the practical receipts, very good in remittent fever, and Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic is also an excellent remedy, and much more

pleasant than my Great Fever Specific.

It is no easy task to rid the system of remittent fever when once firmly established in the body, as was illustrated by the case of an old friend of mine who held the position of surgeon in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for one year, running from New York City to Aspinwall or the Isthmus of Panama, and resigned on account of ill health and general debil-After remaining in New York for about two months, he accepted an opening that was presented in Colorado, and shortly after arriving, was stricken down with the Chagress fever that had lain dormant only to be developed after a banquet at his new residence five thousand feet above sea level, so it will be seen that change of climate will not rid the body of its virulent poison, and if space would permit, I could describe hundreds of just such cases, for remittent fever is not confined to warm climates by any means. Again how often do you hear the remark that such a person has never been the same from a certain time. May be years have elapsed since a trip or sickness, and I have also noticed that rheumatic fever is often a sequel to remittent fever, thus demonstrating the necessity of taking sufficient medicine to avoid the prolonged and lasting friendship of rheumatism.

RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatism arises from some unknown abnormal condition of the blood. There are two distinct forms of rheumatism—acute and chronic. It is one of the most excruciating and painful diseases known, especially the inflammatory or acute.

The symptoms of acute rheumatism are raking pains in the limbs, the joints become stiff, swollen and tender, more especially the larger joints. The pain is so intense at long periods, so continued, that the patient becomes unable to move or use the afflicted parts, they becoming so sore and

tender, and the pain so agonizing that the weight of the bed clothes can not be borne; there is great suffering, causing the face to be bathed in sweat; the thirst is extreme and often insatiable, and altogether the pain is so great the patient presents a most pitiable appearance. The tongue is thickly coated, but moist, the pulse quick and full, and the secretions acid. The pain is liable to change around from one place to another, and when it attacks the heart it is nearly always fatal. Very young and old people are nearly always exempt from it.

Great care should be taken when in a profuse perspiration not to stand or sit in a draft of air; add additional clothing while cooling off, or

a stiff neck and various rheumatic pains may be the result.

Rheumatism is nearly always induced by exposure to cold and damp after perspiring too freely, or by being insufficiently clothed, or by



being wet with rain and allowing the clothes to dry on the person. When this disease becomes seated in any joint or socket it will distort and disfigure whatever portion of the body it is secreted in. It is much to be dreaded, as it is rarely ever wholly gotten rid of.

The joints, especially the knee joint, is a special location selected, on account of its being poorly supplied with blood vessels, and exposure to

the inclemencies of the weather.

The synovial surface of the

knee joint is very large, so in rheumatic synovites, the anterior portion

KNEE JOINT ANTERI- containing the patella, is often greatly KNEE JOINT POSTERIorly. swollen, owing to the accumulation of

the synovial fluid, which is in the pos-

terior portion, as is shown in the illustration. The joint is liable to become permanently stiffened after an attack, through deposits of rheumatic lymph that fill the space between the femur and tibia.

In the shoulder joint it is mostly rheumatism of the muscular variety, owing to the joint being well protected and supplied with a free circulation of the blood, so the shoulder is stiff, usually from draughts or over-

exertion of the muscles of the arm.

Treatment.—Hot water or hot vapor baths are of inestimable value by relieving the pain when most severe; tepid sea salt water or a plunge bath as often as every other day, followed by rubbing with a coarse towel or fine brush.

Lumbago is a species of rheumatism affecting the muscles about the loins. The patient should sleep in blankets, apply blisters or a drawing plaster to the back, a vapor bath, and keep warm and out of damp

or cold places.

Chronic rheumatism is more frequently a separate affection, though sometimes the result of the acute form. It usually settles in the joints and membranes, the joints become stiff and swollen, as though to bursting, and it is evidently aggravated by atmospheric changes.

In the treatment of rheumatism, be it acute, with high fever, or chronic, affecting some joints, the back or neck, I have always found my Great Rheumatic Cure to relieve all in a very short time, and being a rheumatic of ten years' standing, I can conscientiously recommend it to all suf-It has helped others and cured hundreds in the past ferers of the disease.

ten years after experiencing its wonderful benefits.

There are other remedies claimed to be equally as good (see advertisements), which I know have cured a great many people and are worthy of a fair trial. One of the greatest remedies for its relief, if not cure, is to bind the affected part in raw cotton, saturated with Bone Oil and well wrapped up to retain the warmth. This has positively been known to cure some very severe attacks by wearing the same for a few days till relief was afforded and the pain disappeared.

Flannel should always be worn, summer and winter, by those afflicted with this painful disease, made of pure wool of the sanitary brand

(see advertisements), either the light or heavy weight, as may be demanded by the tempera-ture. In some instances, as in syphilitic rheumatism, the pains are worse at night, being aggravated by the warmth of the bed. With others warmth gives the greatest relief. The former is usually the case when a poisonous material is circulating through the system. as in venereal rheumatism, the latter in rheumatism depending on exposure to damp and There are several forms of chronic rheumatism, which, by improving the general health will lessen the severity of the disease. Care must be taken that the functions of digestion be performed naturally, sleep should be induced by sedatives, and if necessary take my Sedative Remedy.

All sufferers of rheumatism living in cold climates should place themselves under my care and treatment in Savannah, for, with hot baths, massage treatment, the Great Rheu-



SHOULDER JOINT.

matic Cure, the action of the warm climate on the skin and such other attendance as may be necessary at the hotel and my office, it is safe to predict a cure in ninety per cent. of all cases.

It is a well-known fact that the majority of invalids, especially those more or less crippled and unable to fully wait upon themselves, are considered as burdens, but it has always been my aim to see that no attention is lacking from any of the hotel attaches, and that patients are made to feel at home.

GOUT.

This is an inflammation having a constitutional origin, generally hereditary, which is accompanied with great pain and swelling of the affected joint, and more or less disorder of the digestive organs.

The causes of gout are over-rich diet, excessive use of wines and

liquors, sedentary habits, cold, dampness, sexual excesses, mental anxiety, poverty, or anything tending to produce an acid condition of the urine. Plumbers and painters are more liable than any others, while steady drinkers who indulge in good Schiedam schnapps are seldom attacked.

Treatment.—I know of nothing better than my Great Rheumatic Cure, when taken for a little time, followed with the same treatment prescribed for rheumatism, which, if carried out with strict attention paid to

the diet and bodily exercise, has resulted in a permanent cure.

MEASLES. (RUBEOLA.)

This is a contagious fever, having a characteristic eruption. which usually appears on the fourth day, although occasionally later. first noticed on the forehead and face, and gradually extends downward over the entire body, especially on the abdomen, in the form of small red circular spots resembling flea bites, which gradually run into small blotches, lasting about seven days, when they begin to fade away, followed by a peeling off of the skin in small scales, accompanied with great itching.

At first measles resembles an ordinary fever, with the addition of a running of the nose, sneezing, hoarseness of voice, cough, with soreness of throat and lungs, followed by swelling of the eyelids, with the eyes watery and intolerant to light, great heat of the skin, headache, bleeding at the nose, frequent hard pulse, sickness of the stomach, constipation,

Age is no exemption from an attack, and when occurring in those advanced in life complications are liable which often result in a fatal termina-

After the first indication, causing you to suspect the appearance of measles, be particular not to have the patient exposed to any cold, dampness or draughts, until the person is entirely free from any trace of the disease.

Treatment.—I always first aim to secure good, pure air for the sick room, with the light toned down or sufficiently darkened to protect the eyes from all strong rays of light. Have the patient remain in bed when possible, in a room with the temperature kept at 75° to 80°, with the bowels freely open, with a diet of milk, soups, meat juices (see advertisements), and light liquid articles of food.

To assist the skin in keeping the pores open and developing the characteristic eruption, there is nothing better than saffron tea, which is made of saffron one-half ounce, boiling water one pint, flavor to suit; it should be given warm. Some prefer sage or catnip, but I think there is nothing to beat saffron, and if there be any difficulty about the urine being scanty or

high-colored, just add a tablespoonful of sweet spirits of nitre.

When the cough is troublesome, for children, every mother should try my Children's Cordial, for it works like a charm, and after the disease has run its course a bottle of the Great Iron Tonic always insures upward the cough needs stronger medicine, such as the Lung and Throat Balsam, Taylor's Sweet Gum and Mullein, or any of those found in the receipts.

After recovering from an attack when advanced in life persons

are more or less debilitated in the nervous, digestive or circulatory systems, and require electrical treatment in combination with tonics and nerve foods, or a change of climate. To those desiring a change of climate an ocean voyage to Europe will be just the thing, but if inland trips are preferred, in the summer time the mountains should be visited. In winter, places that are not cold, well-drained and healthy locations are only suitable, such as Savannah, with its pleasant surroundings.

In regard to electricity, some prefer to wear the Electric Belt or Lung Protector, others to buy a battery (see advertisements) for home use previous to retiring, every night or two, and there are those who prefer having a physician administer it with the skillful knowledge that will pro-

duce safer and quicker results.

MUMPS. (PAROTIDITIS.)

This is a contagious disease, producing an inflammatory affection of the parotid glands seated at the angle of the jaws. The symptoms at first are a slight fever, with soreness and swelling in one or both glands, which will be noticed below the ear and angle of the lower jaw, and gradually extending until the whole neck is affected.

Although mumps are contagious they occur but once in the same person, and after about four days, when they begin to decline, there is danger unless great care be taken that the person remain in doors, where it is moderately warm, so as not to catch cold, and cause the swelling to fall into the

testicles in the male and breasts in the female.

In ordinary cases there is no special treatment, excepting to avoid all exposure to the cold, paint the glands with tincture of iodine, and wear a piece of flannel around the neck moistened with Bone Oil—a remedy that is wonderful in its effects on all swellings; have the diet of liquid food and the bowels open.

When, as a later symptom, the breasts are hardened and enlarged, I have always met with great success in using a piece of lint or absorbent cotton moistened with Bone Oil, securely bandaged as illustrated in

abscess of the breast.

If the testicles become enlarged, I always use the Bone Oil and a well-fitting suspensory bandage made of strong durable material (Dr. S. C. Parsons' Army and Navy Suspensory, price \$1.50), to thoroughly support the parts, and my Blood Purifier in full doses. Never paint the scrotum with tincture of Iodine but once, as I have been called to attend several cases where iodine had been used more than once and the patients were suffering great agony, from the burning sensation, as if they were on fire, consequently it is better to support the testicles and use milder remedies.

SCARLET FEVER. (SCARLITINA).

This is a contagious disease that is known and recognized when developed by all people. It is a fever that is characterized on the second day by a morbid redness of the skin and lining membranes of the tonsils and throat, lasting about five to seven days. An attack may commence with vomiting, followed by a chill. In some children diarrhea is first noticed, succeeded by fever, with the tongue and tonsils very red, soreness and pain in swallowing, pains in the head, general uneasiness and prostration.

After the first two days are passed the eruption appears on the breast, limbs and other parts of the body, before it is developed on the neck and face, although in some instances it makes its appearance on the neck and face first and rapidly spreads over the body. When the throat is severely affected, the tonsils are swellen and covered with an ash-colored exudation or patch called canker. The rash upon the surface of the body may be slight, and in some mild cases there is no throat affection.

At the commencement the tongue is coated, but as the disease progresses at first red dots will be noticed through the decreasing coating, which increase in number until the tongue has the color similar to a ripe

strawberry.

The temperature increases after the eruption takes place, that under the arm remaining from 103° to 106°, until the rash begins to disappear and the skin peel off in small flakes, when it gradually returns to the normal standard.

Scarlet fever is essentially a disease of childhood, occurring more frequently at three or four years of age. All persons are liable to it as they advance up to forty years, when they are particularly exempt, although there is no age when you are not liable to the subtle poison which is transmitted in clothing or other articles which remain only a short time in the sick room.

In its milder form it is apparently a trivial complaint, while in its

severest form there are few diseases more feared or malignant.

Treatment.—The air of the sick room, by proper ventilation, should be kept as pure as possible, the patient should be confined to the bedroom until convalescent, and a month after in the house, for children who have suffered from scarlet fever are liable to have their health permanently affected and become afflicted with some of the various forms of scrofula, inflammation of the eyes, abscesses in the ears, diseases of the scalp, rheuma-

tism, and some varieties of heart and kidney troubles.

The mild type requires but little treatment besides confinement in the bedroom, warm clothing, and light diet, composed of liquids, such as soups and beef teas (see advertisements), iced soda water, lemonade, raw eggs, calf's foot jelly and stimulants. The bowels should be kept open by Liver Regulators, Digestive Pills, or solution of citrate of magnesia. The throat can be gargled with Pain Destroyer. In extreme cases, when the fever runs high and the rash is a little slow in its appearance, half or quarter grain doses of Dover's powder every hour or two will cause the child to perspire and in a short time produce the eruption. The throat should be sprayed with a solution of either carbolic acid (grains two to four ounces of water), permanganate of potash (grains two to four ounces of water), or sulphurous acid (one teaspoonful to half pint of water). The free use of pure stimulants of good age are about the only means we possess to fight the deadly force of the poison.

The patient should be separated from the remaining portion of the family in epidemics where the poison is virulent, but where there is little fear of its spreading there is no necessity. The room should be fumigated once or twice every day by burning a little sulphur on a few coals in a shovel, and all bed pans and urinals should have a small quantity of a solu-

tion of permanganate of potash in solution while in use.

In consequence of the great dangers liable to result from an attack of scarlet fever no time should be lost in obtaining the services of a good physician.

SMALL POX. (VARIOLA).

This is a very contagious disease, due to a specific poison which manifests itself about twelve days after exposure. The first symptoms noticed are fever, headache, tired stretchy feeling, vomiting and pains in the back. In about three days there is an eruption of small pustules containing a thin transparent liquid, which may be seen on the palate and roof of the mouth and in the palms of the hands; two days later these pustules contain yellowish matter, which develop until the ninth day, when they break, allow the matter to ooze out, and dry up into a scab, that at the end of about ten days falls off, leaving a purplish red stain, which slowly fades, or when it has gone so deep as to destroy a portion of the inner skin there will be found that permanent disfigurement known as pock mark.

Vaccination consists in inserting the virus under the outer skin and inoculating the person so that the disease shall manifest itself in the very mildest form on account of the small amount of poison introduced into the system, thus lessening the liability of future attacks, as one is generally an immunity from any succeeding. The mortality in persons never having been vaccinated is one out of three, while in those who have been vaccinated it is one to fifty, which demonstrates the benefit of vaccination. As there is no contagion so powerful or certain as small pox, in cities, for the benefit of the public, it is necessary that they should be removed to an isolated building and all clothing be washed in a solution of permanganate of potash.

Treatment.—The patient should be in a well-ventilated room, moderately warm; the bowels should be kept free by Liver Regulators; the diet should be of liquid foods, such as soups, beef tea, raw eggs, milk, cream, and stimulants, like champagne, claret or sherry, and when the pustules have burst apply powdered starch and oxide of zinc to dry up the matter and lessen the pitting.

and lessen the pitting

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM AND ANUS.

There is no class of diseases more prevalent among civilized nations inducing so many varied and distressing sympathetic affections, as those of the rectum, due to the important function of evacuating the excrementitious substances of the body, which in disease is attended with pain in proportion to the amount of tissue affected.

It is unfortunate that patients will allow this class of diseases to develop without proper medical attention until no longer endurable, or their general health seriously impaired from either fear of operative measures or

mistaken delicacy regarding proper examination.

In describing rectal diseases I shall commence with those of the external opening of the rectum, and known as the anus (see Fig. alimentary canal and digestive organs.) I do not consider it necessary for all those suffering with anal disorders to consult me in person, if they will take the trouble to carefully describe their condition by letter, for I have had the

pleasure to cure a large number of cases through the directions given by correspondence.

ITCHING OF THE ANUS.

It is a very common affection, generally due to some irritating substance in the alimentary canal, such as accumulated fæces in the rectum

or large intestine, improper food, presence of worms, improper use of purgatives, and disorders

of the kidneys, liver, bladder or womb.

Females often suffer greatly during pregnancy and at the menstrual period, owing to the pressure and congestion of the blood ves-It also occurs in females after the change in life, in persons feeble and debilitated, in men troubled with an enlarged prostate gland or some bladder affection, and in persons afflicted with chronic constipation.

When this disease is allowed to run on for months or years it often develops through the scratching and irritation of the parts by the patient, either into an eruption, ulceration or warty growth, which require removal by the knife.

The treatment is in accordance with the cause originating the disease, which often requires great patience on the part of the patient



when due to some uterine, bladder, liver, kidney or digestive disorder.

The general health should be built up, the digestive organs kept in a healthy condition, if any worms be present they must be removed, womb and bladder troubles must receive proper attention, all hæmorrhoids, piles or warty tumors should be treated by injections or the knife, the bowels kept regular by Digestive Pills or any good Liver Regulator, while if there is a chronic looseness or diarrhœa, appropriate remedies should be used (see advertisements.)

I always have found that injections in the rectum by means of the bulb syringe, of weak solu-tions of sea salt water or my Medical soap, night and morning, afforded Hard Rubber Springs and Pad, affords im-mediate relief. \$5.50 to \$6.50. [Give waist measurement.] great relief, provided care was taken

after the injection to carefully dry the parts without irritation, and then apply either my Pile Ointment or the Healing Powder previously described as 6010. In very fleshy persons, or those well developed in the muscles of the hips, also persons who perspire easily, the Healing Powder 6010 has been of immense relief.

EXCRESCENCES OF THE ANUS.

They are either tumors with a smooth surface or warty growths, and are more common in women on account of the parts being irritated through the various discharges from the vagina and womb.

These growths, in addition to the pain, increase the irritation in which they had their origin, the skin becomes raw and inflamed, and an intolerable

itching will be produced, which is generally worse at night, and thus seriously interferes with the necessary

rest.

I have treated a great many cases both in men and women, with success, and always recommend the same treatment as prescribed for itching of the anus, together with a removal of the growths either by injections or the knife.

INFLAMMATION OF THE ANUS

Is more prevalent during the warm weather and is due to long continued walking, journeys in carriages

PROLAPSUS OF THE RECTUM.

with soft warm seats, or in the saddle, frequent use of powerful purgatives, and the various diseases described in itching of the anus.

The treatment is similar to that described for itching of the anus, while in severe cases it is necessary for the patient to remain in bed and apply cold cloths wet with saltpatre water (saltpetre two ounces, water one pint.) In all cases it is better to apply the Pile Ointment in the rectum by means of the pile pipe, and bathe the parts with the Medical Soap.

FISSURE OF THE ANUS.

This is exceedingly painful, Hard Rubber, for the on account of each passage at stool opening the ulcer, causing it oftentimes to bleed considerably and thus

treatment of Internal Piles. Price. \$1.50.

render it exceedingly difficult to heal. The symptoms in the early stages are only felt at stool, when there will be a smarting or stinging pain of greater or less severity, but as the ulceration progresses the passages are streaked with blood and purulent matter.

The causes are due to worms in the rectum, injuries to the parts, specific ulcers, lack of cleanliness, acrid secretions, piles, and catarrh

of the rectum.

The treatment consists in building up the system with the Great

Iron Tonic, correcting all disorders of the liver and digestion by Liver Regulators, cleansing the blood of all impurities or scrofulitic taints by the Blood Purifier (Dr. S. C. Parsons'), washing the anus and rectal cavity by weak solutions of Medical Soap night and morning, after which introduce a small piece of lint smeared with my Pile Cintment or any mentioned in the receipts.

If there be any signs of consumption it would be well, after the digestive organs are in good condition, to take some reliable Cod Liver

Oil preparation (see advertisements.)

NEURALGIA OF THE ANUS AND RECTUM.

It generally arises from some irritation of the digestive organs, large intestine, sexual organs, exposure to damp or cold, sitting on cold stones, malaria, and the various blood poisons, inducing a debilitated condition of the system.

The treatment I have generally found beneficial was to regulate the digestion and bowels, build up the system, and the use of warm injections of a weak solution of Medical Soap, afterwards using the Pile Ointment.

ULCERATION OF THE RECTUM.

The symptoms are often obscure, the first things noticed are the fæces streaked with blood and purulent matter. The treatment is the same as described for fissure of the anus, but as it is in the rectum it will be necessary for a surgeon to make applications to the ulcer and use the rectal suppositories.

In all cases where the fæces are streaked with blood it will be better to have a careful examination made by a rectal speculum, which requires the

attendance of the patient at my office in Savannah.

Inflammation of the rectum requires the same treatment as that described for neuralgia, and the use of my Rectal Suppositories.

HÆMORRHOIDS, OR PILES.

These are the most common of all affections peculiar to the rectum, and are known as external piles, consisting of the integument and cellular tissue

of the anus with congested blood vessels distended into tumors, which are exceedingly painful when inflamed.
Internal piles consist of a morbid alteration of

the mucous membrane of the rectum, with a varicose condition of the blood vessels, which, as they develop and increase in size, obstruct the anus and passage of the fæces.

The treatment in both internal and external piles which I advise is removal by injections or the knife, but in persons exceedingly timid regarding all operative treatment there is nothing better than a regular pile The parts should be bathed daily in seat salt (Ditman's) water or Medical Soap, and treated as recommended in fissure of the anus with the exception that in applying the pile ointment I always advise using the same by means of the pile pipe, and where the directions have been carefully followed; I have succeeded in curing a large number of cases,



EXTERNAL PILES OR HEMORRHOID.

For a great number of cases I have prepared a special pile suppository, to be placed just inside the anus, only upon retiring. During the day and in the morning always use the Medical Soap and Pile Ointment as directed.

FISTULO IN ANO.

This may exist with an external opening near the anus, or as a canal having no external opening, but communicating with the rectum. cause of fistulo is the formation of an abscess near the rectum, which discharges its contents into the rectum, leaving a pocket

that develops into a canal through its inability to ; heal, from the acrid secretions of the rectum and the

passage of the fæces.

When there are symptoms of fistulo, or there have \(\text{\tin}\text{\te}\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\texit{\text{\texi}\text{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi}\tex{\texit{\texi}\texi\texit{\texi{\texi}\texit{\texi{\texi{\texi{\t been abscesses in the neighborhood of the anus or rectum, the person should be carefully examined by a competent surgeon by means of a rectal speculum, and if one should be found I would have it attended to at once, unless it be in the extreme hot months.

The only treatment which is effectual in fistulo is dividing the tissue between the anus and OPERATION FOR FISTULO rectum (as shown in the illustration), to the canal and false opening, with the knife. Afterwards allow-



ing it to heal by granulation, as all the poultices, lotions and salves ever invented will not cure the disease; therefore it is simply a waste of time

and money to use them.

When the patient is inclined to consumption, or has any scrofulitic taint of the blood, I always advise immediate attention, so as to prevent any active development in the disease through debility induced by an untreated fistulo.

MIDWIFERY. OBSTETRICS.

THE ART OF ASSISTING WOMEN IN LABOR.

The object of this book is not to make every woman a professional midwife, nor induce her to dispense with proper assistance in her hour of difficulty, but simply explain the nature and manner of child-birth and the means by which she is to be assisted. Every adult female should know how to assist another in cases of emergency during the absence of the physician, and prevent accidents occurring rendering the mother an invalid for life, or die from want of help. The first thing necessary is to properly understand the organs of generation, which are fully illustrated.

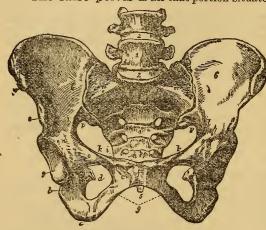
The reproductive organs in the female are divided into the internal and external organs of generation, the external consisting of the labia, nymphia, clitoris and the vagina. The internal being the uterus, ovaries and fallopian tubes, all of which, including the greater portion of the vagina, are

situated in the pelvic cavity of the pelvis.

The pelvis is a bony ring, so called from its resemblance to a basin

which is placed between the lower end of the back bone that it supports and the lower extremities which it rests upon.

It is composed of four bones, the two os-innominata or haunch bones, the sacrum (4), and the coccyx (5). It is divided into the true and false pelvis. The false pelvis is all that portion situated on the expanded surface



THE PELVIS.

above the ilio pectineal line (see *l. k.*), and is used for the support of the intestines, while the true pelvis is the pelvic cavity beneath the ilio pectineal line (see *l. k.*) which is smaller in capacity than the false pelvis, and contains the bladder, rectum and organs of generation.

There are three diameters, the anterior and posterior or sacro pubic, a distance of about four inches on an average, from 4 to f (see cut), the transverse from l to l, a distance whose average measurement is about

five inches, the oblique extending from k of one side to l of the opposite, a distance of about five inches.

The diameters of the outlet of the pelvis average in measurement about four inches, but in child-birth the coccyx, on account of its great mobility, is capable of straightening out about one inch, making it equal to the oblique diameter, so as to permit the passage of the child's head.

The pelvis being the basin holding the generative organs and composed of the back bone, two large bones of the sides containing the hip joints is joined together in front by the pubic bones, forming the pubic arch,

which is wider in the female and of lighter texture throughout.

The bones of the pelvis are firmly bound together by a cartilagenous substance, which is placed between where they touch, and yet firmly attached to each one. These articulations, or joinings, become much softened in labor and give way a little, but not to any extent sufficient to assist delivery, excepting the coccyx, the end bone of the spinal column, which does relax and allow an inch or more during the passage of the child's head.

When the first delivery occurs late in life, so that the bones are grown together, sometimes the coccyx will break off with a snap like a stick breaking, causing some pain at the moment and inability to sit with any

comfort for some time.

The inside measurement of the pelvis from side to side and back to front as previously stated, are four to five inches, corresponding very nearly to the average size of the child's head, but if the head be larger

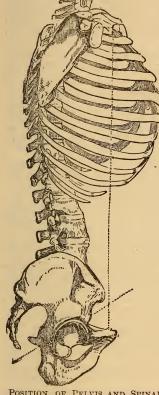
from any cause, or if the pelvis be small or deformed, delivery becomes

correspondingly difficult.

Position of the Pelvis.—The female pelvis being lighter in texture, more expanded so as to give the greater width, as denoted by the prominence of the hips, wider in the pubic arch to allow the necessary room for the organs of generation, with the sacrum and coccyx projected backwards, causes the full curve in the lower part of the back and increased prominence of the buttocks or rump that is noticed in the well developed female, therefore in the erect posture we find the pelvis placed obliquely with regard to the trunk of the body, the pelvic surface of the pubic bone looking upwards and backwards with that of the sacrum, and the coccyx looking downwards and forwards, the base of the sacrum being about four inches above the upper border of the pubic bone and the tip of the coccyx on a line with the lower border of the pubic bone or an inch below.

· The importance of an accurate knowledge of the structure of the pelvis and of the changes which may be induced in it are obvious, as neither the theory or practice of midwifery can be understood without it; and when in doubt as to any physicial deformity, it is also important to know previous to marriage whether the pelvis is so formed that delivery can be safely effected without the aid of a skillful surgeon, which might otherwise result in death or to be so mangled as to become a helpless invalid.

The pelvis of the female being wider, lighter in the structure of its bones, renders Position of Pelvis and Spinal her incapable of performing, straining or laborious work, and liable to rupture or displacements of the womb when any of the



laws of nature are disobeyed.

EXTERNAL ORGANS OF GENERATION.

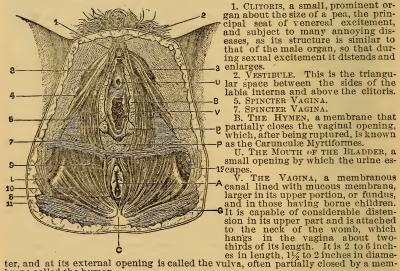
The Mons Veneris or mountain of hair consists of dense fibrocellular and fatty tissues, covered after the age of puberty, with hair in proportion to the development of the generative system, and is so constructed so as to prevent chafing and pressure upon the sensitive nerves at certain periods.

Labia Majora or external lips are two folds of skin and mucous membrane that commence at the pubic bones and extend one on each side of the vaginal opening to the perineum, where they again meet, forming the posterior commissure or fourchette, which is generally ruptured during the

delivery of the first child.

Nymphae or Labia Minora.—The inner lips lie immediately within the external lips; arise at the anterior commissure, the superior junction of the external labia, and run downward and backward, one to two inches to the middle of the vaginal orifice, where they disappear into the general lining of the Labia Majora.

The Womb is nothing more than a receptacle in which the impregnated egg is placed, in which it undergoes all the wonderful changes by



1. CLITORIS, a small, prominent organ about the size of a pea, the principal seat of venereal excitement, and subject to many annoying diseases, as its structure is similar to that of the male organ, so that dur-ing sexual excitement it distends and

lar space between the sides of the labia interna and above the clitoris.

e partially closes the vaginal opening, which, after being ruptured, is known

12 capes.
V. THE VAGINA, a membranous canal lined with mucous membrane, larger in its upper portion, or fundus, and in those having borne children. It is capable of considerable disten-

brane called the hymen.

P. THE PERINEUM is the part between the vulva and rectum, consisting of layers of muscles and other tissue, which is capable of great distension during the passage of the child's head, especially if well supported.

A. THE ANUS, the external opening of the rectum, or the termination of the large

intestine.

THE COCCYX, the end of the spinal column or back-bone.

The other letters and figures denote various muscles and membranes of no importance, except to physicians.

which it eventually is developed into a perfect human being. The womb is described as a pear-shaped body, with the body as the upper portion or on top, and the cervix or mouth in the vagina is the smaller end. In size it is about 3 inches in length, 2 in breadth at its upper part, or fundus, 1 inch in breadth at its lower part, or cervix, weighs about an once and a half, and is connected by the fallopian tubes to the ovaries.

The Ovaries are two oval-shaped bodies, placed one on each side of the womb, connected to the womb by the Fallopian tubes. In size they are

 $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in width, $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch in thickness, and weigh about 240 grains. In structure they are simple, but indispensable to conception, being, in fact, the most essential portion of the female generative system, producing the ovum or egg, the rudimentary germ from which the new being is developed.

The Menses or monthly periods occur, when regular, every month, commencing from 12 to 15 years of age, and continue until 40 to 50 years of age, according to the climatic surroundings. In warm climates women begin to menstruate early and cease sooner than those in the temperate regions, while in colder regions the reverse holds good as a general rule.

Menstruation consists of a monthly secretion of a serous fluid mixed with blood in quantities of 4 to 8 ounces, lasting from 3 to 6 days, according to the general health of the individual. Ordinarily it is accompanied with but very little pain, more especially not after the first day if the generative organs are in a healthy condition.

The first appearance of the menses in girls is noticed by a hardness of the breasts, nervous excitement, heavy and tired feeling in the limbs and back, discharges of a whitish mucous fluid, until tinged with red.

During this period of menstruation, occurring in every female, one or more ovums or eggs are set free by the ovaries, pass into the womb, from thence into the vagina and outside of the body, unless impregnated by the male.

Conception is the union of the male principle of the seminal fluid with the female ovum or egg, which occurs in the following way: When the female functions are performed with proper regularity at each monthly period there is formed a perfect egg or ovum which passes down the Fallopian tube into the womb, remaining there from 6 to 10 days, so, if while there the male semen reaches it in a healthy state, it becomes impregnated and develops in a new being.

CAUSES OF STERILITY. BARRENNESS.

It is usually thought that in cases where married people are childless the fault must be with the female, providing the male is capable of having connection; but such is not always the case, as he may have ruined himself prior to marriage in secret indulgences, requiring electrical treatment and internal medicines. In women it may be due to the narrowing of the cervical canal, rendering it impossible for the male seminal fluid to pass into the womb; mucous and acrid discharges of the vagina that destroy the male semen; catarrh of the womb; displacements of the womb, and various other complaints coming under the head of diseases of women.

The signs of pregnancy are sickness of the stomach in the morning, nausea, vomiting, varied appetite, increase of the size of the breast, with a dark ring around the nipple, enlargement of the abdomen, and other signs which can only be distinguished by a physicial examination.

The development of the child after conception slowly increases month by month, until it quickens, which is just half way, or 4½ months. Quickening is known to the mother by a feeling of motion in the child, and if she is careful to set down the date at that time she can tell very nearly the day of her confinement. At the end of seven months the child has developed so far as to have the nails formed, the hair is about perfect, while the remaining 2 months are simply devoted to size and weight.

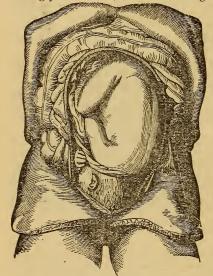
DIFFERENCE IN SEX.

Cause of the difference in sex has always been a fruitful subject of discussion among physiologists and those devoting their attention to the study of the laws of evolution. The fact appears that the sex is determined by the joint action of several distinct causes, the principal of which are known, so that the great majority of children can be formed of whatever sex desired, provided certain suggestions are adhered to. These assertions are not based on theory alone, but on certain observations and a long series of experiments with animals, which, combined with an extensive consulting practice, has, of course, brought many persons to me for information

on this very topic, and I have been able to verify the correctness of my conclusions to the gratification of those who sought the advice.

In every case, unless certain inappropriate conditions have existed prior to marriage, that can not be corrected, I can guarantee either sex provided my advice be strictly adhered to.

The old ideas on this subject were that when association occurred on the left side, the offspring would be female, and if on the right side it would be a male Again, it was supposed that males were the result of association during the early part of the day, and females in the evening, but all of these ideas are erroneous, as it has been found by actual observation of some thousands of cases, that the oldest parent most frequently imparts the sex, unless the age be so great as to verge on decripitude. When the fathers are younger than the mothers, or of equal age, there will be born 9 boys to 10 girls. the fathers be six years older than



NATURAL POSITION OF THE CHILD IN THE WOMB.

the mothers the boys and girls will be about equal, or a slight increase of boys, but if the fathers are 9 to 18 years the older there will be 7 boys to 5 girls, and if more than 18 years older the number of boys will be 2 to 1 girl.

Of course, it may happen that this rule will not hold good in many families, but it will do so when the average is taken of a large number, therefore, we must endeavor to discover what these other agencies are and those

which cause the deviation in particular instances.

My own impression is that the more vigorous parent imparts the sex, as we find the greater number of first children are boys, especially if born soon aften marriage, owing to the father being naturally most powerful then, while in countries where polygamy predominates, or where men have

several wives, there are many more girls than boys, owing to the male power being weakened by excess and expended among so many, thus causing the female power to predominate. If there were no foreign admixture to take place in a nation where polygamy is practiced by all, it would be-

come extinct in time, due to a steady decrease of males.

It is claimed by some that the sex is determined the first three weeks after conception, for the more frequently the parents associate together during that period, the child will resemble in many particulars and in sex the father, if he be the more vigorous, which is illustrated by the fact that the majority of illegitimate children are girls, as the mother is generally separated from the father.

The child having passed the nine months of development and growth from the small germ and egg, about 1-200 of an inch in diameter to



DESCENT OF THE HEAD AFTER ERUPTION OF THE MEMBRANES OR BAG OF WATERS.

an average weight of six to ten pounds, usually lies in the womb head downwards, with the back turned to the mother's left side in fifteen out of sixteen cases, which is supposed by some to be caused bу an instinctive feeling in the child itself to take the position it can most easily make its exit.



OCCIPUT BEHIND THE PUBIC BONE.

and is very reasonable when we know that the child is susceptible of various impressions while in the womb, and impelled by unerring instinct to take the breast immediately after it is born.

Presentation and Positions.—The child may present several different parts of its body at the commencement of delivery and change into different positions while it is in progress. So, practically speaking, there are five full presentations, viz: the cranium or head, the face, breech, feet

and the trunk, either by the right or left side.

The Presentation.—Although it is not possible to ascertain what part of the child presents at the mouth of the womb with certainty, until labor commences, yet an idea can be obtained before, as in head presentation the head is felt like a firm, round tumor by passing the finger into the vagina, accompanied by cramps in the mother's lower limbs and a frequent inclination to urinate.

Face Presentation —The face can seldom be mistaken, as the nose or mouth may be felt, and by passing the finger up the side of the head the

ears also.

Trunk Presentation.—The trunk is easy of recognition, as one of

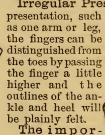
the shoulders occupies the passage, so that you can pass the finger under the

arm pit and also feel the ribs.

Breech Presentation.—The breech is certainly something like the face in form, but feels different, being divided down the middle by the in-

dentation of the two cheeks, along which the finger can be passed until it enters between the limbs.

Irregular Presentation.—In irregular



tance of the accoucheur. whether male or knowing the exact presentation as early as



FACE PRESENTATION.

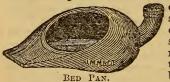
OCCIPUT PASSING UNDER THE PUBIC female, BONE IN 3 STAGES. the exac

possible, can not be too highly estimated, because they may be of invaluable service in the correction of an unfavorable one; but under no circumstance should force be used, for by a little delay, the opportunity for ascertaining the exact nature of the case will be presented as labor progresses.

HEAD PRESENTATIONS.

Presentation of the head. This occurs, as previously stated, in fifteen out of sixteen cases, and is known in the science of midwifery as the left occipito iliac position, or first position.

Before the rupture of the membranes, the child's head presents its occipito frontal diameter, which measures 4 inches, to the right

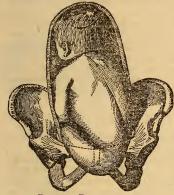


oblique diameter of the pelvis, which measures 41 inches, while the bi-parietal diameter of the head is about 31 inches, is presented to the other oblique diameter, also measuring 4½ inches. So, it will be seen that the head is smaller than the passage, but as labor progresses a more favorable position is required, which is obtained by a

slight movement of the child, known as movements of the feetal head, occurring at a particular period of labor.

DESCRIPTION OF NORMAL LABOR.

Immediately after the membranes, or bag of waters, have bursted, which is always better to leave to nature, excepting in cases where the mother has been in labor for a long time, or we have reason to suppose the child dead, should the accoucheur rupture them. In some instances,



BREECH PRESENTATION. The dotted lines denote the pelvic arch.

when the amount is so small as to be hardly appreciable, it is known as a dry labor. The contractions of the womb force down the head, bending the child's chin upon the breast, so that the forehead is carried up into the womb and the most prominent part of the back of the head is presented to the mid-

dle of the passage.

The head descends until the occiput or back of the head is back of the pubic bone, and gradually progresses with each pain until it passes, as will be seen by the illustrations, after which the face passes the coccyx, or lower part of the back-bone, which straightens out a little more than an inch, widening the diameter of the vulval opening equal to the diameter of the head, and it is during this period of labor that the accoucheur should support the perineum, by placing the finger in the rectum and pressing against the perineal muscles, so as to reduce the danger of rupturing or tearing the parts. It is also well never to hurry labor at this period, so as to allow nature the opportu-

nity of slowly dilating all muscles and tissues.

Third movement, or rotation of the shoulders, occurs after the head is delivered, when the body rotates so that the face looks at the middle of

the mother's right thigh. The shoulders rapidly escape through the external opening, the right one being in front, a little to the left of the pubic bone, and the left one behind, a little to the right of coccyx. The body curves upwards to accommodate itself to the curve of the pelvis, the shoulders quickly follow and the child is born. Thus, the body of the child passes in a spiral direction, so that each part may pass through the pelvis in the most favorable position, although all of these movements are not effected in successful deliveries, especially when the child is small or the parts of the mother be large and well relaxed.

Right occipito iliac position is called the second, and exactly the same as the left occipito iliac position, in having the back of the head delivered Breech Delivery. and presented in the same manner, excepting after delivery of the head



the face looks at the mother's left thigh with all the rotations reversed.

FACE PRESENTATIONS.

Face presentations are more difficult and tedious to the mother. on account of the diameter of the head being greater in that position, as will be easily seen by the illustrations; but, in nearly all cases of face presentation the back most always comes to the front, even though it have to turn half way round to do so. With the assistance of an accoucheur possessing skill, it can be readily converted to the first position when the soft parts externally are not too small and rigid, while in females formed large, or where the organs are excessively relaxed, and with children that are small, delivery

takes place as presented.

It may be said that all positions of the head are generally favorable to both mother and child, seldom requiring anything more than ordinary assistance, the worst cases being those in which the head does not turn around, but remains across, or where the back turns behind instead of to the front. In these cases there is great danger of tearing the external lips of the vulva and the perineum oftentimes clear through to the rectum, thus leading to very serious after results, and about one child in fifty is lost in those unfavorable positions.

BREECH PRESENTATIONS.

Breech presentations include the feet, knees and the hips, as there

is no difference in the delivery for all these parts.

Presentation of the lower extremities generally may be recognized at an early stage by the head being felt at the fundus or upper portion of the womb, and after labor has commenced the mouth of the womb is irregular and so different from the head that your suspicion will be aroused.

If the knees or feet present, they can be distinguished, but if the breech, care should be exercised in finding the coccyx; the rectum can also be touched, but caution must be observed, for the vulva of a female child might be mistaken, the hymen broken, and other injuries committed, which have been done where the accoucheur has not been cautious.

The descent of the breech usually takes place without much difficulty into the pelvis, as it is small and easily compressed, descending in the same direction in which it first presents, that is, diagonally, like the head, and also rotates or turns around so that the left buttock comes to the front just to the right of the pubis, while the right goes behind to the left

of the sacrum.

The left buttock arrives at the mouth of the vulva first in this position, remains stationary, while the right slides along the curve of the sacrum and perineum, and passes out first at the lower part of the external opening. The left quickly follows, and when the whole breech is bare the rest of the body and shoulders rotate in the same way, but at this period the head has passed the womb, and there is little or no contractive power to expel it, and in which position it often remains a long time undelivered, unless a skillful accoucheur be in attendance, who will elevate the body toward the mother's abdomen, so as to bring the forehead down toward the back-bone of the mother, with the back of the child's head to the pelvis, and thus enable the head to be delivered.

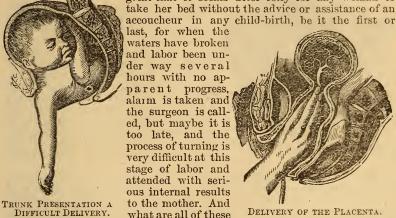
Delivery should be completed as soon as possible after the hips have passed, so as to save the life of the child, which will quickly die in consequence of pressure on the umbilical cord stopping the circulation of

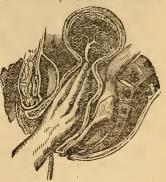
the blood.

Trunk presentations are known by the position in which the child lies. If the head be on the mother's right side it is called the right

cephalic iliac position; if it be the left side, left cephalic iliac position; both requiring assistance of the accoucheur from the beginning to the end of labor, as nature has seldom effected delivery in such cases unaided.

Delivery with trunk presentations are attended with great danger both to mother and child, and although rare, the chances are so great that it seems utter folly for any woman to





DELIVERY OF THE PLACENTA.

chances taken for? Simply to economize and save the accoucheur's fee, to be balanced with the loss of both mother and child, which, in my opinion are risks too great, even when occurring one in every 250 cases—the

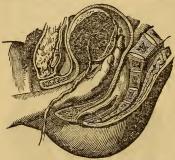
average number in trunk presentations.

Natural labor commences by a desire to urinate, pain in the limbs and back, feeling of being drawn powerfully together inside, the female trembles, gasps for breath, the pains now begin to be more acute, she is excited and irritable, pulse quicker and often previous to each pain she will experience a chill. Second period the pains become greater, the contractions more powerful, with a period of repose, only to be roused by the pains coming on again, until the bag of waters burst and flow away with a gush, followed by the head, which descends until it reaches the floor of the pelvis, when the pains become more violent, the patient screams with agony, throws herself back, clutches hold of any object, draws in her breath and bears down with all the force she can command. The head now presses with each pain against the perineum and becomes visible through the vulva, which gradually disappears to a thin ring, and after repeated pains it passes through the external opening, after which rotation previously described, the body speedily follows and the child is born.

Third period of delivery comprises the delivery of the placenta, or commonly known as the after-birth. The placenta is a spongy mass of blood vessels attached to the side of the womb, generally the fundus or top portion of the womb, and is composed of blood vessels which convey the blood and nourishment to the child during its development and residence in the womb, by means of the umbilical cord, which, after birth of the child,

is cut off by a sharp pair of scissors about three or four inches from the naval and securely tied with a soft piece of good string.

The Placenta or after-birth should be removed immediately after



DETACHING THE PLACENTA BY THE FINGERS.

delivery, while the parts are relaxed, allowing the hand to pass up into the uterus or womb, and detach every por-

tion by the fingers, which, if allowed to remain, will develop in time into tumors.

When the after-birth is allowed to come away by itself, or by pulling, as in the first illustration (delivery of the placenta), portions are liable to be left behind, which eventually form tumors in the womb; the mother loses more blood, for the blood vessels remain open longer for nature to expel the placenta; if pulled, (as in illustration), when not completely separated from its walls, it will produce falling of the womb, and cases have been known when it has been, practically speaking, turned wrong side out.

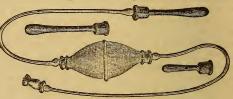
The womb and vagina, after removal of the after-birth or placenta, should be washed out with warm water and a weak solution of Dr. S. C. Parsons' Medical Soap or a teaspoonful of borax to a quart of water, cleansing the parts thoroughly, which can be accomplished if a bed pan is used, as it is dangerous for the mother to think of sitting up or rising after the birth of the child for several days, or until nature has had a chance to repair her internal organs, subsequently to the trying ordeal of child-birth.

HOW TO CONDUCT A CASE OF LABOR.

It sometimes falls to the lot of any women or man to be called upon to assist the female in her hour of pain and labor, as it may occur in railroad cars, steamboats, or in the backwoods where the population is scarce

and a doctor miles away; therefore it is important to study the Family Physician and know how to proceed in such instances.

When a woman is in labor she will have "come and go" pains which at first are light, but increase in strength, until she will describe them as bearing down,



BULB SYRINGE-HARD RUBBER FITTINGS.

followed by twisting and writhing pains; she will have a discharge from the vagina called the "show;" she will wish to void her urine and relieve her bowels quite often, which should be encouraged, as it frees the pelvic cavity of all excrementitious substances, and affords nature the room required.

It will be well for you now to pass your finger high up in the

vagina and you will find the mouth of the womb dilated, and a fluctuating

tumor, which is the bag of waters.

When the pains have been thick and fast for a long time, say an hour or two, and the bag of waters has not been broken, it would be well for you to rupture the fluctuating tumor and allow the waters to escape with a rush.

It is impossible to injure the mother, and if you have withdrawn your hand, reinsert your finger, and you will feel either the hard bones of the head or other portions of the body heretofore de-

scribed.

It is the duty of every man expecting to be a father to read these few lines, which are the following, if you care anything for the woman who is to undergo the pangs of child-birth: First of all afford her the aid and advice of an accoucheur understanding the science of midwifery, be it male or female, providing they are duly qualified, as you may need help and the surgeon's skill when too late; see that she has the comforts of a sick room, such as a comfortable bed, a good syringe, bed pan, female urinal, and when possible the little fixings to adorn and beautify the home when confined to her bed, for in the end it will be money well invested in many ways.

Causes which impede labor are those resulting from smallness or deformity of the pelvis, positions of the womb, tumors and enlargements

of the child's head.

Deformities of the pelvis may be congenital or produced by scrofula, rickets, softening of the bones and bad physical development, causing irregularity in the form or diminution in size, thus preventing the child's rotation and passing through the various stages of delivery, and rendering it necessary for the surgical assistance of forceps, and in extreme cases

the destruction of the child.

Curvature of the spine sometimes affects the pelvis when low down, therefore if any female is affected with spinal curvature she should not marry before having the pelvis examined by a skillful surgeon, so that the form, size and diameters may be ascertained, and if deformities be found to exist, the consequences if she becomes pregnant, must be laid before her, which if after understanding she will marry, or has already done so, the means of avoiding conception should be placed at her disposal, and not be made by necessity a helpless victim, by bringing into the world after frightful torture the mangled fragments of a dismembered child, barely escaping with her own life. In such cases I leave it to humanity and common sense as to whether aid and information should be withheld.

When pregancy has occurred before the deformity is discovered, premature delivery should be brought on while the child is small enough to pass through the pelvis, which is often performed in Europe. It should never be attempted prior to a consultation of surgeons, being delayed as long as possible in their judgment, for when occurring at about 7½ months of the time of pregnancy the result is extremely favorable to both

mother and child.

HYDROCEPHALUS. (WATER ON THE BRAIN).

It consists of an accumulation of water in the head of the child and known as watery head, separating the bones so widely that it is impossible for the head to pass until it is punctured and rendered smaller by draining off the fluid.

TUMORS.

Sometimes they obstruct the passage of the head in the pelvis by



POLYPUS TUMOR OBSTRUCTING DELIVERY.

being attached to the soft parts, and oftentimes render serious impediments to delivery, which baffle the skill of the most experienced obstetricians. They differ so much in structure, size and situation as to require special treatment in every instance, care being taken by the attendant to pass a catheter in the bladder, which is often distended and mistaken for other tumors. In every case where a tumor is known to exist it should be removed or pregnancy prevented if possible, so as to avoid very serious operations.

TWINS AND TRIPLETS.

In cases where there are more than two or three children the delivery often is easier than with one, as they are generally small, the first one preparing the way and the rest are born without difficulty.

When two heads present, the one which moves the easiest must be pushed up until the other descends sufficiently low for delivery. When one head and two feet descend together the feet must be returned, but if that is impossible, push the head up and draw the feet down, so that delivery of one child can be effected.

ATTENTION TO THE MOTHER AFTER DE-LIVERY.

After the after-birth has been removed and the parts well cleansed by the syringe and medical soap, the bed should be changed, so that everything is perfectly dry, which is done by merely withdrawing the under sheet and passing under a warm, dry one, having the limbs sponged with water and carefully dried, clean napkins between the limbs and clean linen on the body, so that she is ready for the bandage, which should be made of soft linen about twelve inches in width and long enough to pass-twice around the body, thus affording support and comfort which is also beneficial in aiding nature to restore the parts.

THE BLADDER.

One of the most important points is to attend to the urine, as there is always more or less danger of retention of the urine, from the pressure that has been ex-

erted on the bladder, producing a temporary paralysis of the muscles, which, if relieved by means of the catheter, will pass off with but slight inconvenience. The pain arising



FEMALE URINAL. \$1.50.

from retention of the urine has often been supposed to arise from inflammation of the womb or bowels, and if it is impossible to pass the water, (which is always easier and safer when lying and using the female urinal), the catheter should be resorted to.

ATTENTION TO THE CHILD.

As soon as the child is born its mouth and nose should be cleansed from mucous, and means resorted to immediately, to make it breathe, if it has not, by compressing the chest, throwing the extended arms from the level of the side, in a circle by the head, so that they lie by the ears, thus giving the chest motion, making it smaller and larger, during which operation have the child lie flat on its back.

Washing the child is more quickly done if all membranes be removed, known as veils, etc., greased all over with lard or sweet oil. Medical Soap will generally in a few moments have the skin perfectly clean, then carefully dried, never rubbed hard, so as to remove the skin, or

use spirits of any kind which cause irritation and coldness.

DRESSING.

After washing and drying the child is ready for the band and attention to the cord at the navel, which is done by taking several pieces of soft linen about six inches square, slightly scorched, then oiled a little with a hole in the middle large enough to pass the cord through, when it is ready to have the edges rolled over and the cord folded inside. Now place the band, which should be of nice white flannel, around the body, secure it with safety pins and finish the remainder of the dressing with clothes according to the circumstances of the parents.

FLOODING.

During labor flooding is always a troublesome and frequently a fatal accident, which only confirms my advice of the necessity of an accoucheur of skill in every labor, as a few minutes often determines the recovery or death of the mother. The most frequent causes are the early or violent separation of the placenta, breaking of the cord, tearing of the womb or vagina, rupture of a blood vessel, rupture of the womb, and location of the placenta over the mouth or neck of the womb. Sometimes there is no symptom before labor has commenced, such as the loss of blood at various periods during pregnancy, or during its progress to warn you of its coming, while often the child has been safely delivered, followed by the placenta.

When you notice the blood begin to trickle on the floor or the mother complains of great faintness, due to the contractions not being permanent, we should at once have stimulants, such as brandy or whisky administered, fluid extract of ergot injected under the skin by the hypodermic syringe, dashing a cloth wet in ice water against the external parts and nates, and in some instances a small piece of ice introduced into the womb will produce contractions when aided by the hand outside on the abdomen.

INSTRUMENTAL DELIVERY

at the present time, when performed by a skillful surgeon with instruments now made in conformity to science and the curves of the pelvis, in many varieties suitable to the various presentations and difficulties arising as labor progresses, are comparatively safe and harmless, and if females generally understood how they were operated or used, much less fear would be excited,

and enable them to assist the surgeon in his movements.

The benefits of forceps are untold when the head is large, rendering labor very difficult, tedious and liable to prostrate the mother in cases where the patient is debilitated or consumptive, in face presentations, still births, and when the womb has very feeble pains.

STILL BIRTHS.

All women state, are more difficult, as the child does not seem to help itself. Forceps do no injury to the child or mother when skillfully applied, and I would advise every woman about to become a mother to have her physician explain the use and action of the various ones, which all first-class physicians possess, as one pair will not answer in every case.

THE BREAST.

The changes affecting this organ of importance are excited by conception, whose peculiar functions are to secrete the food which is to nour-



BANDAGE FOR BREASTS.

ish the offspring to be developed and born in due time: consequently, from month to month, as the fœtus develops. simultaneously the breasts increase in size.

The breasts in their dimensions are not always in proportion to the development of women. as often thin, debilitated females have large breasts, while those well nourished have scarcely any. Again the size is not a criterion of the milk supply, for large breasts as a rule do not secrete so freely as small ones, and when

it is poor in nutrient

qualities. Therefore, it is found that the sexual impulse determines the growth and size of these organs and denotes the sexual temperament of the female upon arriving at the stage of womanhood and previous to marriage.

Abscess of the breast is often caused by the milk becoming

caked, in consequence of over secretion, loss or death of infant, the child unable to use the amount of milk, scrofula, blows, debility, and various other reasons, at first being noticed by a hardening of some portion, with a dull pain, increasing to a throbbing, the surface red, and in a short time

there will be a pulsation.

Treatment.—It is always better to have the abscess lanced by the surgeon in one or more places, so as to insure perfect drainage, after which it should be syringed out with a weak solution of Dr. S. C. Parsons' Medical Soap, or of chlorinate of soda, keeping the holes open for a few days by a pledget of lint and the breast well supported by a bandage, applied as illustrated.

Internally, the blood should be cleansed by the Blood Purifier and

Great Iron Tonic.

After the birth of the child it should be allowed to suck as soon as possible, for the breast affords at first a secretion which acts as a purga-

ENGLISH BREAST PUMP.

DR. MEIG'S BREAST PUMP. \$1.50.

02.8 M.M.L.

tive to the infant, and, as it is generally distended, great relief is experienced by the

mother.

During pregnancy the dress should be adapted to prevent irritation, compressing or squeezing of the nipple; but while nursing, the breasts and nipples should be bathed in warm water, carefully oiled with perfumed sweet oil, and if the breasts secrete too much milk and the infant is unable to consume it all, either an English breast pump should be used, which works by compressing a rubber bulb, or Dr. Meig's breast pump on the old style of piston as

breast pump on the old style of piston and pump order, which being made of metal it does the work every time.

Enlargements of the Breast.—To ascertain the nature of an enlargement we should know the age, occupation, whether married, living a life of celibacy or excitement, the habits should not be overlooked, for indulgence in a perversion of the moral feelings, illicit intercourse, unnatural sexual excitement, constitutional syphilis, too free use of spirituous liquors, if married to learn the number of pregnancies, and whether the womb is

prolific, sterile, regular or irregular in performing its menstrual functions.

Observation of the temperament of the patient often is invaluable, for in girls of an excitable, nervous disposition, the breast is described as extremely sensitive, accompanied with great pain, and yet there is no absolute disease. The healthy and youthful aspect of a girlish, healthy-looking woman, with a growth in the breast, however large, may be considered not dangerous; whilst in another, the anxious look and premature aged as-

pect, may excite suspicion of cancer and other morbid growths.

Treatment.—When the enlargements are due to sympathetic causes, appropriate medicine should be taken to counteract them as presented. The breasts should be carefully rubbed with either Bone Oil, camphorated oil, belladonna ointment, or any well-known soothing application. But when due to cancer or malignant growths they should be removed by the surgeon, the blood purified by blood purifiers and enriched by the Great Iron Tonic which I prepare and can recommend.

other's Friend

Before this anticipated, and, to the very many, dreaded event, all loving labor and thought are absorbed by it. Every member of the family shares with the expectant mother her emotions. A vague sense of dread and fear casts a shadow over the countenance of every one, and a fervent prayer ascends from the hearts of all that she may have a "quick and easy time" in introducing into the world the "little stranger."

Every young mother who will take the pains to faithfully carry out the directions given with each bottle, will never lose either figure or complexion. The earlier it is begun, and longer used, the more perfect will be the result; but we

have known it used during the last month only with marvelous benefit.

It not only shortens labor and lessens the pain attending it, but it greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child, and leaves her in a condition favorable to speedy recovery.

HARLOWE, N. C., January, 1890.

Too much can't be said in praise of "Mother's Friend." My wife used only two bottles before confinement and was in labor only twenty minutes. She is doing splendidly. Thanks to "Mother's Friend," success to you.

JNO. S. MORTON.

Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.

Bradfield Regulator Co.,

Sold by all druggists.

Atlanta, Ga.

Kroeg's Emulsion



Pure God Liver



WITH

IRISH MOSS

AND

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

This preparation is highly recommended by physicians. The taste of the Cod Liver Oil being so thoroughly disguised, renders it pleasant and palatable. It is retained by the most delicate stomach. Nothing better can be given to weak and sickly children; they take it readily and improve rapidly.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, AND

A. A. KROEG, Manufacturer, CHARLESTON. S. C.

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CHILDREN TEETHING

CAN BE POSITIVELY CURED BY USING

Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Gordial!

The Great Southern Remedy.

It is a purely Vegetable Remedy that cures without constipating.

It Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Diarrhœa, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Stomach Cramps, Cholera Infantum, Griping Pains in the Bowels or Stomach, Teething Sickness, Summer Complaints, Sick Stomach, and all Disturbances of the Bowels and Stomach.

And no home is complete without a bottle of it, a dose of which will so often prevent any serious results from the above complaints. We, therefore, advise you to get a bottle at once. It is pleasant to take, and when once you have used it, you will never suffer yourself to be without it.

THE OLDEST NURSE IN GEORGIA.

Mrs. S. E. Kennedy, one of the oldest and best-known nurses in Georgia, writes that she had heard so much of the wonderful effects of Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial that she was induced to try it in her family, and states it is the best preparation she has ever known, and does not hesitate to recommend it for children teething, even when they have become so emaciated by the gradual wasting away by not being able to retain nourishment. A few doses of this medicine will soon show its effect. Every mother should procure a bottle.

For Sale by all Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

HALTIWANGER-TAYLOR DRUG CO.,

ATLANTA, GA.

Sore nipples are very painful to the mother and annoying to the child, as the length of time required to obtain its nourishment is often so long as to render it peevish and cause indigestion. The cause of this cracking of the nipples is not known, but it is often prevented by washing them in a little borax water.

Treatment.—The mucilage of quince seeds, or the tender tops of young sassafras, prepared by boiling them in a small quantity of water, when applied with a small piece of cloth, or a bruised leaf of a large horseshoe geranium laid on like a poultice, will generally cure most all cases if

attended with care and patience.

NURSING OF CHILDREN

Commences a short time after birth, when dressed and wrapped in flannel, so that the light is excluded from the eyes, and placed beside the mother at

the breast to stimulate the secretion of milk.

Infants should not be stuffed with gruel or other fluids, as during the growth in the womb a dark, viscid matter is collected in the bowels, requiring to be expelled previous to nourishment being conveyed to the stomach, and the first fluid from the mother's breast, called colostrum, possesses this peculiar purgative power.

There are cases where the mother has no milk, rendering it necessary to

give the child a little molasses or sweet oil to clear the bowels.

SLEEP OF INFANTS

Should be attended with proper diet, warmth, cleanliness, pure air, and not disturbed. It is always better, in laying an infant on the bed or in the cradle, to have it in a straight position, with the head only a trifle raised by the pillow, having its position changed from time to time, and if restless, rock gently, patting it on the back, or carry it in your arms until quieted and put back in the cradle.

It is always better that infants sleep alone in a horizontal position, never be violently shaken; never be violently rocked or swung; always be nursed with mother's knees closed, so that the bones, soft and

pliable, should not be bent and cause humpback, etc.

NURSING SORE MOUTH

Sometimes affects the mother, and consists of cankers or sores, of a whitish gray appearance, appearing on the inside of the mouth, extending from the cheeks to the stomach, according to the severity of the case.

The disease arises from impurities, during or after confinement, becoming mixed with the blood and other fluids of the body, which, if not checked

at once, often render it necessary to wean the child.

My treatment consists of cleansing, with astringent gargles, consisting of borax, honey, decoction of bayberry bark, yellow root, alum, or a decoction of wormwood. Internally, the system should be built up with the Great Iron Tonic and the blood purified with the Blood Purifier.

TO DRY UP THE MILK.

Use an ointment made by simmering a little bittersweet bark in mutton tallow, or in the same manner smart weed in mutton tallow.

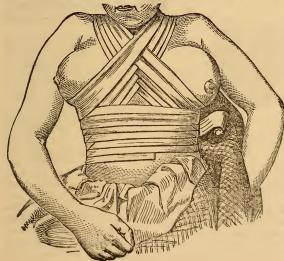
Camphorated Oil.—Made by dissolving gum camphor in sweet oil, makes one of the best application known, but a great many ladies like my Bone Oil, it being pleasant and effective.

SICKNESS OF CHILDREN.

Children are frequently sick when no specific form of disease can be recognized, and the difficulty will be functional disorders of the stomach or bowels, caused by eating some indigestible food, etc. The child is hot and feverish, and many times quite dumpish. If it is feared that any particular form of disease is present it would be well to read the description of that disease, but if it is evident that the cause is as we have suggested above, it would be well to give a full dose of castor oil to produce free action of the bowels, so as to remove any undigested food which might remain in the stomach or bowels, to keep up an irritation, and thus cause severe fever and sickness. In every case I have ever noticed, such as described above, if castor oil were given sufficiently to act freely on the bowels, recovery soon followed, and I believe much suffering might be cut short by resorting to this plan promptly. The oil has never done any harm in any case I ever saw it used.

SYMPATHETIC DISEASES OCCURRING DURING PREGNANCY.

Nausea, with or without vomiting, is one of the most frequent and troublesome accompaniments of pregnancy, generally beginning about the



BANDAGE TO SUPPORT THE BREASTS.

second month, to continue about six to eight weeks; is more frequent in the morning at a regular time, although with some it is irregular, or very severe, so as to produce miscarriage.

Treatment must vary according to case; having the bowels opened by injections, liver regulators, or mineral waters, strict attention to diet, nourishing soups (which are now put up in cans in great variety and perfectly wholesome), pleasant drinks made with pure water, flavored with the vari-

ous preserves (also put up in small glass jars in great variety and of pure materials and fruits), making nourishing yet delicious draughts, fruits in their season, meat juice, expressed or condensed, with a moderate use of stimulants, like Burgundy, sherry, pure whiskey, pilsner larger beer; sometimes bitters or cocoa, seem to agree. Dr. S. C. Parsons' Great Iron Tonic is very pleasant, agreeable and strengthening, and all those using it are greatly benefited in many ways.

CONSTIPATION.

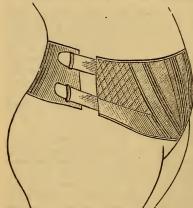
Many females do themselves much harm by taking what they call opening medicines, the action of which is often more injurious than constipation, producing inflammation of the bowels or abortion by the violent straining, so the bowels should be kept open by the Liver Regulator or the Digestive Pills, mineral waters or citrate of magnesia.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA

May arise from inflammation, accompanied generally by tenderness, and pain in the rectum, which if not checked, sympathetic movements produce abortion. There is nothing better in such cases than Dr. Bigger's Huckleberry Cordial, a great Southern vegetable remedy, which always cures without producing constipation.

CEPHALALGIA. (HEADACHE.)

This is often accompanied by sleeplessness, disordered digestion from inclinations and propensities due to sympathetic irritation from the womb or



ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER APPLIED.

an extremely sensitive and nervous organization, so that some females while pregnant change their disposition, becoming ill-natured and malicious; others, naturally gay, become melancholy and sad.

The great thing to be done is to attend to the general health; keep the bowels open, skin and stomach in good condition, with care to avoid everything depressing or irritating, and the nerves quiet with some medicine harmless to both mother and child, for which I know of nothing better than Antimigraine—a pleasant and effectual remedy.

VARICOSE VEINS

Will often swell out in big knots or bunches on the thighs or legs, from pressure of the womb on the large ab-

dominal veins, preventing the return of the blood and disturbing the balance of the circulation between the veins and arteries. In the majority of cases, unless very large, they will cause but little inconvenience and may be let alone, but sometimes they cause pain or become so full that it is necessary to interfere, in consequence of the danger of their bursting. The

first thing to be done is to relieve the abdominal veins from the pressure of the womb, which can be effected by lying down or wearing a comfortable and easily adjusted abdominal supporter, and having the limbs sup-

ported by elastic hosiery, made to order.

Varicose veins are also developed on the external parts, vagina and in the rectum, as piles, and when occurring in the rectum or external parts generally cause an intolerable and incessant itching, which nothing seems to allay, due to the constant engorgement of the blood vessels and tissues.

Treatment.—The treatment consists in bathing the parts with cooling washes, washing out the vagina and rectum with tepid water, containing a few grains, say ½ teaspoonful, of soda or borax to a quart of water, then apply on a soft piece of lint Dr. S. C. Parsons' Pile Ointment, or borax 60 grains, sulphate of morphia 6 grains, pure water 7 ounces, glycerine 1 ounce, making a lotion.

PUERPERAL OR CHILD-BED FEVER

Is a dangerous disease arising from an inflammation of the womb and lining membrane of the abdomen, caused by long labor, use of instruments at delivery, confinement in a cold, damp room, improper treatment after delivery, in not having the womb thoroughly cleansed of all membranes and portions of the after-birth, fluids, discharges and retained blood, subsequently

undergoing decomposition to be reabsorbed into the system.

Treatment consists in a thorough cleansing and removal of all retained matter, washing and irrigation with a good syringe three or four times daily with warm water and a weak solution of medical soap. Hot cloths laid on the abdomen dipped in a decoction of hops and a little laudanum, hot bricks wrapped in cloths to the feet, hot teas of chamomile flowers, smart weed or May weed, with the bowels open by small doses of castor oil and turpentine, cream tartar or compound licorice powder. When tired out and wanting a rest from the applications of hot flannels to the abdomen, wet a cloth with Bone Oil and then return in 2 or 3 hours to hot flannels.

It is always better when you notice any of the symptoms to call in a physician, even if you have a midwife.

MILK LEG. (PHLEGMASIA DOLENS.)

This is an inflammation of the crural veins, and known as crural phlebitis, which is due to the pressure of the pregnant womb, and not that

the woman's milk has fallen into her leg and inflamed.

The disease manifests itself from two to seven days after delivery, by pains in lower portion of the abdomen, groin or thigh, which, after a few days' duration subside, to be followed by a swelling in the limb, that varies in its starting point.

The skin assumes a smooth and glossy appearance, is entirely white in color and does not pit upon pressure of the finger, is painful to the touch

and hotter than the other limb.

The causes of this dreaded condition are due to either a great loss of blood during or following delivery, a debilitate I condition of the system during pregnancy or the existence of some form of scrofula.

Treatment.—The first thing is absolute rest in bed upon her back, so that the swelled limb can be slightly elevated, by placing it on a pillow or bolster, and what is better still, is a swing similar to that illustrated—"swing apparatus in bed sores and spinal disease."

DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

This includes a class of diseases such as leucorrhea, whites, falling of the womb, ulceration and laceration of the womb, tumors and abscesses of the womb and ovaries, sequels of child-birth, sterility or barrenness, nymphomania, vulval disorders, perineal complaints and the numerous afflictions hereinafter described which are peculiar to the female.

In the treatment of women's diseases I can in a majority of

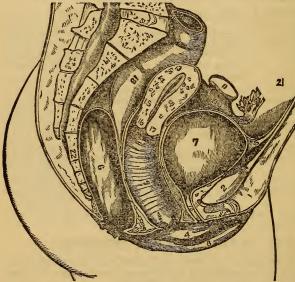


Fig. 200.—1, Mons veneris. 2, Pubic bone. 3, Vulva. 4, Inner folds of the vulva. 6, Rectum. 7, Bladder. 8, Clitoris, 9, Vagina. 10, Urethra. 11, Ovary. 12, Broad ligament. 13, Up- whole organizaper porton of the womb called the fundus. 16 and 17, Anterior tion, as will be and posterior lips of the os and cervex. 20, Last lumbar vertebra. 19, Sacrum. 22, The coccyx. 21, Fringed extremity of the fallopian tube.

cases afford relief when the various questions are properly answered and m y instructions are carefully carried out, so all those whose circumstances do not permit their visiting me at my ofoffice in Savannah, should have patience in the prescribed treatment and try to follow all the directions.

The reproductive organs form a distinct system in women, exerting a most wonderful and mysterious influence upon the whole organization, as will be shown later on, and everything pertaining to

the health and happiness is more or less in accordance with the condition of the sexual system.

In the consultation with the physician we find great difficulty in knowing how to express our feelings, with the various aches, pains and sensations, and where to locate them. The aching tooth ceases its racking pain upon our arrival at the dentist's chair, so the various ailments, peculiar to females, are with difficulty remembered at the surgeon's visit, while if women were to carefully study their symptoms from illustrations and reliable descriptions of their complaints, how many would, with com-

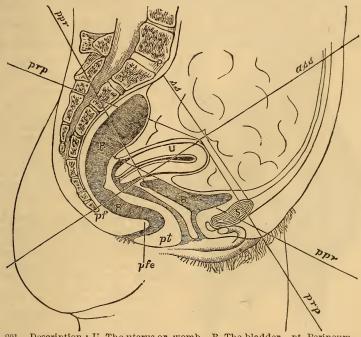


Fig. 201.—Description: U, The uterus or womb. B, The bladder. pt, Perineum. pfe-Muscles of the coceyx. pf, Coceyx. R, The rectum. S, The pubis or pubic bone, which joined together form the pubic arch. P, Promontory of the sacrum. ppr. Plane of pelvic roof. prp, Projected plane of pelvic roof. ss, Superior strait. ass, Axis of superior strait; wavy lines represent the coiled intestines; the superior strait is an imaginary plane from the top of the pubic bone to the promontory of the sacrum, while the axis of the superior strait is a line from a point at the centre of distance from the pubis to the sacrum drawn at right angles to the said superior strait.

placency, allow a uterine disease to continue its progress until incurable, without taking the necessary steps for relief and restoration to health.

The external organs of generation in the female are the mons veneris (see Fig. 200), a thick layer of fatty matter in front of the pubic bone and arch, which, at the age of puberty, is covered with a thick growth of hair. In some instances it is slightly developed, or even altogether absent where the generative system is inactive or not fully developed. In other females it becomes troublesome from excessive development, and as a general rule the appearance of the hair is an indication and invariable sign of

womanhood, but I have known cases where the hair was well developed and the menstrual flow did not occur from one to five years subsequently.

Below the mons veneris are the two large external lips, which help form the vulva, (see Fig. 200), and consists of a fold of skin, made round and full by a thick deposit of fatty matter. The outer surface is covered with hair, but the inner surface is smooth and studded with numerous glands that exude a fluid having a characteristic odor.

These external lips or vulva commence at the pubic bone and Sometimes they are large and descend to the perineum. (Pt. Fig. 201).

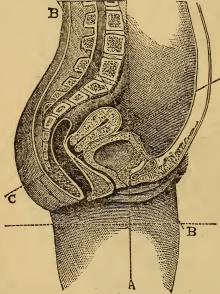


Fig. 202.—Represents the position of the womb in a young female never having borne children. A, A, the line when the body is erect, which passes the meatus urin arius. B, B, a line passing through the clitoris, and at right structure it is similar to the male angles to C, C, at the base of the womb.

prominent, while in others they are small, of little elasticity, rendering them more liable to tear during child-birth.

Immediately within the external lips and lying on each side are the two smaller lips. like folds, that are called labia minora or nymphae (4 Fig. 200), the inner folds of the vulva. The inner lips do not extend so far either towards the mons veneris or the perineum, are generally thin in white females and thicker in negresses.

In infants the nymphae are seen in front, but as puberty is reached they are concealed by the development of the external lips or labia. The nymphae are also developed in negresses in some parts of Africa to an extraordinary size, so as to hang down in front of the passage like a veil or apron.

The clitoris (8 Fig. 200) is about the size of a large pea and is located between the vulva just below the mons veneris. penis, capable of becoming engorged or erect and is extremely

sensitive, on account of it being the principal seat of sexual sensation in most females, and the intensity of the organ mainly depends upon the perfect

development of its nervous organization.

In some females it is so exquisitely sensitive from undue development that it is scarcely possible for them to prevent the excitement and creation of sexual feelings from the contact of the clothes or labia in walking, which often results in improper or secret indulgences by their own hands, thereby increasing the sensibility of the parts and resulting in moral depravity of both mind and body.

The power of the will and the disastrous results in consequence of self-gratification should be constantly brought to bear on the mind, together with proper attention to bathing in ice water and regulation of the diet and articles of clothing, so mothers should always be on the lookout for such indulgences, as it is necessary for the welfare and peace of the children and future in life in both men or women, as the pale, sallow countenance in my experience are too often laid at the door of the cigarette in the boy or close confinement or study in the girl.

Upon the separation of the external and internal lips of the vulva there will be seen the entrance to the vagina, which is nearly oval in

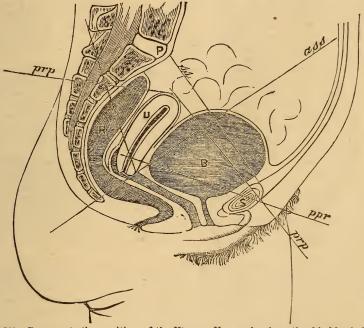


Fig. 203.—Represents the position of the Uterus. U, womb when the bladder is fullppr, Place of pelvic roof. prp, Projection of plane of the pelvic roof. ss, Superior strait. ass, Axis of superior strait. It will be seen that the bladder rises above the superior strait and pushes the womb toward the rectum.

shape (9 Fig. 200), and more or less closed in virgins by a membrane or thin

skin known as the hymen.

The hymen from ancient writings, legends and traditions handed from generation to generation, even to our present day, has given rise to more misapprehensions than any other portion of married life, for it is considered by some as the only proof of virginity, which, however, is exceedingly erroneous, as it is liable to be destroyed in many ways, such as in the bath or changing of napkins by nurses, self-gratification, falls, extreme separation of the limbs, powerful medicines, surgical examinations, etc., etc.

The vagina (9 Fig. 200) is the passage from the vulva to the womb, it is like a pipe or tube with walls capable of considerable dilation and contraction, in length it is from three to seven inches, extending in a curved line with a diameter averaging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, lined with a mucous membrane lying in folds, covered with various glands, which secrete sufficiently to maintain a constant moisture, that is necessary to protect its walls from irritation.

In the vagina near the vulval opening on each side are small openings leading to the glands of duvernay which secrete a thick, grayish white colored fluid of a peculiar odor, which is discharged during sexual association in varied quantities. In some females the amount of fluid discharged is often several ounces during a perfect orgasm. In addition there are other glands throughout the entire surface of the vagina, which also dis-

charge freely under the same circumstances in sexual union.

Under the mucous coat or membrane there is true erectile tissue, capable of being congested with blood during excitement and of erecting and contracting. It is this power that enables the vagina during sexual association to draw the womb down and come in contact with the male organ and at the same time by thickening and contracting its walls, to increase the pressure and excitement in both parties, and at the culminating stage ending in an orgasm, compress the male organ and discharge the contents of the glands of duvernay, formerly considered to be the female semen.

The uterus or womb is described as a pear shaped body, with its largest end at the top, known as the fundus; the lower part, called the cervix or neck, hangs in the vagina, where the os or mouth and opening of the womb is also located. The womb in its virgin state weighs about an ounce and a half, but after child-birth from two to three ounces; in length it varies in the same manner, from one to three inches, and at each of the upper sides or fundus is an opening of the fallopian tube which connects with the ovaries underneath at a distance of about two inches, held in position by the ovarian ligaments.

The womb is held in position by ligaments—either in round cords called the round ligaments, or as broad sheets of strong membrane known as the broad ligaments, which act like stays to hold the womb in position and in the centre of the body. These ligaments or stays grow fast to the sides of the pelvis, bladder in front and rectum behind, and are necessary to prevent displacement, for when the parts become weak from disease or debility they stretch, the perineal muscles relax and the womb descends into the pelvis and vagina, as prolapsus uteri, or falling of the womb.

The ovaries and menses are described in the part devoted to midwifery, and as the female seems to live from the age of puberty to the change of life chiefly for the purpose, under the compulsion of nature, for the monthly formation and expulsion of the ovum or egg, it will not be amiss to state that as the ovaries keep the nervous system in a constant state of irritation, they in turn derange all of the organic functions of the female, so that it is impossible for her to preserve that equanimity of mind, evenness of temper and disposition so comparatively easy in individuals of the opposite sex.

The situation in the female is peculiar; the cause of her restlessness is within herself; she can not evade or control it, and knows not what it is, and as those surrounding do not understand it either, so she meets with but little sympathy or consideration; therefore females are unfortunate in this respect; some are despondent and depressed in spirits, others irritable, peevish, or inclined to short and sudden freaks of gaiety, while in many instances they are changing from one mood to another of an opposite character without any apparent reason for the same.

The ovaries and nervous system have a mutual action, so that one influences the other, even to a remarkable degree, and this is the reason

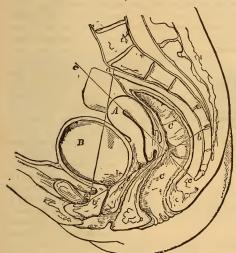


Fig. 209 shows the natural position of the womb and bladder; also the mouth of the womb at the inferior strait.

why so many of her diseases (female) can be changed by certain states of the mind and feelings, as have been illustrated in some instances occurring in my practice where all medical treatment had been of no avail and with scarcely enough vitality to live, have been restored by words of hope or sympathy, some pleasing attention, especially if from the husband, who, through ignorance, has considered his wife as perverse, contrary, ungrateful, stubborn, and that it is a foolish expenditure of money to continue medical aid. There are many men who act in such a way to their wives as to cause them suffering, and at the same time prevent the removal of pain and inflammation through the mental anguish incurred by their constant misunderstanding of the internal

causes over which they have no control whatever.

The proper understanding of the female constitution is, in my opinion, beneficial to both men and women, for men often do not act toward them from unkind motives, but in ignorance of the consequences, and females, on the other hand, feeling that they are not properly appreciated or their condition understood, with no one to repose their confidence, become morose, debilitated and invalids, so that what might be a happy home, through ignorance, is converted to one uncomfortable to both, therefore, it is a serious evil, causing females untold mental and bodily pain, for men to withhold that sympathy and loving tenderness so much required and needed by the female, and which would be more generally bestowed if men were better informed as to its necessity and usefulness.

In former times, and with some persons at the present date, menstruation is attributed to influences of the moon, but the moon has nothing to do with the function, as there are females menstruating every hour of the year. Menstruation is a monthly function whereby the womb is prepared for the reception and development of the impregnated ovum, liberated from the ovaries at the same period. The ripening and expulsion of the egg is effected by an inflammation similar to that seen, where a splinter of wood, is expelled by the process of festering, therefore, the ovaries are slightly conjested at the beginning of the month, which gradually increases until the end, when both ovaries, womb and all of the generative organs are highly inflamed, the eggs are set free by the ovaries and the membranes pour out quantities of blood and mucous, and, as previously stated, are in a condition that is favorable to the attachment of the impregnated egg.

The menstrual flow in the first twenty-four hours is generally slight, more from the vagina, and pale in color, but later on it becomes more pro-

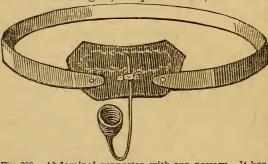


Fig. 250.—Abdominal supporter, with cup pessary. It has a length of duration; in a hard rubber abdominal pad and a silver plated cup pessary attached to a graduated metal rod, which can some females it is nearly be regulated by a screw attachment at the center of the colorless, and very small pad. Price, \$3.00.

fuse and like real blood, which lasts on an average three or four days, although it may be but one day or eight or ten, according to the condition of the general system, or some disease of the womb.

The quantity of menstrual fluid is, on an average, about six ounces, although it varies in the same proportions as the length of duration; in some females it is nearly colorless, and very small in amount. It is more

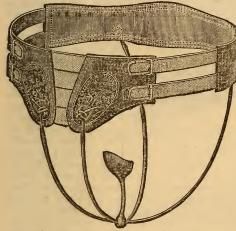
abundant in hot climates than cold, and is regulated more or less by the general health, although the nervous system oftentimes exerts a powerful influence, such as marriage before menstruation has been known to arrest it,

so that it never afterward returned.

The time of her marriage is a date that should be selected with care by every female. I would advise a day midway between two ordinary menstrual periods, let that space be what it may, as the periodical inflammation causes sympathetic irritation when near the menstrual period, often so great that the nervous agitation upon the ceremony, following with sexual association, have brought on many evils, to say nothing of the distress and annoyance, all of which could have been avoided had the parents informed themselves of the time when both the sexual and nervous systems were in their most quiet condition. There are cases where marriage may be necessary to develop the generative organs, which remain imperfect until aroused by sexual association. In cases where menstruation is deficient in quantity, due to the debility caused by nervous irritation from self-gratification or lack of sexual association due to late marriages, or in cases that have too free a menstrual flow in consequence of the same causes, which often act oppositely in different females, marriage will act as a regulator to the diseased functions, by acting either as a stimulant or sedative.

While discussing the time of marriage I will speak of the proper age, which, of course, varies in different females; some being more fully developed earlier than others, so that no general age can be given. All that is necessary is that menstruation be regularly established, the pelvis be of proper shape, size and diameter, and the genital organs of sufficient growth necessary for association. To a great extent the development of the whole body depends on the action of the ovaries and establishment of menstruation, which is apparent to all who will notice the change in the female at that time; the bust becomes full, the pelvis enlarges, the features change, the mind is altered by new feelings, the instincts and the manners and conduct are different, and the girl is changed into a woman, with a consciousness of the alteration.

Whenever these changes do not occur in the ovaries the system remains as in girlhood. Nature seems to refuse to perfect the body unless she can



Cup and stem supporter, \$5.00. Extra cup pessaries, \$1.50. Extra tubing, 50 cts. a pair.

first complete the ovarian functions and establish menstruation, therefore, marriage should take place after menstruation is established and the organs are sufficiently developed for their wondrous functions.

Menstruation, as a general rule, does not occur while the mother nurses her infant, because the vital energy that is ordinarily expended in ripening the egg is required for the secretion of milk, but in cases where both menstruation and nursing are carried on while the child is at the mother's breast, it is due to a superabundance of vital energy.

Menstruation does not occur during pregnancy, as the vital energies are needed in

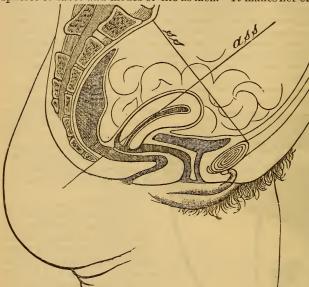
the development of the new being, besides, the interior of the womb is covered after conception with membranes, which surround the fectus and effectually close the openings of the fallopian tubes and the mouth of the womb.

I am often asked the question whether sexual association is injurious during menstruation. In some cases it is disagreeable and painful and, accordingly, improper, while in other instances it is rather desired than otherwise, as there are females who never experience a desire for association excepting at such times, consequently, I always advise that those times should be chosen when the female organs are most disposed to these peculiar excitements.

There are but few persons who require any particular reason for abstaining at the menstrual period, so that instincts of delicacy should be am-

ply sufficient, and the feelings and desires of the female are all that need consideration, as they very seldom direct her wrong, which, as a general rule, it is strongest toward the close of the flow and immediately after.

Menstruation as a function incapacitates woman to pursue the same spheres of labor and modes of life as men. It makes her of necessity, not so



tive or capable of physical toil. but it causes her to yearn for the sympathy and support from some one whom she feels stronger and more powerful than herself. It also renders her less liable to diseases epidemic in nature, or due to climatic surroundings, as the monthly abstraction of blood is a periodical purification of the entire system,

constantly ac-

Fig. 204.—Represents the position of a healthy womb in a voluntary therefore, when contraction of the pelvic floor during straining or lifting. The this monthly uterus or womb is carried down in the direction of the axis of the superior strait, while the pelvic floor and edge of the perineum are drawn toward the pubis so as to close the outlet.

ceases it is of

particular im-

portance that all other secretions, especially the skin and bowels, be kept in an active condition, so as to make up for that which is suspended, as woman has now reached or passed what is termed as change of life or cessation of menstruation.

DISEASES OF THE VULVA.

They are more correctly understood by an occular (see 4 and 6, Fig. 200) examination, although if well described by letter I can treat them in a majority of cases equally as well.

VULVAR PRURITIS. OR ITCH.

This is a troublesome complaint, more frequently met with in old age than in youth, and exists as a local affection or as a symptom of some other disease, such as cancer, pregnancy, ulceration around (see 16 and 17, Fig. 200) the os or mouth of the womb, leucorrhæa or the whites, or some displacement of the womb. In many sensitive females the commencement of each menstrual flow is attended with intense itching, especially if the flow be scanty, and it is also common in women at the period known as the change of life.

When itching occurs independent of the described causes I have always noticed that the health has been poor, the bowels costive, liver torpid, the appetite poor, with low spirits, and a weak condition, although it may occur in very fleshy females who are full-blooded, especially in hot weather, due to friction or irritation of the parts.

Symptoms.—It is described either as a tingling, smarting or itching, with a feeling of heat about the vulva (see 4 and 6, Fig. 200) so intense that

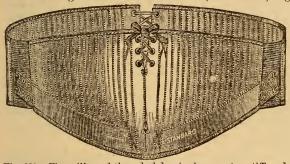


Fig. 229.—Fine silk and thread abdominal supporter, stiffened with best quality of whalebone stays. Price, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

it is impossible to refrain from scratching; which is aggravated by spiced or heated food, warm clothing, heat and physical exercise: others describe it as a creeping sensation and repeatedly search themselves to discover insects or worms, and in many instances when the disease is continuous it causes

erotic sensations, resulting in self-gratification or nymphomania, which in turn develops serious mental disorders.

The want of rest, poor appetite and the constant annoyance of itching so depress the spirits, through the constant desire to scratch and inability to sit near a fire or long in one position, that the sufferer desires to be alone

and separated from her friends and own family.

Treatment.—I have always found that frequent bathing of the parts about four or five times a day with sea salt water (Ditman's), as cold as can be ordinarily obtained, whenever an attack comes on, is extremely soothing, especially when the female uses at the same time a good syringe (see advertisements) and washes out the vagina with the same solution of sea salt water. Some physicians recommend sugar of lead—a small teaspoonful to a quart of water, but in chronic cases, or of long-continued treatment, there is danger of lead poisoning through absorption. White and red oak barks make also very useful teas that can be used as injections, and there are other remedies classified in the receipts.

In all cases it is self-evident that where treatment is desired by ladies living at distances too far for office consultation, that they should carefully note all symptoms that will aid me in understanding the true cause of the complaints I have attempted to describe. All other womb troubles should be minutely described, and if it is necessary to write two or three letters the time will not be lost, as I will be enabled to more fully comprehend all

symptoms and return advice which will result in speedy relief.

The food should be eaten slowly, at regular hours and digestion assisted after each meal by Trigestia Tablets, and the diet should be plainly cooked.

Where there is debility the Great Iron Tonic will prove beneficial, and if due to scrofula, the Blood Purifier should be taken with great regularity. In all treatment of pruritis the disease causing should not be overlooked, for if it be pregnancy our treatment is rest and cooling applications, and if cancer all portions should be removed, provided it is not too late for

an operation.

When due to irregularities in the menstrual periods, regularity should be established, and I know of nothing better than my Female Regulating Pills, one every night, although some females claim that they cannot take pills, no matter how good they may be, and prefer other remedies (see advertisements) in a liquid form. All ulcerations require injections or medications, and all displacements need pessaries or uterine support, by abdominal supporters (see advertisements.) My Medical Soap has done wonders for several women who have used it for bathing and vaginal injection. It is always necessary after vaginal injections to separate the lips of the vulva by a piece of lint folded double, about three inches in length, moistened by sweet almond oil, or what is very nice to relieve the pain is the Pile Ointment, which at the same time is astringent in its effects, and also very beneficial in a similar itching, known as itching piles.

TUMORS OF THE VULVA.

They are generally developed slowly, but as they increase in size from that of a small marble to that of an orange, there is often discomfort in walking, exercise, sexual association and pain, for which in a majority of all cases there is no relief by medicines, excepting in some instances, where my Blood Purifier has succeeded in effecting a cure, but to have them removed by the knife.

In warty growths of the vulva the excrescences are often of rapid growth, bleed freely and give rise to an offensive discharge. The cause is due to lack of cleanliness or some venereal taint, and the treatment consists in clipping them off with scissors, frequently washing with Medical Soap and separation of the vulva by a piece of lint, smeared with either my

Skin Ointment or Healing Salve.

VULVAR ABSCESSES.

These are caused by gonorrhoa or acid discharges of the vagina, excessive sexual association and blows or injuries to the parts. The first indication of the abscess is a swelling with considerable heat, sensitive to the least pressure, which soon begins to throb and pulsate, so that she cannot walk or sit without suffering.

Treatment.—The treatment consists in poulticing the abscess with any of those mentioned in the receipts or have it opened by the surgeon, washing the parts four or five times during the day with my Medical Soap, and after all the inflammation has subsided, apply the Healing Salve on a

small piece of lint.

WOUNDS OF THE VULVA.

Injuries to the vulva and external genitals are due to kicks, falls astride, sitting on sharp instruments, rape, fire and the passage of the child's head during labor, each of which require treatment in accordance with the cause producing. When from kicks, falls astride or sitting on sharp instruments the wound may be of small dimensions, which can be easily sewed up and treated with Healing Salve or carbolized oil, having the parts

carefully washed several times during the day and night with the Medical Soap. Attention may be necessary when urination takes place to gently dry the parts, so as to promote the healing of the wound.

Burns or Scalds are exceedingly dangerous when affecting a considerable portion of the external genitals, as the nervous irritation is so great in consequence of urination being interfered with, that she should be kept under the influence of an opiate for several days and until the more painful symptoms have passed off. Treatment should be the same as for all burns or scalds (see burns.)

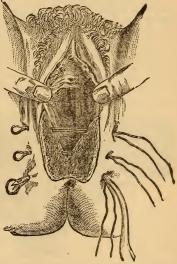
RAPE.

The vulva and the vagina may be torn by forcible connection when the parts are not sufficiently developed to permit the same, which is dangerous on account of the inflammation being carried to the peritoneum, the lining membrane of the

abdominal cavity, and may end in death.

Treatment.—The treatment is simperineum, and how to repair the ple cleanliness by injections of Medical Soap, or a stimulating one, of sulphate of zinc, grains twenty to one pint of water. If there be any lacerations they

or carbolized oil.



same by operation.

should be attended to as all other wounds, by applications of Healing Salve

LACERATION

Of the vulva when caused by the passage of the child's head, is due to the vulva being poorly developed or the child's head being excessively large, and the improper use of instruments, or lack of support and attention during delivery. Some surgeons advise, after the delivery of the after-birth, while the wound is fresh, the immediate sewing up of the vulva and perineum, but in a majority of instances the attendant does not possess the requisite skill necessary to perform the operation, and again it is exceedingly difficult to pass the needles and silk without the aid of one or more skilled assistants, as will be seen by the illustration, therefore, if it is not performed within a few hours after delivery, while the wound is fresh, it had better be deferred until she has recovered from the sickness subsequent to all cases of child-birth. In many instances the female is so prostrated, especially when caused by improper handling of the instruments, that neither she nor her friends will allow anything further to be done, therefore, both husband and wife anticipating confinement, should always employ a competent surgeon and avoid the majority of dangers mothers are liable to during delivery.

VULVITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE VULVA.

Inflammation of the vulva is an affection quite common, in women who neglect themselves or indulge in excessive sexual association, and it also may arise from some venereal taint, violence in sexual association or from some irritation due to the womb or rectum.

The symptoms are great pain and tenderness in the parts, a mucous discharge, aching about the loins and thighs, and a scalding sensation during urination. The parts are swollen, covered with mucous, and in neglected cases, due to uncleanliness, the vulva may have some raw places on the inner surface. In ordinary cases all that is required is rest in bed, with a hot sitz bath (see advertisements), frequent bathing of the vulva, and injec-

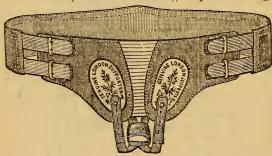


Fig. 230.—London abdominal supporters afford great relief should be carefully to women pregnant and with weak backs. Price, \$3.25 dried and a piece of lint smeared with Pile Oint-

tions in the vagina of a weak solution of the Medical Soap or sea salt water, either hot or cold, as may be agreeable to the sufferer. The bowels should be freely opened by the Digestive Pills or Liver Regulators (see advertisements) and every time after she bathes or urinates the parts should be carefully dried and a piece of lint smeared with Pile Ointment placed between

the vulva. In many instances I have succeeded in making some very quick cures by the use of the Healing Powder mentioned in skin diseases, No. 6010.

I also prepare a special womb suppository which should be placed in the

vagina at night or when in pain.

When these simple inflammations are not properly attended to, they often develop into more serious troubles, such as gangrene, which sometimes occurs after child-birth, and glandular inflammation, so that the surfaces break out in an eruption or erysipelas in stout and middle-aged women, while in other women it often develops into a chronic itching, as previously described.

The diet should be plain and free from highly-seasoned food. If developed through debility or scrofula, a change of climate will often prove of great benefit, especially a prolonged visit to the sea shore and enjoy surf bathing, which can be had all the year around at Tybee Island, near Savannah, excepting an occasional cold day.

Children are liable to inflammation of the vulva, which spreads up the vagina and is attended with a purulent discharge, accompanied with heat and pain when urinating. Inflammation of the vulva in children is often exceedingly difficult to cure, and may last for weeks on account of the inability to cleanse the vaginal canal. My treatment in the purulent discharges of children consists in strict attention to cleanliness, frequent bathing and syringing with Medical Soap, warm sitz baths (see advertisements), free action of the bowels by Liver Regulators, plain nourishing diet, with plenty of milk, and some cod liver oil preparation or the Great Iron Tonic.

In children having any scrofulitic symptoms the Blood Purifier should be constantly taken, and a month or two at Tybee Island generally fattens

them up and they return bright and perfectly cured.

It will be proper to mention that often parents are at a loss how to account for these discharges in children without its having been communicated by some male, and very often accuse parties perfectly innocent even of the thought of the crime, therefore it will be best to always consult at least two physicians before making any accusation.

Vulvar Ulcers.—These are often due to lack of cleanliness, catarrh of the womb, leucorrhœa, while in some instances they are caused by dis-

eased secretions from the male.

When the ulcers are the result of diseased secretions the parts should be kept perfectly dry and clean by frequently bathing with the Medical Soap, and using the Healing Powder according to the printed directions.

Vulvar ulcers when due to syphilis, are known as chancres, and require

the continual use of the Blood Purifier internally for several weeks.

INFLAMMATION OF THE COCCYX.

The coccyx will be found described in the part devoted to midwifery and is liable to inflammation from blows, falls, prolonged horseback exercise, child-birth, sitting on cold stones or damp ground and irritations existing in the sexual organs which causes pain on sitting or rising from a chair, walking or at stool.

Treatment.—The treatment is rest with hot sitz baths, with a Rectal suppository, which should be inserted into the rectum night and morning as the pain may require. I have found free applications of my Bone Oil exert a wonderful influence, and although surgical authorities insist that the only relief is the removal of the bone, I have succeeded in curing quite a

number of cases.

The female urethra is liable to tumors, cancers, strictures and inflammations, due to gonorrhea and irritating womb discharges, all of which are treated in the same manner prescribed for the male, which consist of cleansing the vagina by copious injections of sea salt (Ditman's) water or my Medical Soap and using the Vegetable Specific internally, according to the directions

Imperforate Hymen.—The hymen is in many instances exceedingly thick and without a vaginal opening. When the time of the menstrual flow is established, the patient will have all the other symptoms accompanying the menses excepting the flow of blood. In some instances she will obtain relief by profuse bleeding at the nose, while in other cases the female will become greatly debilitated, through the discharges which are retained

in a more or less decomposed condition, and there will be noticed a

swelling over the vaginal opening and in the abdomen.

If the hymen can not be ruptured by the fingers, it should be relieved by the knife, and in those that have fallen to my lot to open, I have found a sticky fluid, dark in color, exceedingly disagreeable to smell, which was owing to the decomposition.

After Imperforate Hymen has been opened the vagina should be washed out with a warm solution of Medical Soap and the patient placed upon the

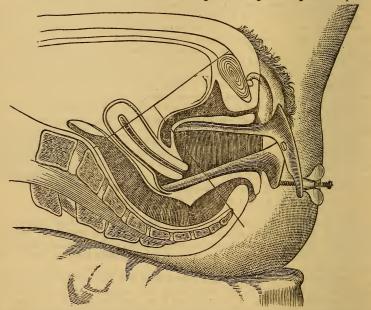


Fig. 206.—Speculum in position, which allows inspection of the walls of the vagina and the mouth of the womb for ulceration, catarrh, and infiammation and laceration of the cervix. This position is the one, most commonly employed by specialists of diseases of women, and requires the patient to lay upon her back.

Great Iron Tonic as an internal remedy, and in a short time she will have a good healthy color.

If there has been a tendency to bleeding at the nose I should advise by all means that she use my Female Regulating Pills for several months so as to establish the menstrual flow as intended by nature.

THE VAGINA.

It is the passage from the vulva to the womb (see 9, Fig. 200) previously described, that can only be examined for any distance by the means of the speculum, of which there are numerous varieties, from the simple glass to the more complex one of steel with three or four blades, which spreads apart

the walls of the vagina by means of the screw attachment, and thus afford us the opportunity of carefully inspecting both vagina and womb, as can be seen by the illustration of Fig. 206.

Vaginismus.—This is an extreme sensitiveness of the vagina, causing

contractions so great as to prevent all sexual association.

The result of this condition is readily foreseen, as it is one that proves to be a great bane in early married life, resulting in mental distress of the female, so that her appetite fails, sleep becomes impaired, with pain in the bladder, hips, back and in walking, and finally reduces the sufferer to become a very unhappy invalid.

If pregnancy occurs in a few months after marriage she will be relieved, but if sterility ensue, alleviation can only be obtained by a surgical operation, which consists in dividing with the knife the constricting bands

of the vagina.

VAGINITIS, or INFLAMMATION of the VAGINA.

It is a disease which generally occurs in debilitated systems, those accustomed to the excessive use of stimulants or sexual association, exposure to cold or dampness, lack of cleanliness, and also by force or rape. It is accompanied by itching, excoriations on the vulva, irritable bladder causing a constant desire to urinate, with a sense of heat throughout the parts, which, if not checked, often terminate in abscesses, which burrow their way into the perineum or vulva, leaving fistulous openings that are healed with great difficulty.

Treatment.—I always advise a dose of calomel and rhubarb of ten grains each, or three Digestive Pills, to clear the bowels. Have the patient

grains each, or three Digestive Pills, to cle confined to her room, so that she is quiet, and night and morning take a hot sitz bath of sea salt (Ditman's) water lasting about a half hour each time, with injections of Medical Soap as hot as can be borne Fig. 13.



four or five times during the day, and if there be great pain it will be well to add a small quantity of laudanum to each injection, or place a womb suppository in the rectum as often as

may be considered necessary.

Hot poultices applied to the abdomen and vulva sometimes are very soothing, especially in cases having a tendency to the formation of abscesses.

The diet should be of liquid foods that are nourishing, such as poached, soft boiled or raw eggs, milk, beef teas, beef extracts (see advertisements), corn starch, farina, oatmeal, and foods of a similar character.

The Vegetable Specific has a very soothing action on the mucous membrane of the vagina, and if females will overlook its unpleasant taste they

will be rewarded by immediate relief.

VAGINAL CATARRH.

This is one of the most common of the female diseases, of which there are but few women who do not suffer from it during the child-bearing period, as the causes necessary to produce this annoying affection are so slight and numerous as to render her liable to an attack at any time of what is com-

monly known as leucorrheea or whites. Vaginal, or womb catarrh, is a very important matter to be understood, for in many instances the virtue and honor of a devoted wife and mother may be questioned, when the husband contracts an urethral discharge. These catarrhs are similar in nature to those affecting other mucous membranes and often exceedingly difficult to cure, the same as a well-developed case of nasal, lung or intestinal catarrh. There

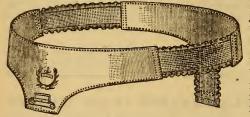


Fig. 221.—Doiley Belts for ladies' use in attaching the part the purulent matter to napkin, thus preventing chafing, easily adjusted, the same mucous membrane and will not interfere with other garments. [Give found in the male urethra. waist measure when ordering.] Price, \$1.00.

have occurred a great many just such cases in my practice, and when the various causes of catarrh are carefully considered it ceases to be a wonder how she, in a debilitated condition, with the reproductive organs inflamed, relaxed and ulcerated, would fail to do otherwise than im-

I have always made it a

practice to fully explain the true condition of the woman, whose honor was held in the balance, and I can assure all readers that in almost every instance her chastity has been found to have been unsullied.

I would never advise you to consult a physician on woman's diseases who does not respect and have a high opinion of woman, for in a majority of instances no good will result from the same.

LEUCORRHŒA. (THE WHITES).

This is a catarrh which may be of a short duration at each menstrual period, or precede the flow a few days each month and then pass off without any discomfort to the patient, while in other women and in the majority

of females it is always obstinate, as it is aggravated at each monthly period.

When the whites are of long continuation there is backache, weariness, lowness of spirits, poor appetite, indigestion, loss of sexual desire, and general de-Fig. 222.—Absorbent Pad, made with antiseptic cotton, bodv.

I have previously stated in my description of the va-



in downy softness, and, on account of cheapness, takes the place of old time napkins, and when used, can be burned or thrown away. Price, 75 cts. per

gina, that it is lined with a mucous membrane which secretes sufficient fluid to lubricate the opposite surfaces, so in all catarrhal inflammations it should be known what portion of this membrane is inflamed and the cause of irritation.

It should be remembered that the uterus or womb hangs in the upper portion of the vagina, and the mouth of the womb is where all of the uterine fluids are discharged into the vaginia, which are alkaline in nature, while the secretions of the vagina are acid; therefore it is necessary in all chronic cases of leucorrhoza or whites to know whether the catarrhal secretions origi-

nate in the womb or upper portion of the vagina.

It is a quite common occurrence for women to consult me either at my office or by letter for chronic leucorrhea, who have been treated for the disease as belonging and originating in the vagina, while the original and constant cause of irritation was in the womb, such as a uterine catarrh pouring its secretions into the vagina, or as a foreign body in the falling of the womb (see Fig. 212), by occupying all the vaginal space and not allowing the constant tension of the muscular tissue of the vagina to be relaxed, as is required by nature.

Too much care can not be exercised in discovering the true nature and cause of all lencorrheas so distressing to women, on account of the depressing influence exercised over the sexual desires, and the annoying inability to keep

themselves clean and comfortable.

PERSONAL SPECULUM EXAMINATION.

These descriptions will be read by many women wishing a persona consultation or an examination, which may be impossible, owing to cost of traveling or inability to leave their homes, and to such I will say that I have speculums (price \$1.25) that, with a little practice and patience, can be used by themselves, and by the aid of the information so obtained can consult me by letter, providing everything is carefully described. I have been able through these means to relieve a large number of suffering women

and thus turn cheerless homes into those of sunshine and happiness.

Treatment of the Whites.—The first thing necessary is to remove the cause, as in all other diseases, build up the general health with the Great Iron Tonic, diminish the frequency of sexual association; keep the bowels and digestion in good order by Digestive Pills or Liver Regulators (see advertisements), relieve all womb, vulvar and rectal troubles, use sitz baths of tepid sea salt water (Ditman's) and vaginal injections of sea salt water or my Medical Soap with the bulb syringe (illustrated in midwifery), or the fountain, as may be preferred by the female, for she should use not less than a pint of the solution at each injection, to be repeated three or four times during the day.

I always advise the sufferer to wear an abdominal supporter of some description, for, as a general rule there exists more or less falling of the womb into the vagina, which is relieved by removal of the constant weight and pressure of the intestines from above, resting on the genito-urinary organs

when the supporter is accurately fitted.

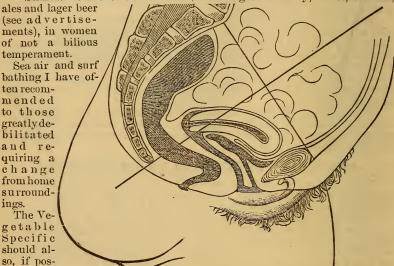
Of course, the quality and style is to be considered, and if her means will admit I always recommend my Womb Supporter, for it is, I think, the best made for female weakness, but in very fleshy women, or those desiring other styles, I will refer them to any other style as illustrated, and cheaper

in price.

I believe good rest and sleep are indispensable in the treatment of all inflammations of the vagina, and advise every woman to be particular in having a comfortable bed (see advertisements), for medicines are but little avail after passing the night on slats or coiled springs, therefore, when so

trifling a matter can be easily remedied, it seems utter folly to neglect a comfort which will insure untold benefits.

Stimulants are often indicated, such as good whiskey, wines, cordials,



taken in- Fig. 208.—Represents the position of the uterus or womb caused by conternallyon traction of the round ligaments; also, anteversion as shown in 2 of Figaccount of 214, so that it decreases the capacity, and in time the size of the bladder.

its specific action on the vaginal mucous membrane, and if there be any pain or tenderness it will be well to place in the vagina a womb suppository previous to retiring.

PROLAPSUS, OR FALLING OF THE VAGINA.

This is a complaint which occurs after several deliveries at child-birth, from general debility of the system and walls of the vagina, or rupture of the perineum, causing lacerations during the passage of the child in labor.

The walls of the vagina project outside of the vulva. At first it may cause but slight inconvenience, occurring only after prolonged standing or excessive straining at stool; however, as time elapses the walls of the vagina and rectum are drawn down into the vagina, forming pouches which accumulate portions of the contents of the rectum.

There is also great danger of a portion of the small intestine passing downwards and behind the womb so as to produce a hernia that is exceed-

ingly difficult to replace, as well as dangerous.

sible,

bе

Treatment.—The treatment where there is rupture of the perineum, is to have the edges of the torn portion pared, so as to produce a fresh surface and draw the edges together, as is illustrated in Fig. 205, and restore the perineum.

A well-fitted abdominal supporter should be worn, both day and night, changing from the spring supporter of the day to the elastic at night. In cases of long standing I use a vulvar pad, made of hard rubber, that is held in position by understraps made of cotton or linen, so that they can be washed

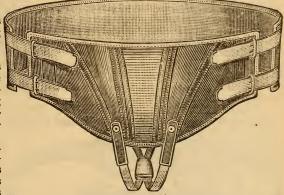
and the rules of cleanliness carried out, such as bathing the parts night and morning with a solution of my

Medical Soap.

Whenever there is any soreness in the parts I know of nothing more soothing than my Pile Ointment or Womb Suppositories.

Malformation of the Vagina.—
This in some instances proves to be a serious matter with females who marry without any knowledge of

sexual organs.



matter with females who marry without fened, and hard rubber vulvar pads. Price, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

their physical deformity, and demonstrates the necessity of mothers knowing and never concealing the true condition of her child.

These malformations of the vagina are either due to an imperfect development in the womb and prior to the age of puberty or various forms of scrofula, which distort the pelvic cavity and retard the development of the

ABSENCE OF THE VAGINA.

There are instances where females have been found to be without a vaginal canal, owing to malformations of nature in the same manner as are found in hermaphrodites, which are human beings with combined, imperfectly developed, male and female sexual organs.

The treatment of all cases of malformations of the sexual organs can only be determined by personal examination, combined with operative

measures suitable to the case.

INFLAMMATION OF LIGAMENTS.

The broad ligaments are two broad sheets of strong membrane that extend each side of the womb, from its upper portion, enclosing the round ligaments, fallopian tubes and ovarian ligaments, and are firmly attached to the sides of the pelvis and assist in maintaining the uterus, ovaries and tubes in their proper positions.

The perineum or the lining membrane of the abdominal cavity passes between the bladder (B Fig. 209) and uterus (A Fig. 209), and between the womb and rectum, and it is thickened and firmly attached to both bladder

and rectum, forming the anterior and posterior ligaments.

That these uterine ligaments are liable to become the seats of inflam-

mation will be readily understood from their close proximity to the uterus, vagina and ovaries, as all injuries or diseases of the sexual organs tend to produce inflammation in the ligaments, either through sympathetic action or extension of the inflammation.

Pelvic inflammation is frequently induced from abortions, uterine examinations, excessive sexual association by persons whose organs are not adapted for each other, gonorrhea, syphilis, cancer, chronic womb troubles, and subsequently too tedious or difficult deliveries at child-birth.

As this inflammation constitutes the great danger resulting from abortion, great care should be taken after every miscarriage to keep warm and dry, rest from all work or exercise, night and morning use the hot sitz bath (see advertisement) of sea salt water, also hot injections with the bulb syringe of a weak solution of my Medical Soap several times during the day and night.

These inflammations are often developed slowly and not taken much notice of, but as the disease advances there is heat, sense of



Fig. 37. Dr. S. C. Parsons' Womb Supporter. Price, \$8.00.

fulness, loss of appetite and sleep, bearingdown pains, a throbbing pain in the womb, pains in the thighs, constant desire to urinate, intense pain while straining at stool, and if the discase is not checked the usual tendency is Price, \$8.00. to the formation of a pelvic abscess, which

is indicated by an increase in pain, fever and other symptoms.

Pelvic abscess may open into the vagina or rectum, often into the abdominal cavity or bladder, while others may burrow and escape about the anus, vulva or groins, producing fistulous openings, through which offensive matter will be discharged.

It has been my good fortune to cure a great many hopeless cases, whose lives were ones of misery, and I will, with pleasure, answer all questions relative to these diseases that may be requested by

women suffering from the same or similar complaints.

Pelvic abscesses should never be tampered with, but allowed to ripen and open themselves; the pain should be kept in check by opiates in sufficient quantities at regular intervals. Hot poultices or fomentations (see receipts) applied to the abdomen and vulva, hot sitz baths of sea salt (Ditman's) water and hot injections of a weak solution of my Medical Soap, are of immense relief to the sufferer. The diet should be of nourishing foods, good liquors, and the Great Iron Tonic (see advertisement), and after the fever has passed off some reliable cod liver oil preparation should be taken. (See advertisements.)

I have found that the pain and tenderness is easier subdued by my womb suppositories than any other remedy, and would advise a fair trial of

them in all uterine complaints.

DISEASES OF THE UTERUS OR WOMB.

From the age of puberty or commencement of the menstrual flow until menstruation ceases, at what is known as the change of life, there are few diseases of the general or generative system that are not attended with more or less disturbance of the menstrual functions, therefore, either deficient, painful or profuse menstruation may become an important symptom denoting some change in the uterus or womb.

The vast field of uterine diseases, with innumerable symptoms, cannot be condensed in these few pages, and all I claim is long experience, obtained only with a lavish expenditure of money, combined with hard work and exposure of life and health, with the perfection of knowledge which can be

received in no other manner.

It has been, and is still, my ambition to have every requisite for the sick room, every instrument to relieve suffering, and all the drugs, herbs,

roots and medicines which God has furnished for her relief, which I administer to the best of my judgment and ability to all those who see fit to trust their case and repose their confidence in me as a physician

and surgeon.

I have had great experience in different countries and held for years the following honorable positions in New York City: Surgeon to the New York Dispensary, female department; surgeon to the Northeastern Dispensary, female department; physician to the Eastern Dispensary, department for diseases of the skin, rheumatism and fevers; physician to the New York Asylum for Lying-in Women.

The practical experience necessary for the thorough understanding of the numerous afflictions of CANCER OF THE INNER our bodies can only be obtained by the varied know-WALL OF THE WOME.

ledge found in different climates, countries, and

prolonged hospital practice, and I admit that it is with pride that I publish a copy of the complimentary resolutions presented to me for six years' service in one of New York's great institutions:

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Northeastern Dispensary in the city of New York, held September 22, 1884, the following

were adopted:

Whereas, Long service and strict attention to duty should always receive proper recognition, and as the Northeastern Dispensary has good reason to be generous in its expressions of satisfaction to a faithful and zealous member of its medical staff;

Resolved, That the resignation of Dr. Stoyell C. Parsons be accepted with regret, and that the thanks of this Board of Managers be extended to him for the valuable services he has rendered said institution during the past six years as attending surgeon and gynecologist.

W. SCHOONOVER, M. D.,

House Physician and Secretary.

All women living at a convenient distance wishing to consult me in reference to their sufferings should do so in person at my office in Savannah, Ga.,

but for those whose circumstances or conditions in life prohibit their traveling to my office, I have arranged a list of questions, which, if properly answered, will enable me to treat all female troubles very nearly as well as at my office, excepting that a little longer time may be required.

Any woman wishing a question list should simply send her name and address, plainly written, with stamps enclosed for return postage, and all

questions will be answered with pleasure on my part.

MENORRHAGIA, or PROFUSE MENSTRUATION.

There are few women who pass through the whole period of sexual vigor without having to endure at least several attacks of profuse menstrua-tion. In some females, from puberty to the change of life, the menstrual flow is always attended with more or less pain, while in others it is an ex-

ception, and in rare instances women enjoy perfect health, menstruate regularly and are free from all

suffering.

Profuse menstruation is caused by some derangement of the sexual system. It may be due to disease of the ovaries, inflammation of the. ligaments or connective tissue of the pelvis and womb, or in the uterus itself.

When of the neuralgic form, profuse menstruation more frequently afflicts young nervous females in delicate health, or after ten or fifteen years of painless menstruation without becoming pregnant.

It usually commences a day or two before the flow

with headache, pains about the end of the backbone, hips and abdomen, soreness of the muscles of the OPERATION FOR REPAIR-thighs and abdomen and a feeling of weariness and ING A LACERATED CER-bearing down of the womb itself is complained of, so VIX TORN IN CHILD-bearing down of the womb itself is complained of, so that she can not call herselfill or scarcely say she is well.

Some females are inclined to be hysterical during the periods and labor under fits of mental depression, are apt to suffer from constipation, passages of wind or gases, sick stomach and slight chills.

Treatment.—If the patient resides where she is exposed to malaria or there is any evidence of any gout or rheumatism, appropriate remedies (see

advertisements) for such complaints should first be taken.

Hot water injections of sea salt (Ditman's) water or a weak solution of Medical Soap are often necessary to subdue the acute inflammation, which should be used at least three or four times a day, and oftener if necessary.

When the pain is exceedingly severe I find a womb suppository placed in the vagina after each injection shortens the period of pain, and the menstrual

flow when inclined to be prolonged.

BIRTH.

The Female Regulating Pills should be taken between the menstrual periods and during the flow, but if the pain be due to a contracted condition of the cervical canal it should be dilated.

AMENORRHŒA, or DEFICIENT MENSTRUATION.

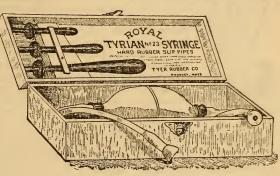
The menstrual flow may become deficient from exposure to damp or cold, development of consumption, prolonged general debility, affections of the kidneys, or excessive sexual association. Complete suppression often re-

sults from some mental shock, epidemic or contagious fever.

In the treatment of deficient menstruation all efforts made by nature to continue or increase the flow should be encouraged with the Female Regulating Pills, as they have been the means of restoring hundreds of females considered past relief. Hot sitz baths of sea salt water (Ditman's) should be taken previous to retiring, plenty of exercise on foot, and surf bathing at the sea shore. I can recommend the smooth beach, at Tybee Island, near Savannah, where there are few dangers from under currents and nothing to

cause excitement or fear, so necessary to be avoided, on account of mental shock being one of the exciting causes.

The system should be built up by my Great Iron Tonic, with care that all exposure to damp or cold is avoided, the body warmly clothed, having pure wool flannel next to the skin (see advertise-



Price, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

ments), the diet should be nourishing with a little light wine or lager beer, sometimes a small quantity of Schiedam Schnapps is beneficial, and if the bowels are inclined to be costive use the Digestive Pills or Liver Regulator.

Electricity is of great value in deficient menstruation, as there is a decrease in the strength of the sexual organs, indicating a decay of the supplying nervous system, which needs to be aroused by some stimulating force. Either the Electric Belt should be worn or the electric currents be received from an electric battery (see advertisements), which may be given at the physician's office or at home by the patient herself, after a little practice in learning how to use an ordinary battery.

Catarrh of the womb or vagina is another fruitful source of amenorrhœa in consequence of the sexual debility produced through exhaustion, therefore it is always well for the patient to be positive regarding the

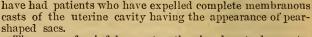
existence of any form of catarrh.

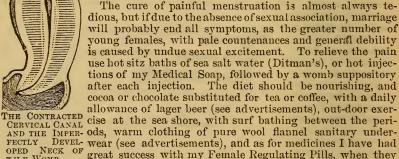
The personal examination I have described in that portion devoted to leucorrhea will often be of great service to those suffering from deficient menstruation.

DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATON.

The neuralgic form of the menstrual flow results from exposure to damp or cold, excessive sexual association, forced continence or sexual starvation, and in females who do not marry early, there is always a tendency to congestive inflammations of the sexual organs which is denoted by an increase in the severity of all the symptoms described as neuralgic or painful.

There is usually abundant leucorrhea, the ovaries are very tender and painful, the womb is swollen, and often shreds of membrane come away. I





are persistently taken by the sufferer in connection with the other treatment described. All that I desire is that they receive a fair trial, but in women of a consumptive tendency I would advise a good cod liver oil preparation, and if suffering from any form of scrofula there is nothing better than my Blood Purifier.

OBSTRUCTED MENSTRUATION.

It generally arises from either a stricture at the mouth of the womb (see 16 and 17, Fig. 200), or an abnormal contraction of the entire canal, while in other instances it is due to the womb becoming curved or bent upon itself, either as an anteflexion or retroflexion, as is partially shown in Fig. 208, only carried a degree further, thus closing the upper portion.

Obstructed menstruation is always attended with cramps or expulsive pains, so that it is not infrequent for the blood to come away in clots every

hour or every half hour.

Females suffering from obstruction have severe headache, a constant de-

sire to urinate, and generally congestion of the ovaries.

As this condition of the uterus is so painful and injurious to the general health, it is necessary it should be relieved, for if she marries there will be no improvement in her condition, as it aggravates the suffering at the menstrual periods, in consequence of the sexual system being aroused to its full vigor, with an increased flow, impeded in its discharge.

Sterility is one of the results of obstructed menstruation, as the flow is expelled by a spasm, which closes the womb to entrance of the male im-

pregnating fluid, therefore the uterine canal should be enlarged, which can be done by leaving in coin silver dilators, thus affording free egress and ingress until the canal is sufficiently dilated to remain permanently in that condition.

By the means of uterine dilation I have cured a large number of

females of sterility.

BARRENNESS

Is a condition averse to nature and to the desire of all women. Of course some say they have no desire for children, but such cases are rare and due to some unnatural cause, such as bodily deformities or blood diseases. Nature implants the maternal instinct in every female, therefore when any woman is childless it is generally due to some form of obstructed menstruation, painful menstruation, catarrh of the womb, ulceration of the womb, falling of the womb, tumor of the womb, or what is often the case, great relaxation of the walls of the vagina, which renders it impossible for her to retain any of the male seminal fluid after each association long enough for conception to occur.

Blood diseases and general debility of the nervous system resulting in loss of sexual desires and powers, often are prominent causes, which can be remedied by prolonged use of the Great Nerve Restorer when taken in con-

nection with the Female Regulating Pills.

INFLAMMATION OF THE UTERUS. (UTERITIS.)

This may result from any sudden suppression of the menstrual flow, exposure to cold, excessive mental excitement, sexual association with violence, criminal attempts to produce abortion, gonorrheea, and following child-birth or miscarriage.

The symptoms are tenderness, fever, pain throughout the genitourinary organs and abdomen, which causes the patient to take her bed for

eight or ten days, when the pains subside, followed by considerable uterine discharge.

During the attack the patient should be confined to bed, allowed cooling drinks, water ices, and ice cream. Several times during the day and night hot sitz baths and injections of Medical Soap or sea salt (Ditman's) water, should be administered.

The diet should consist of liquid foods, such as soups, beef extracts (see advertisements), corn starch, farina, oat meal and articles easily digested. When there is great depression stimulants are needed, such as good whiskey, sherry wine, champagne or Coin Silver Uterine Dilators. cordials (see advertisements.) After all severe

symptoms have passed off and she is convalescent, change of climate by the

sea shore and sea bathing will be exceedingly beneficial.

In all cases of inflammation of the womb, the patient will find relief by using after each hot injection one of my Womb Suppositories, which should be placed high up in the vagina. As the stomach is usually extremely sen-

RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN,

FEMALES' FRIEND.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE BENEFIT OF FEMALES.

"Also, a Valuable Nervous Antidote for Man or Woman."

This valuable remedy was derived from the Aboriginees, and is prepared from Roots unknown to Medical Science, but has been in use in its present form for more than a quarter of a century.

Having long been agent for the sale of the PHILOTOKEN, I have a confidence,

based upon experience and observation of its invariable happy effect in relieving and controlling those troublesome and often distressing affections attendant on pregnancy—such as NAUSEA, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, HYSTERIA, &c., as well as in curing PAINFUL MENSTRUATION—the main cause of sterility in married females. While it acts powerfully in controlling the nervous system, and in relieving pain, it is perfectly harmless and safe under all circumstances, and should be in the hands of every female liable to these sufferings, whether married or single.

Knowing as we do, that RISLEYS PHILOTOKEN can be relied on by those who need a remedy of the kind, we desire to place it within the reach of all; and as the public are more or less disgusted with imposing advertisements of worthless remedies, we rely mainly on those who have ventured to try RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN, to make known to their friends its sovereign power to confer comfort and happiness upon suffering families. based upon experience and observation of its invariable happy effect in relieving and

upon suffering families.

RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN is put up in bottles of \$1.00 each, and is warranted to give entire satisfaction when the directions are followed. The directions, in pamphlet form around each bottle, contain valuable information, and are worth careful preservation by heads of families for reference and instruction. **Price**, \$1.00 a Bottle.

SOLE PROPRIETOR, CHARLES F. RISLEY.

ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF

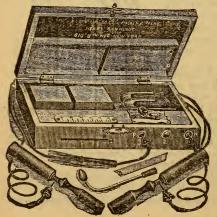
RISLEY'S WITCH HAZEL.

8 oz. Bottles, 25 cents.

62 Courtland Street.

New York.

THE SMITH & SHAW CLOSED CELL POCKET BATTERY.



For Physicians' and Family Use.

The Best in the Market.

The most COMPLETE, CONVENIENT The most COMPLETE, CONVENIENT and RELIABLE battery in the market for the CURE OF DISEASE; can be carried in any position, with the cells charged and ready for immediate use. One Cell Battery Complete, \$7.00, Two ditto, \$10.00; Triplet ditto, \$12.00. An ELECTRIC MEDICAL GUIDE furnished FREE with EACH BATTERY. Extra copies 25 cts. each. Send for illustrated circular.

Manufacturer.

610 Eighth Avenue, New York.

(2491/2)



CATARRH, GENERAL DEBILITY, etc.

A. B. C. Tonic is a specific for FEMALE WEAK-NESS and all Diseases peculiar to Women, especially CHANGE Our book, "A Treatise on Diseases of the Blood," contains much valuable information on Diseases peculiar to Women, together with numerous testimonials from parties who have used A. B. C. Tonic. We will mail a copy free to any address.

A. B. C. Tonic, sold by all druggists for \$1.00 per bottle or 6 for \$5.00; will be sent by express to any address.

A. B. C. CHEMICAL CO.

P. O. BOX 921,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Is an active Germ Destroyer and a thorough Deodorizer; contains no violent poison;

has an agreeable odor; and it can be applied with safety to diseased cavities and surfaces.

It has given entire satisfaction as an antiseptic and deodorizer in lying-in rooms, in diseases of women, in surgery, in cases of cancer and in preventing the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

In typhoid fever, erysipelas and small-pox, its use is valuable, not only in helping the patient, but in protecting the attendants of sick rooms, and arresting the progress

of contagion, it is probably the most efficient, convenient, and elegant article in use.

As an application to old sores, and as an injection for the whites, its healing power

is remarkable.

At the meeting of the Richmond Medical and Surgical Society, in November, 1888, the qualities and effects of this Preparation were discussed by Drs. George Ross, C. W. P. Brock, Jos. A. White, and Hugh M. Taylor. And we refer to a synopsis of this discussion (furnished with each bottle) to substantiate the above statements. Also to the certificates given us by Drs. Hunter, McGuire, Ward, Baskerville, Harris, Chalkley, Wickeley Whate and Michaeley. Nicholson, Wheat, and Michaux.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cts. a bottle, with full directions for use.

J. BLAIR, Proprietor, RICHMOND, VA.

sitive she will often experience great difficulty in retaining any nourishment, which is only obviated by the fluid meat juice preparation known as Bovinine—a liquid food that should be taken in teaspoonful doses every hour or two.

CATARRH OF THE WOMB.

This is a catarrhal inflammation of the lining membrane of the womb, and is due to frequent pregnancies ending in abortion, exposure to cold or wet, excessive sexual excitement, change of life, diseased secretions

· from the male organ, and general debility of the sexual system.

Acute catarrh of womb is accompanied with more or less feverishness, loss of appetite, pain in abdomen, back, groin and thighs, a feeling of fullness and heat in pelvis, with a bearing down and frequent desire to pass water, and in a few days after the catarrhal discharges have commenced, the tenderness and pain pass away.

When there is a chronic catarrh of the womb, the patient is neither well nor ill, excepting she feels a slow loss of strength, has headache, backache and is in general poor health, with a constant leucorrhœa or

whites that are thick in character.

The persistence of an abundant leucorrheea for months often induces

diseases of the kidneys, liver, lungs and other portions of the body.

The acute form of catarrh of the womb requires complete rest in bed, beginning with a dose of Digestive Pills, or calomel and rhubarb, hot sitz baths and injections of sea salt water and Medical Soap, night and morning; sexual association should not occur, both on account of injury to the female and liability to excite a similar inflammation in the male urethra.

To relieve the pain a Womb Suppository in the rectum, or vagina, may be necessary, and frequent doses of Antimigraine, or the Sedative Remedy,

may be required.

In chronic catarrh of the womb the diet should be nourishing, the system built up by the Great Iron Tonic, and if there be any doubt as to the complaint, read the description and entire treatment of leucorrhœa or whites.

I always advise uterine support through an abdominal supporter of some description. Of course, if you can afford it, by all means get my Womb Supporter, and use the Female Regulating Pills, taking one every night.

ULCERATION OF THE WOMB.

This affection may consist of a simple abrasion of the mucous membrane or a deep eating sore, due to syphilis, cancer or some venereal disease. They can only be discovered by vaginal examination and require the same treatment as catarrh of the womb or leucorrhea, which they produce in a short time, therefore, if they are near the mouth of the womb some females may, by a little practice, be enabled to discover their existence, by the aid of the vaginal speculum I mentioned in the treatment of leucorrhea or whites. Of course, if due to any venereal poison, internal medicine will be absolutely necessary, and she will be required to take several bottles of my Blood Purifier and persistently use injections of Medical Soap.

Where there is cancer present it should, if possible, be imme-

diately removed, as the quicker done the better, provided the general

health and blood are strengthened and purified.

I always advise one of my Womb Suppositories to be placed high up in the vagina upon retiring, so as to insure a good night's rest and obtain the beneficial action of its soothing influence.

The general system should be built up by the Great Iron Tonic and a womb supporter worn to relieve the womb of all intestinal weight,

TUMORS OF THE WOMB.

The existence of a tumor may continue for quite a period of time without the knowledge of the patient, and her attention may only be drawn to her real condition, when at the menstrual period, she seems larger than natural, and after the menstrual flow is over or she has recovered from an at-

tack of excessive flooding, the size of the abdomen decreases, only to swell at every successive

menstruation.

I have had a great many females consult me as to whether they were pregnant, and often would insist that such were the case, but where there is more or less menstrual flow every month, sense of weight, a difficulty of holding and retaining the urine and complicated. by piles, it is easy to decide that she has a tumor in the womb.

I have also had quite a number of women who had changed life consider themselves pregnant, and the only way to convince them was to have them carefully examine themselves and obtain a knowledge of the condition of the womb, and wait the time of nine

months.



THE WOMB.

These tumors are liable at all ages, from twenty to fifty years, and often complicate delivery at child-birth (see illustration in portion devoted to midwifery) and exist as fleshy growths or

as cysts containing a fluid substance.

It has been my experience that the majority of fleshy tumors were from portions of the after-birth left undetached in the womb at child-birth, which exhibit a spongy consistence, so, just previous or at the time of her menses, she becomes quite large in the abdomen, owing to the swelling caused by the retained menstrual fluid.

When the menstrual flow has continued for a few days the swelling of the tumor and abdomen decreases, and the feeling of weight and internal

pressure is relieved.

There are fleshy or fibroid tumors of the womb in females who were never pregnant or enjoyed sexual association, so that none are exempt from

them during the period of sexual vigor.

The treatment of uterine tumors, of course, is the removal of the tumor by an operation or internal treatment. Operations for the removal of tumors are attended with more or less danger from pelvic inflammation (see subject), and as I have been successful in curing a great many

women of these growths or tumors in the womb by special medicines and my Female Regulating Pills, it is better to have a little patience and continue their use until completely cured.

It is my opinion you will find it to be safer to put yourself under the treatment of internal remedies than to take the chances of a surgical

operation.

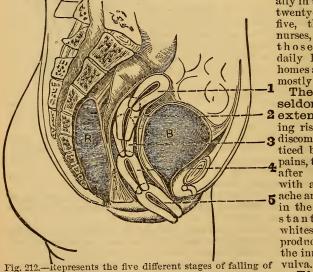
When the swelling is considerable I would advise the wearing of an abdominal supporter, to support the weight and the tendency to irritation of the bladder and rectum.

DISPLACEMENTS OF THE WOMB.

All women are liable to displacements of the womb, both single and married, which are due to the lifting of heavy weights, tight corsets, coughing, sudden jars and overstraining in females previous to marriage. The causes in married women are the same as those prior to marriage, with the addition of accidents of child-birth, such as rupturing of the perineum (see pt, Fig. 201), tearing of the walls of the vagina or the womb itself, on one or both sides, which results in a weakening of the structures of the sexual organs, so that the womb falls down into the passage of the vagina, as is shown in Fig. 212.

PROLAPSUS UTERI, or FALLING of the WOMB.

Falling of the womb is more common in those who have borne children or lead laborious lives, and occurs in females of all ages, but gener-



ally in those from about twenty-five to thirtyfive, therefore, cooks, nurses, laundresses and those accustomed to daily labor at their homes are the ones who mostly suffer.

The womb can seldom fall to any 2 extent without giving rise to a sense of 3 discomfort, which is noticed by bearing down pains, that are increased after long standing, with a constant backache and dragging pains in the hips, also a constant leucorrhea or whites, which often produces a rawness of the inner surface of the off yulva.

the womb.

The menstrual flow is not interfered with to any great extent, excepting in cases where the womb protrudes outside of the body, as is illustrated in Fig. 213, when

the entire arrangement of the sexual organs is evidently disarranged.

In the first three or four stages of the falling of the womb, conception can take place without any difficulty, as the womb falls back up into the vagina, or is easily pushed into position when in bed. In some instances the patient is unable to pass her water without lying down to replace her womb with her fingers. There is also danger of the bowels becoming impacted with fæces, if strict atten-

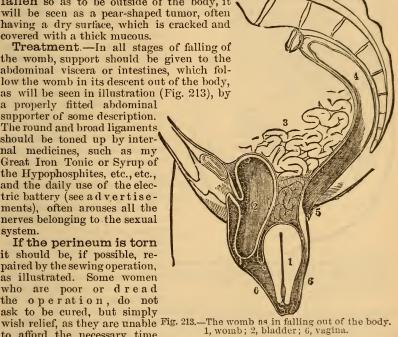
tion is not paid to have the stools free. In women where the womb has fallen so as to be outside of the body, it will be seen as a pear-shaped tumor, often having a dry surface, which is cracked and

covered with a thick mucous.

Treatment.—In all stages of falling of the womb, support should be given to the abdominal viscera or intestines, which follow the womb in its descent out of the body, as will be seen in illustration (Fig. 213), by

a properly fitted abdominal supporter of some description. The round and broad ligaments should be toned up by internal medicines, such as my Great Iron Tonic or Syrup of the Hypophosphites, etc., etc., and the daily use of the electric battery (see advertisements), often arouses all the nerves belonging to the sexual system.

If the perineum is torn it should be, if possible, repaired by the sewing operation, as illustrated. Some women who are poor or dread the operation, do not ask to be cured, but simply to afford the necessary time



and attention required from their work as nurses, cooks, laundresses or mothers in large families, so under such circumstances all I can do is to introduce a pessary in the milder forms, which may be all that is required if strict attention is paid to the general health and the vagina nightly washed out, with a weak solution of my Medical Soap.

I think it is utter foolishness for any female doing heavy work to be without an abdominal supporter, and if the patient can afford a good one I know my Womb Supporter will give complete satisfaction, and to those unable to consult me at my office, I can treat their cases by mail in-

structions.

It has been my experience in the treatment of thousands of cases of falling of the womb that the best investment any woman can make is a womb supporter, for the relief afforded, prolongs her life, relieves the pain, builds up the health and saves ten dollars for every one expended on the womb supporter, in doctor bills and medicines.

It also saves them a great deal of money that they otherwise would have had to pay out, and in many instances it is the means of restoring her health

so that she can earn a good living for herself or family.

If there be much pain or tenderness, always place a womb suppository

in the vagina upon retiring so as to insure a good night's rest.

There are combination abdominal and rupture supporters, and in some instances I have succeeded in making women quite comfortable by means of a hard rubber vulva pad, specially made for such cases,

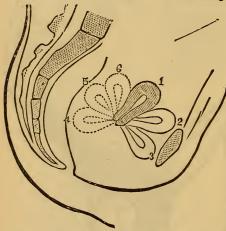


Fig. 214.—Represents the various versions or posi-vagina, which in turn causes irtions in which the womb is bent. 1, natural position of the womb; 2, bent forward; 4, 5, and 6, bent backward.

vagina, resulting in catarrh,

held in position by perineal bands made of cotton, so that they can be changed once or twice a day and washed, and thus comply with all the laws of cleanliness and health.

These special vulva pads and perineal bands are attached to an accurately fitted supporter and should be worn day and night, the perineal bands not interfering with the person at stool, but it is better to urinate only when in the lying position.

The use of pessaries is abused by many physicians, who use those made of soft rubber, the same being acted upon by the secretions of the vagina, which in turn causes irritation and inflammation of the vagina, resulting in catarrh, with the womb fallen and in the

same position that it was previous to the introduction of the pessary.

The cup pessary and abdominal supporter (Fig. 250) does not distend the vagina, but supports the womb and relieves the enlargement and congestion and allows the vaginal walls an opportunity to contract and grow stronger by the perfect rest it affords. I have found it to be an excellent

supporter for difficult cases.

It will be remembered that the muscular tissue of the vagina (see description of the vagina, following that of Fig. 200) is elastic and simply checks the descent of the womb, so the sufferer, instead of having her condition bettered by the use of large soft rubber pessaries, will be doubly worse, for in addition to the falling of the womb, there will be caused a chronic catarrh of the vagina, that is exceedingly difficult to heal. Another practice of physicians which is in my opinion a simple waste of time for physician and patient, is the use, every day or two of cotton, moistened by various medicines, that are introduced in the form of a ball into the vagina to remain

until the next visit or consultation. The good obtained through an hour or two's application is overcome by the retained secretions, therefore it is a waste of both time and money to the suffering female that could have been more prudently expended in the purchase of an abdominal supporter.

I believe if artificial support is required to take the place of

that impaired through the various causes mentioned, to have the support as soon as possible and all special medications afterwards.

Versions, or positions in which the Womb is Bent.—Anteversion is where the womb is bent forward, as is illustrated in 2 and 3 in Fig. 214.

Retroversion is where the womb is bent backward, as is illustrated in 4, 5 and 6,

Fig. 214.

Displacements of the womb by bending forward (see Fig. 208) and resting on the bladder or backward and upon the rectum are caused by the fundus or upper portion becoming top heavy, owing to the presence of a uterine tumor, or prolonged congestion of the tissues, excessive sexual association, tight lacing of corsets, frequent child bearing, contractions of the liga-

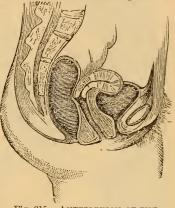


Fig. 215.—Anteflexion of the

ments after abortion, or pelvic inflammations. Any cause tending to produce fatty degeneration of the tissue or walls of the womb will produce a displacement of some form.

ANTEVERSION OF THE WOMB.

When bent forward (see Nos. 2 and 3 in Fig. 214) the womb rests upon the bladder, rendering it impossible for the bladder to retain any quantity of urine, thus producing the desire to urinate very frequently, as is illustrated in Fig. 208.

RETROVERSION OF THE WOMB.

In cases where the womb is bent backwards towards and against the rectum (see Nos. 4, 5 and 6, Fig. 214) there is noticed a frequent desire to go to stool, pains in the groins and thighs, pains in the back, more or less uterine catarrh, pain in sexual association, followed by sterility, painful menstruation, and increased pain at stool if complicated by constipation. Upon examination the patient will discover a place tender to the touch if she passes her finger up the rectum, which feels like a tumor, as will be seen by examining the illustration of retroversion of the womb. Fig. 217.

Treatment.—The treatment is somewhat complicated, owing to stem pessaries being required, however, all those who cannot come for treatment should take my Female Regulating Pills to subdue the inflammation and wear a womb supporter, which in seven cases out of ten will cure the patient.

Some may prefer a supporter with a stem pessary adapted for the purpose, such as either Fig. 237 or Fig. 250.

Flexions of the womb are when the womb itself will be bent at a point about one-third or one half of the distance of the cervical canal from the mouth of the womb. These flexions, it will be seen by observing the

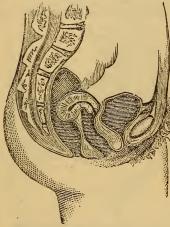


Fig. 216.—RETROFLEXION OF THE WOMB.

illustrations, completely observing the vical or womb canal, and cause the fundus of the womb to become practically a shut sac.

Anteflexion is a position of the womb resting forwards and upon the bladder.

Retroflexion is a position of the womb resting backwards and upon the rectum.

In either anteflexion or retroflexion we find them one of the most common causes of barrenness, for it is evident that it is a condition of the womb which renders it incapable of receiving the male seminal fluid during association, which is necessary for conception.

Flexions of the womb are also one of the causes of obstructed menstruation, as it is impossible for the menstrual flow to find free exit, which can only be relieved by expelling the clotted blood through regular contractions of the uterus.

Treatment.—Flexions of the womb re-

quire that the weight of the intestines should be removed by the womb supporter from the weakened womb, and the position corrected by a pessary which should be fitted so that the patient can obtain relief.

DISEASES OF THE OVARIES.

The ovaries possess similar functions to those of the male testicles; they are liable to inflarmations, often due to suppressed functions and excessive sexual association in newly married people, or females of lewd nature, exposure to damp or cold, also inflammations of the womb, gonorrhea, syphilis, and all inflammations of the sexual system.

INFLAMMATION OF THE OVARIES. (OVARITIS).

The symptoms of inflammation of the ovaries are local pains in the abdomen over the ovaries, either the one affected or both, and shooting pains through to the vulva, combined with a frequent desire to urinate and go to stool. There is wind in the bowels or flatulency, with more or lesss constipation, and many of the other symptoms peculiar to those of the womb, specially described in inflammation of the ligaments.

The treatment will consist in hot poultices and fomentations to the abdomen and hot injections of Medical Soup in the vagina, keeping the system nourished with plain food, mostly liquid in character, and the pain subdued by Antimigraine, my Sedative Remedy or by the womb suppositories in the rectum night or morning.

If the ovaritis be due to syphilis or gonorrhea it is evident that blood purifying medicines would be required, and all other accompanying symptoms treated.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

These are in most every instance large bags of water, which increase in size until they fill the abdomen, and until late years their removal was in almost all instances fatal, but improvements have been made in this department of female diseases and the once fatal operation is now successfully performed.

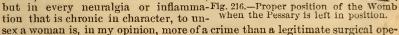
If you are puzzled over the nature of any swelling, supposed to arise from the womb or ovaries, consult me either in person or by letter, so that I

can fully describe the nature of the disease.

Removal of the Ovaries—This is an operation which of late years has become quite common for the surgeon to perform, for various com-

plaints of the sexual system. In the majority of cases that have fallen under my observation it has been upon women who have been perfect martyrs to womb medication without receiving any permanant relief, and then as a means to cover up their ignorance and what is termed the last resort, the operation of unsexing the patient will be performed.

In cases when the ovaries are attacked by a cancerous growth, there is, of course, some sense in their removal, but in every neuralgia or inflamma-Fig. 216.—Proper position of the Womb



ration.

SINGLE LIFE IN WOMEN.

The character of spinsters is portrayed as peevish and selfish, combined with queer fancies and unpleasant eccentricities in some females, while in those of another class, we find them distinguished for self-sacrifice, noble devotion, and known as ministering angels to the poor and those in distress.

The instinct of the female as a child is for a doll and something to fondle, and as a woman, her desires are for the child she is to nourish, develop

and tenderly love.

Now, with women, marriage is their aim and success in social life, and when this is accomplished health and strength will follow, provided the laws of nature have not been disobeyed so as to result in any of the various womb disorders.

Single life is not favorable to females who are afflicted with Chorea or St. Vitus Dance, epilepsy, hysteria, emotional disorders and various kinds of hallucinations for in marriage the mind is diverted, and in the more seri-

ous disorders, pregnancy seems to arrest the disease.

We often hear women remark that they are not going to worry themselves to death bearing children, as it is too great a risk and too much suffering, but yet, statistics show that between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, the child-bearing period, that more unmarried women die than married.

It is far better for every woman to marry and strive to make her home a bower of cleanliness and happiness, than to live a life of singleness, and devoted to parrots, cats and dogs, or finally wither up for the want of something to love and nourish.

CHANGE OF LIFE. (MENOPAUSE.)

The cessation of menstruation occurs generally about thirty years after its first establishment, which varies in different women, according to the constitution, habits, etc.

This important change can occur without any disturbance or be attended with serious results, arising from the development of cancerous diseases of the breast and womb. Some, who are fortunate, do not expe-

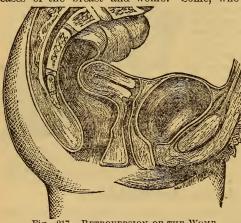


Fig. 217.—RETROVERSION OF THE WOMB.

rience any discomfort, but simply note that at the expected time the menstrual flow does not appear.

At the cessation of the menses the breasts become flat and hard, owing to the gland losing its spongy struc-The legs and arms lose their roundness of outline and resemble those of the other sex, excepting in those who grow fat.

In some females the characteristics of the sex become less distinct, the voice grows harder, and often there is a tendency to the development of a beard. Others seem to lose confidence in them-

selves, so as to be unable to manage their domestic affairs or other business.

Changes in the moral character sometimes astonish friends and relatives, but these shades of moral insanity disappear in a short time, if there be no tendency to epilepsy or insanity.

Women often suffer greatly at this period who have been subject to womb disorders, or have had several abortions or unnatural labors.

Symptoms.—There is a "feeling of goneness" at the pit of the stomach, which is attended by flushes of heat, commencing at the stomach and extending over the entire surface of the body.

To the great annoyance of the sufferer, the face, neck and hands are suffused at inopportune moments with perspiration, which is also accompanied by a sense of fulness or giddiness in the head, so as to cause an uncertainty in the step, and she feels as if she might die or fall at any moment.

Palpitation of the heart is consid-Every ache and pain is magnified. ered a terrible disease that is liable to cause death any moment. the breast is dreaded as a cancer. Society loses its attractions and she imagines she is watched by suspicious and unkind eyes.

Other symptoms are described as a sense of choking, a feeling of faint-

ness, with shooting pains in the back and loins, which are accompanied with symptoms of creeping and chilliness, so when the perspiration is excessive a tepid bath at night is very soothing, and the skin should be protected by flannel of the sanitary brand to avoid all irritation so necessary to

a nervous temperament.

In the fat female at this period, periodical headache, apoplexy, spitting of blood, piles, dyspepsia, heart troubles and nervous affections often make themselves known. The greatest care should be exercised at this stage of a woman's life, when the entire system is undergoing a complete transformation, to watch all symptoms and treat them accordingly. Exercise should be indulged in, with care taken to avoid severe mental or bodily effort, or anything that is exciting or exhaustive. The bowels should be kept freely open by Digestive Pills, the food should be chiefly vegetable and moderate in quantity, and if the system be debilitated and weak some stimulant will be required, and the Great Iron Tonic is indicated.

For the feeling of "goneness," or unpleasant feeling at the pit of the stomach, I always advise a spice or opium plaster to be constantly worn over the affected part, and internally, during all the stages of "change of life," one Female Regulating Pill should be taken previous to retiring, so as to relieve the womb of all retained secretions while passing through this trying

ordeal.

Generally there is a steady diminution of the sexual passions, which finally disappear almost entirely, but in some females the reverse takes place and the sensations increase in intensity, which is contrary to nature and indicates some deep disease of the womb or ovaries, therefore, gratification should be temperate and at rare intervals or wholly denied.

When once woman is safely through this critical period and the change is affected, the mind emerges from the clouds in which it seems to have been lost, and she has a better chance for long life and a green old age than

any man of equal years.

THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES. THE AUTHOR'S SPECIALTY.

Chronic affections are so numerous that I will allude to the more common and important, which require a careful diagnosis, as each case is usually accompanied by a variety of sympathetic disorders; therefore, to detect the locality, cause and complication of the complaint, it necessitates a physician not only of education, but also of large and varied experience in

different countries and hospitals.

It is not necessary that each disease should be described in detail for which my advice may be solicited, or for the treatment of which my services may be engaged. I can be consulted in person or by letter with reference to every existing chronic disorder, as my advice will be definite and conclusive and the treatment outlined will invariably result in perfect success, or in proportion as the affection will permit of relief and is capable of being cured.

My specialty is the treatment of chronic diseases. I very rarely attend, unless urgently solicited, acute affections, and since receiving my Diploma

of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, I have been attached to the various institutions mentioned on the title page, and confined myself to an office and consulting practice up to the present date; therefore, my assertion is pardonable when the fact of my success is attested by thousands of my former patients.

Diseases of the reproductive system in the female, due to many obscure causes, may sadly destroy the functions of womanhood, as vital statisticians assert that but few escape from womb disorders. Some claim it is owing to injurious modes of dress, habits of life and other agencies of similar nature, but it has been my experience that the greater percentage are due to incompetent attention at child-birth, either from motives of economy, or ignorance on the part of the attendant. This class of diseases requires reliable medical advice, proper internal medication in combination with such appliances as are necessary to replace those weakened. Under proper and skillful treatment, the various misplacements, menstrual disorders, ulcerations, leucorrheas yield easily, and a complete cure is speedily effected.

Sterility or Barrenness.—I can be consulted on this subject by the childless, either in person or by letter, as to whether they can be successfully treated or not. I have been very successful in the treatment of barrenness, curing about 90 per cent. of all cases, but it is necessary that all ladies wishing to consult me by letter fill out the question list for females as

completely as possible.

Diseases of the reproductive system affecting the male sex, are the gravest of all, and attended with more sad results than any of the numerous human afflictions. The apparent mildness gives them a two-fold capacity for undermining the constitution and destroying the integrity of the general health, through imperceptible losses in the urine or water as voided from the body.

Many patients, though long aware of their indisposition, do not regard the serious nature of their disease until the health is completely broken, the constitution wrecked and the vitality and vigor of the reproductive system

utterly destroyed.

It is often owing to false delicacy that a competent physician is not consulted, while in other instances the proper treatment is neglected through ignorance of any one making such diseases a specialty, for chronic impotency is one of the most deplorable conditions that can befall any man, and yet so seldom successfully treated by the majority of physicians.

Impotency or loss of vital power in the reproductive organs, is not like a great many diseases which require to be treated on general principles, but one that demands positive specific treatment, the only reliable method, and

this is what I claim mine to be.

Urinary diseases are quite common to persons, both male and female, in all walks and conditions of life, and I can successfully treat them, in the majority of instances, if patients have their urine properly analyzed, for then the true nature of the disease is easily understood, whether it be due to Bright's Disease, albuminaria, diabetes, ardor urine, spermatorrhea, irritable bladder, cystitis, gravel, paralysis of the bladder, inflammation of the prostrate gland, or the various deposits that are only found by careful and competent examination.

The urine or water that is voided previous to retiring at night and upon arising in the morning is the best for analysis, therefore, I always desire either a new 4 or 8 ounce flint bottle of the urine voided at the time just mentioned, care being taken to have the bottle clean, and females not to have their's taken from any vessel except it be absolutely clean, and not mixed with any leucorrheal or uterine discharge.

Syphilis.—This formidable disease has assumed alarming proportions in our country, both in its constitutional, secondary and tertiary forms, which I am constantly treating with uniform success, although its ravages

are unlimited.

Syphilis affects every tissue of the body, the throat becomes ulcerated, causing offensive breath, the various glands, cartilages and finally the bones themselves become soft and spongy; but my specific treatment may be relied upon with positive certainty to eliminate every particle of its specific poison

from the system, no matter of how long standing.

Catarrh.—This formidable disease, whether it be located in the nose, throat, lungs, stomach, intestines, womb, bladder or vagina, slowly destroys the mucous membrane and in time the surrounding tissues, and requires both local and general treatment of specific character, according to the portion of the body attacked, so as to remove the septic inflammation and restore all the tissues to their normal condition.

Deformities.—The unsightly appearance of thousands whose feet, hands, limbs and back are deformed, often so as to be entirely useless, is a department of surgery that I have devoted a great deal of attention to, and have treated successfully a large number of cases, making them perfect, or very

nearly so, in appearance and action.

This is a department of surgery that requires patience and attention on the part of the surgeon, as the knife can not be used except in peculiar cases, the treatment generally consisting of mechanical appliances, properly and accurately fitted, in combination with electricity and internal medicines.

As Savannah has splendid hotel accommodations, also good boarding houses, I should prefer to treat or examine all patients who suffer from any deformity at my office, but, of course, those whose circumstances will not permit their calling at my office in Savannah, I should be pleased to corre-

spond with them by letter.

Consultation.—I can be consulted at my office in Savannah, Ga., or by letter, providing two stamps are enclosed. I consider all letters strictly private and confidential, but afflicted persons desiring my advice should give a plain statement of their complaint, at the same time answer the questions I have selected to assist them in properly presenting their cases.

Remittances should be made through money orders, express, checks, drafts or by registered letter. The express business having reached such perfection I think you will derive more satisfaction by entrusting it with

your business than in any other manner.

All samples of urine or any package directed to me must have the

charges prepaid.

How to Use the Great Remedies in the diseases for which they are designed—the result of many years of labor and large experience.—These Great Remedies can be obtained from your druggist, but should be fail to



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Formerly Physician to Eastern Dispensary, prompt attention, Skin, Rheumatic and Fever Departments, Surgeon to the New York Dispensary, Wo as the express commen's Department; Surgeon to the North panies can deliver Eastern Dispensary, Women's Department; a package in near-Physician to the New York Asylum for Lyingin Women, and member of the New York Lyingin Women, and member of the New York the United States

DR. S. C. PARSONS can always be consulted at his office and at a reasonable address, SAVANNAH, GA.

For full descriptions read his "Medicines, Remedies, Electric Appliances, Relief for All Afflictions," or Family Physician.

have them you can send to me for the order will receive charge.

Dr. S. C. Par-Great sons' Remedies

nineteen in number. Each package has his likeness, signature and a description of public positions held, a fac simile of which is shown above.

THE GREAT RHEUMATIC CURE.

This is a remedy that has been prescribed by myself while attending physician to the Eastern Dispensary, Rheumatic and Fever Department, New York City, and in about 3,000 cases of Rheumatism in its different forms.

It is a remedy that can be depended upon, and as misery is a constant companion of the rheumatic, I should be pleased to have all afflicted try

one or more bottles and experience relief.

All forms of Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, Rheumatic Neuralgia, Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatic Neuritis, Rheumatic Paralysis and Rheumatic Inflammation of the Heart, Rheumatic Arthritis and Rheumatism of the Bones and Muscles are benefited by the Great Rheumatic Cure. Price, \$1.00; six bottles, \$5.00.

THE LIVER REGULATOR.

This remedy acts as a tonic on the Liver and Kidneys, the two most important organs of digestion and excretion.

It is composed entirely of vegetable matter, having special action on the

Kidneys, Liver and Intestinal tract, and a tonic effect.

You must not imagine that a Liver and Kidney Medicine, to do you any good, must necessarily produce a looseness of the bowels, as a tonic effect is what is required and afforded by Dr. S. C. Parson's' Liver Regulator. Price, Fifty Cents.

THE GREAT FEVER SPECIFIC.

This remedy is made from the herbs and minerals used in Central America, and is a specific for all sorts and conditions of fevers and malaria.

After careful trials in different countries and climates I have yet to hear

of a single failure when the directions were strictly adhered to.

It cures Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Periodical Headache, Dysentery, Fever of the Kidneys, Bilious Diarrhæa, Ague Cake or Enlargement of the Spleen, and Fever of all kinds and classes. Price, \$1; six bottles, \$5.00.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

This is an absolute specific for syphilis, skin diseases and all disorders of impure blood.

There is no end to the different Blood Medicines, but as Dr. S. C. Parsons' Blood Purifier is prepared simply for the blood alone, it is evident that

it is just the medicine to cleanse it from all impurities.

When you are cured of syphilis, scrofula or any skin or blood disease with Dr. S. C. Parsons' Blood Purifier, you can rest assured that it is perma-

nent, and no after symptoms will appear.

It certainly does the work in Primary Syphilis, Secondary Syphilis, Tertiary Syphilis, Syphilitic Eruptions, Syphilitic Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, Scrofulous Humors, Pimples, Diseases of the Bones, White Swelling, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Skin Diseases, Scabies, Herpes, Shingles, Itch, Pruritus, Prurigo-Senilis, Dry Tetter, Wet Tetter, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Black Worms, Blind Boils, Pimples, Eczema, &c., &c., &c., when the directions are followed in detail. Price \$1.00; six bottles \$5.00.

THE VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER.

It is a remedy that should be in every household, as sickness makes its appearance at any moment of the day or hour of the night and often when it is impossible to obtain medical assistance.

It relieves all pain both internally and externally, and put up at the

moderate price of 25 cents.

THE VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

This Genito Urinary Specific should be used in the treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Clap, Running Reins, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Testicles and all forms of disease affecting the reproductive organs, which require in my opinion an internal remedy.

The venereal poison is retained to a greater or less extent, and when treated by the Vegetable Specific, simple cases are less liable to develop into Gonorrheal Rheumatism, Bubos and Inflammation of the Bladder and Tes-

ticles. Price 75 cents; three bottles \$2.00.

THE HEALING SALVE.

This is a splendid preparation for *old sores*, *chafing*, all sorts of *wounds*, all other conditions of the skin requiring moist stimulation and protection from the air and other irritations. The Healing Salve should, whenever possible, be used in connection with the Medical Soap. Price 25 cents.

THE SKIN OINTMENT.

This is a sort of specific in skin diseases, especially when used in con-

nection with the Blood Purifier and Medical Soap.

It destroys parasites, shields and protects the parts affected from irritation,—in all cases of scabies, herpes, shingles, itch, ring worm, cezema, pruritis, black worms, pimples and various forms of tetter. A fair trial is all that is necessary to be convinced of its real virtues.

The Skin Ointment in dandruff and baldness of the head, due to dandruff, acts like magic, if used in connection with the Medical Soap, and the

general health is attended to. Price 50 cents.

THE PILE OINTMENT.

This Pile and Rectal Specific should always, if possible, be applied by the pile pipe, so as to place the Pile Ointment in the *rectum* beyond the constrictor muscles where the disease exists.

There is nothing superior to Dr. S. C. Parsons' Pile Ointment, which is

put up in 50 cent bottles.

THE FEMALE REGULATING PILLS.

These pills I have sold and prescribed for several years with great success in *leucorrhæa*, whites, tumors of the womb and the various complaints peculiar to women.

They regulate the menstrual flow by increasing it when not sufficient

in quantity and check it if too prolonged and free.

They bring on the menstrual flow when suppressed through cold, fright, nervous shocks or fevers, but they are not intended for, neither will be sold to females in a delicate condition or about to become mothers.

They cure all inflammations if properly taken, and can be sent by mail

upon the receipt of price. Price \$1.00.

THE LUNG AND THROAT BALSAM.

This balsam is a well-known and old tried remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis, Pieurisy, Pneumonia, Consumption, Bleeding of the Lungs, Whooping Cough, Lung Fevers, Diphtheria, Tonsilitis, Croup, Catarrh, and all Lung and Throat Troubles.

I do not pretend to say that Lung and Throat Balsam will make new throats or lungs or restore them to their original condition when advanced beyond all reasonable hope of recovery, but, the trial of one bottle will convince any sufferer of its merits as a true healing balsam. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent bottles.

THE CHILDREN'S CORDIAL.

The Cordial is prepared expressly for children, which all mothers after using find to be just the thing for coughs, colds, croup, sore throat, whooping cough, teething, diarrhea, bronchitis, restlessness, and what are known as complaints peculiar to children.

When the directions are carried out, you will never want to be without

it in the house. Price 25 cents a bottle.

THE EYE WATER.

This is a simple soothing application for the external membranes of the eye. In all cases of *conjunctivitis*, granulated lids, inflammation of the eyes or eye lids, weak eyes and sore eyes, it will be found all that is represented.

I have used it in my own eyes and do not know of anything injurious in

its composition. Price 25 cents a bottle.

THE DIGESTIVE PILL.

This is a favorite prescription that I have used in hospital and private practice for years, and it has been my experience that all those who have taken them have been perfectly satisfied with the Digestive Pill.

They are just the thing for torpid liver, dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, costiveness, piles, worms and any condition of the system which requires the

excrementitious substances to be freed from the body. I can mail a box upon receipt of price if your druggist does not keep them, and they will do the rest. Price 25 cents a box.

THE BONE OIL.

This is composed of pure oils which causes it to be specially adapted for

man or beast, and all diseases of the bones and muscles.

I can recommend it for Cuts, Wounds, Chilblains, Sprains, Neuralgias, Muscular Rheumatism, and in Horses and Cattle, Cuts, Splints, Tender Feet, Sand Cracks, Galls, Scratches, Bruises, Flesh Swellings, Spavins, Stiff Joints and Lameness of different kinds.

It has cured all sorts and conditions of people, and I have yet to hear of

an instance where any one was at all dissatisfied.

Try a bottle, and if your druggist does not keep it send \$1.00 for four bottles. Price 25 cents a bottle.

THE MEDICAL SOAP.

This soap is made for medical and toilet use and leaves the skin feeling smooth and exceedingly pleasant. It is a soap no lady cares to be without after using it, as it is necessary for her to comply with all the laws of cleanliness and health, while at the same time she finds it a preservative and beautifier of the complexion. It can be sent by mail upon receipt of price. Price 25 cents.

THE GREAT IRON TONIC.

This is a pleasant remedy which enriches and vitalizes the blood with its bone-and-sinew-producing qualities, nourishes the brain, nerves and surrounding membranes, stimulates the appetite, aids digestion, relieves dyspepsia, checks low fevers, reduces malaria, is helpful in wakefulness, due to poor blood supply to the brain where a true tonic is required, and by these means restores the shattered system to health and strength.

This is a valuable preparation and a true restorative. Price \$1.00;

six bottles \$5.00.

THE GREAT NERVE RESTORER.

This *genito urinary tonic*, being a remedy for a class of diseases entirely private in nature, has a reputation of true worth by all those who have been relieved of weakness and deficiency in the sexual system.

It is a remedy for spermatorrhæa, seminal emissions or weakness, loss of courage or manhood, loss of seminal power or impotency, loss of womanhood, sterility or barreness, self-abuse, general debility and any weakness of the ner-

vous system.

If your druggist does not keep it have six bottles forwarded to you by express for five dollars. It is a remedy that does everything that I claim for it when used in accordance with the directions. Price \$1.00; six bottles \$5.00.

SPECIAL GLEET MIXTURE.

This is a special preparation I have for old and difficult cases to be used with the Rat Tail Injection. It contains iron and requires caution to rinse the mouth thoroughly after each dose, but this unpleasant feature is coun-

teracted by the beneficial action produced upon the general system and the rapid improvement in health, appetite, strength and complete restoration through the various ingredients which form its composition. Price \$2.50 per bottle.

HEALING POWDER. (6010).

This is a splendid powder without any unpleasant odor, that will dry up all sores and skin affections. Price 50 cents per box.

RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES.

These are prepared to relieve pain in the neuralgic forms of rectal dis-

ease, and also to subdue catarrhal inflammation of the rectum.

They will be found to be as represented and should be placed high up in the rectum. I always advise having the rectum carefully washed out with a warm solution of Medical Soap previous to introducing a rectal suppository. Price 75 cents per box.

WOMB SUPPOSITORIES.

This remedy fills a want so long required by suffering women, to enable them to secure a good night's rest and relief from pain, when worn out after

incessant labor or standing on the feet.

They subdue inflammation, remove irritation and prove themselves the woman's friend in all the complaints peculiar to her sex. I always advise washing out the vagina with a weak solution of my Medical Soap before introducing the suppositories into the vagina. Price 75 cents per box.

THE SEDATIVE REMEDY.

There are but few true remedies specially adapted to the nervous system, in the various inflammations of the nerves and nerve matter, which are the

cause of the numerous diseases peculiar to the nervous system.

I can recommend my Sedative Remedy for the various pains along the lines of the nerve branches, in congestion of the brain or spinal cord, inflammation of the brain or spinal cord, fits or epilepsy, falling sickness, insanity, nervous vomiting, headache, and all forms of neuritis. I would advise all sufferers who cannot obtain my Sedative Remedy of their druggist, to have it forwarded by express, as it is safe and reliable. Price \$1.00; six bottles \$5.00.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

It is impossible to illustrate all of the many forms of braces manufactured to fill the wants of the various diseases and complications met with amongst this class of patients, therefore, I shall confine myself to those most commonly applied, which can be modified so as to accurately fit every description of deformity.

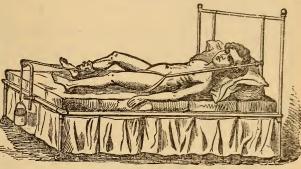
I always prefer, when agreeable, to work in connection with the family physician, so that both the patient and family physician may be thoroughly satisfied that the appliance is in conformity with the laws regulating our

bodies.

I shall call special attention to the necessity of accuracy, in all measurements and explicit instructions regarding the peculiarities of every case, as I guarantee every appliance sent out by me, to correspond exactly with directions and measurements furnished; therefore, any errors or omissions

on my part will be rectified free of all charge, while those made by either physician or patient will be corrected only at extra cost.

All changes or alterations on the part of the physician or patient will require extra charges in accordance with

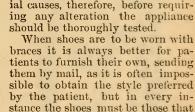


PULLEY EXTENSION. HIP DISEASE.

the amount of alteration.

Fees and Remittances.—I always require at least one-third or one-half in advance and the balance on delivery of the appliance, and all orders are received in good faith by me.

Experience has demonstrated that all surgical appliances are more or less uncomfortable when first worn, and that patients are often easily discouraged or dissatisfied from triv-



lace and are well made. Patients suffering from any deformity that requires the aid of some surgical appliance or brace to assist nature in her struggle with

disease, should visit me at my office in Savannah, Ga., as it is a healthy city of easy access either by water or land, via. any of the railroads

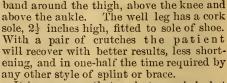
BANDAGE FOR BROKEN COLLAR BONE.

centering in Savannah, where the patient will find good hotel accommodations (see advertisements) or boarding houses at reasonable rates. To those who can not consult me at my office I would advise, when possible, to have a photograph taken, showing the deformity, although it is only necessary in serious cases.

I consider it absolutely necessary to furnish all braces and surgical appliances of only the best material and workmanship, so, in cases where patients desire cheap apparatus my prices may be considered high, but if all such persons will carefully think of the unfortunate results liable to occur from cheap or improperly applied apparatus they can readily see that it would be poor economy.

SOLE LEATHER HIP BRACE.

Fig. 107. An apparatus rendering motion impossible in hip joint, by the Pelvic Band, made of leather, from a cast same as in Fig. 100, also a



It is necessary that a plaster paris jacket should be made, the same as for the spine, as in Fig. 100, excepting that it does not require to extend to the arm pits, and before the jacket is cut off the outline of the leg and buttock should be taken by a very thin bar of iron, tempered soft, so as to easily bend, or a piece of copper wire, with the centre of the knee joint marked, so as to be able to distinguish the same. Give the dimensions of the well foot and include a new stout laced shoe. \$45,00, \$60.00 to \$70.00.

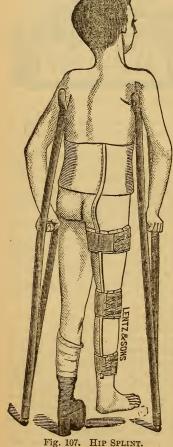
BOW LEG BRACE.

Fig. 106. The treatment is very simple, for the bones being in a softened condition yield under the weight of the body, which requires assistance through the light bars of steel externally, with proper medicines, such as my Blood Purifier or Iron Tonic internally, to enrich or purify the blood.

Bow Leg is corrected by pads against knee and ankle on concave side of leg, with a strap around highest point of bow, buttoned to a steel bar, which gradually compels the leg to become parallel and assume a correct position.

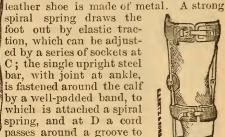
Measurements required—Circumference at B, C, D, F, H, Fig. 135; length, B to C, B to F, B to H; drawing or cast of leg, state whether right or left; send a pair good laced shoes. Price, Plain \$18.00

to \$25.00; Price, Adjustable, \$25.00 to \$30.00.



CLUB FOOT BRACE.

Fig. 104. This is intended where the foot turns in, and has to be strongly built, so as to draw the foot out by constant



and elastic tension. The sole of a strong

The shoe is well padded and the leather above the heel prevents it from slipping off, while the strap above the instep restrains any undue prominence of the arch of the Fig. 106. Bow LEG foot, therefore, it is appli-



cable to children from a few weeks to about 3 years of age.

toe.

Measurements Required.

Length of sole of foot.

Fig. 104.

2

2. Length from sole to upper calf at D.

3. Circumference of calf.

Circumference above ankle at B. 4.

5. Circumference of ball of foot at A.

6. Circumference of instep at C.

7. State whether right or left, or both feet.

8. Give a drawing of same.

> Price, single shoe, \$12.00, \$15.00 to \$18.00. \$24.00, \$30.00 to \$35.00.

KNOCK KNEE SPLINT.

Figs. 109 and 111. This deformity is also due to a softened condition of the bones of the leg, combined with a weakness of the internal lateral ligaments of the knee joint.

The brace consists of two lateral steel bars reaching to the thigh, with joints corresponding to those of the ankle and knee and well padded bands, which secure the splint in position as in the illustration.

Directions Necessary. Figs. 109 and 111. Send well-fitting shoes to lace. State age, sex, height, which, or both feet. Circumference at A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Distance B to E, E to G, B to H, (as in Fig. 135.) Price, \$21.00 to \$28.00. Price, double splint, \$40.00 to \$55.00.

STEEL BRACE FOR PARALYSIS OF BOTH LIMBS.



Fig. 117. This is specially adapted for patients suffering from wasting palsy, cases of partial paralysis, or when certain groups of muscles become wasted, so as to lose their power to perform the functions necessary

for ordinary locomotion.

This brace is designed for cases where the limbs are affected to the knee joint, and through the aid of artificial substitutes made of elastic, rubber or steel, attached so as to gently exercise the affected parts. It aids in restoring the mobility and strength of the pweakened muscles.

The artificial muscles can be attached so as to graduate the strength of pressure.

The following measurements are required:

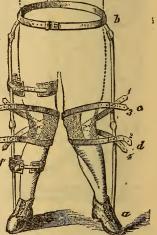


Fig. 111.—SPLINT FOR DOUBLE KNOCK KNEE.

Fig. 109. KNOCK KNEE SPLINT. Circumference of body at L, Fig. 135.

e " leg at I, H, and C, Fig. 135.
" B, C, D and F, Fig. 135.

Length from B to C.

" B to F.

" B to K.

" " B to L.

Price, \$50.00, \$70.00 to \$85.00.
" one limb, \$40.00, \$50.00 to \$70.00.

Special Measurement Figure. Fig. 118.

Fig. 118. Figure denoting points for measurements required in the treatment and application of splints necessary to the various diseases of the spine and spinal cord.

Circumference of body at A, B. Fig. 118.
"""""" waist, C, D. ""
"""" below corset of ilium. . . . ""

" " or haunch bone at E, F. . . "

Distance from arm pit to haunch bone, B to F, A to G. "State which side of body inclines, and give age and sex of patient.

HIP JOINT SPLINT. Fig. 112.

This brace extends the entire length of leg, receiving the weight of the body upon a cross bar under the foot. The long hollow steel tube has a solid

I steel rod running inside of it turned with a ratchet, which is regulated by a key, through an opening on the outer side. The upper or solid part of the long tube is very strong, being bent so as to fit over the haunch bone and connect with the steel girdle or waist

band which fastens around the body just above the

hip joint.

The steel girdle is well padded and retained in position by buckles, and from two points both front and back there are perineal bands for counter exten-

At the bottom cross bar are attached two strong leather straps, with buckles to fasten to the tubes from the strong adhesive plaster applied with the roller bandage, in the same manner described for knee joint splint.

The buckskin kneecap, to afford the knee and leg steady support, about completes the description of one of the best splints in use for the treatment of hip

Fig. 117. SPLINT FOR joint disease. There are other modifica-

Fig. 118.-MEASUREMENT FIGURE. tions of this splint, so that the leg may be restrained to certain limited positions or movements, by straps and screw adjustments, all of which I will

fully explain, when consulted at my office or by letter.

Measurements required—Circumference at B, C, F, I, K and L, Fig. 135. Length from B to C, B to F, B to I, B to K, and B to L. Name age, weight and sex of patient. Send a well-fitted strong lace shoe. Price, \$45.00, \$60.00, \$75.00 and \$100.00.

WEAK ANKLE BRACE. Fig. 108.

It is placed at the ankle to support and keep it in correct position.

Measurements Required.

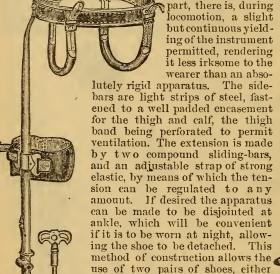
1. A well-fitted pair of lace shoes; 2. Does ankle turn in or out? 3. Is it for right or left foot, or both? 4. Distance from B to E, as in Fig. 135; 5. Circumference at A, B and C. Price for single brace, \$7.50 to Price for double brace, \$14.00 to \$20.00. \$10.00.

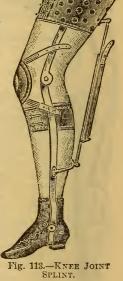
ELASTIC EXTENSION KNEE JOINT SPLINT. Fig.113

This apparatus is made very light in weight and provided with ankle and knee-joints, and fastened to the shoe in the usual manner. Owing to its elastic attachment.

the

posterior





Measurement required: Circumference at B, C, D, F, G and H, Fig. 135; length, B to C, B to F, B to G B to II. Fig. 135.

A stout laced shoe. Price, \$45.00, **c** \$60.00, \$75.00.

pair of which may be attached to the apparatus at pleasure.

Fig. 112.—HIP JOINT APPARATUS for LATERAL CURVATURE. Fig. 103.

This brace is intended to remove the weight of the head and upper portion of the body and transfer it to the hips or haunches, and at the same time by elastic webbing furnish sufficient pressure upon the protruding ribs to gradually straighten the back bone.

It consists of a pelvic belt with two crutches attached to its sides, and one to the back with a broad band of elastic webbing passing from it obliquely around the protruding ribs to be fastened to the pelvic belt just be-

truding ribs to be fastened to the pelvic belt just beyond the medium line. Fig. 108.—Weak Ankle Splint.

The crutches automatically lengthen by elastic bands, and to give firmness to the upright bar, as well as support to upper portion of the spine, two

adjustable pads are attached, which rest upon the shoulder blades that are secured by shoulder straps, passing to the front horn of their corresponding crutch. The brace is light and softly padded.

Measurements required are the same as those described in

Fig. 118.—Price \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00.

HIP JOINT SPLINT WITHOUT ADHESIVE STRIPS. Fig. 114.

This brace consists of two rods of steel which extend each side of the affected leg, the outer one from sole of foot to the socket joint in the pelvic

or waist band, also composed of steel and well padded; the inner rod extends from sole of foot to the upper third of thigh, and both are held in position by well padded bands at calf and upper third of thigh. At the sole of the foot the brace is fastened to a strong laced shoe, and at the ankle joint there is a joint also padded to correspond with the same.

To the pelvic band are attached one or more perineal straps to assist counter extension when worked by the key at the ratchet attachment just below the hip joint

This is an excellent splint, as it affords support for the entire leg, and can also be used for cases of weak legs, due to paralysis, etc., etc., as it is easily seen that if the apparatus is applied to the leg and the braces lengthened so that the edge of the upper band bears firmly on the tuberosity of the ischium, that when the

weight of the body is thrown on the affected side it will bear upon the apparatus through the tuberosity on the principle of a crutch, instead of bearing upon the hip joint, thus giving the joint rest and an opportunity to recuperate.

Measurements required: Circumference at B, C, D, F, H, I and K, Fig. 135; length, from B to C, B to F, B to H, B to I, and B to K. Price \$45.00, Fig. \$60.00, \$75.00, \$100.00.

\$60.00, \$75.00, \$100.00. SPLINT. Send a well-fitting laced shoe.

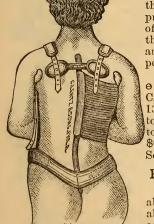


Fig. 103.—For Lateral tension attachments, regulated by a key.

KNEE JOINT SPLINT. Fig. 115.

This consists of two steel bands or collars about one inch wide, which embrace the limb above the ankle and thigh, so constructed as to admit of perfect adjustment by having the extension rods on each side with rack and pinion

The instrument is applied by having the adjustable collars held in position with heavy strips of adhesive plaster, about an inch in width, extending in each direction from the knee joint, so as to completely cover the surface, and then secured with a roller bandage as shown in the illustration.

Measurements required: Circumference at C, D, B and H; length,

C to H, Fig. 135. Price \$25.00 to \$35.00.

SPLINT FOR CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF ANKLE JOINT. (Fig. 116.)

This instrument is similar in construction to the knee joint splint, and consists of a steel plate made to fit the sole of the foot, with a curved steel

rod attached by a joint, which extends up the back of the leg to near the knee, where it is fastened to the collar surrounding the leg. Over the instep is an arch like the top, a stirrup with a hinge joint at its summit, from which springs the forward rod passing up the front of the leg to the collar just below the knee joint.

The rods are constructed with a rachet and cog extension,

and the collar is also adjustable by the means of a hinge and slide that can be locked in any position, the same as in knee joint splint.

Fig. 115.

The splint is applied with stout adhesive plaster, cut in one inch strips, secured by a roller in the same manner as described for knee joint splint.

In cases having old sores or affections, due to disease of the ankle joint, which require absolute rest, this is an invaluable brace.

Measurement required: Circumference at A, B, C, D and E; length, from B to E, Fig. 135. Price \$25.00 to \$35.00.



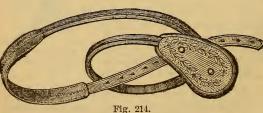


Fig. 214.—Fine Quality Steel, Narrow Cover and Kid Pad, single, 83.50.

In Hard Rubber, \$4.00. Same, double, \$7.00.

Same, double, Hard Rubber, \$6.50.

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DIRECTIONS FOR SPECIAL MEASUREMENT.

Dr. S. C. Parsons' Womb Supporter, Elastic Hosiery, Belts, Etc.

Take the exact circumference at points indicated with letters, and WE ALLOW FOR COMPRESSION. lengths as noted below. Measurements should be taken in the morning. Specials made to order at the risk of the purchaser, and silk always sent, unless otherwise specified. An extra charge for special measures or fitting outside of office.

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Fig. 135			

Fair Silk.	
MATERIAL OF EACH IS THE BEST OF ITS KIND,—Best Silk. I	6
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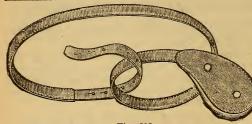
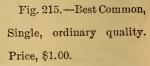


Fig. 215.



Same style in Russet, Price, \$1.50.

Fig. 218.—Elastic Truss; nickeled fixtures; fit either side with very heavy Webb, Cedar, Celluloid, Hard Rubber or Kid Pad.

PRICES:

Thread Webb,	\$2.50
Silk Webb,	3.50
Celluloid,	4.50

Fig. 218.

Fig. 219.—Fine; Fancy
Thread; Calf Pad; the
very best quality.

Price, \$5.00.

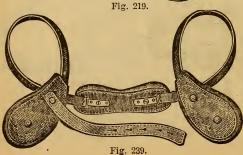


Fig. 239.—Fine Improved

French Spring - Back ?

Pad.

PRICES:

Chamois Pad,	\$3 50
Calf Pad,	6.50

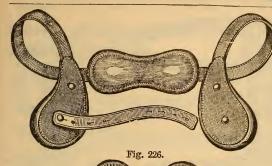


Fig. 226.—Best Common, Double, Buff

Chamois Pads, ordinary quality, \$2.00; the same in Russet

Leather, \$2.50.

Fig. 227.—Hard Rubber, Set Screw, Lock Pad,

Reversible Joint.
Price, \$10.00.

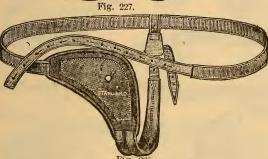


Fig. 235.—Extra Large Scrotal, for old and difficult cases.

PRICES:

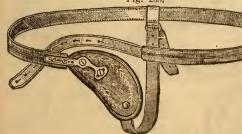
Single, \$5.00

Double, 9.50

Fig. 236.—Scrotal
Truss, Single.
No better Truss is made,
when the rupture will
slip when stooping.

PRICES:

Chamois Pad, \$4.50 Double, 9.00



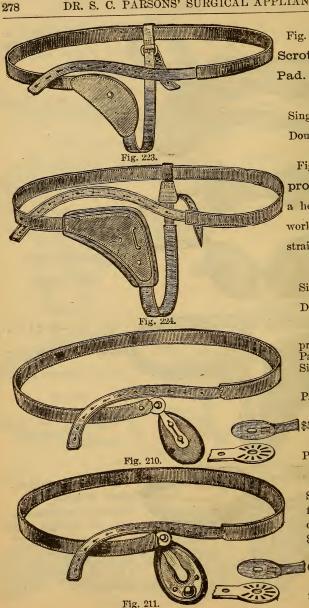


Fig. 223.—Small Scrotal, Chamois

PRICES:

\$4.50 Single, 8.50 Double,

Fig. 224.-Improved Rhenish; a heavy Truss for working men doing straining work.

PRICES:

\$4.50 Single, Double, 8.50

Fig. 210.—Im-proved Chase Cedar Pad: fit either side. Single, \$2.50.

With Radical Cure Pad, \$4.00.

In Hard Rubber, \$5.00.

With Radical Cure Pad, \$6.00.

Fig. 211.-Set Screw, or Lock Pad; fit either side; Cedar or Kid Pad, \$3.00.

With Radical Cure Pad, \$4.50.

In Hard Rubber, \$5.00.

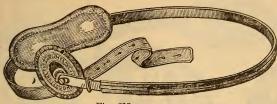


Fig. 212.

Fig. 212.—Self-Adjusting; fit either side; single kid pads, \$3.00. Same, single, in hard rubber, \$5.00. Same, double, in leather, \$6.00. Same, double, in hard rubber, \$10.00.

Fig. 213.—Reversible Ratchet Radical Cure, Hard Rubber Pad, with Soft Rubber Cushions, \$5.00. In Hard Rubber. \$6.50.

Fig. 213.

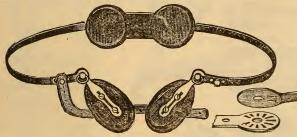


Fig. 232.—Improved chase, lock joint; hard rubber.

Price, \$9.50.

Fig. 232.

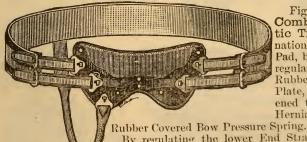


Fig. 240.—Double Combination Elastic Truss.—A combination of an Abdominal Pad, braced with an irregularly-shaped Hard Rubber Covered Spring Plate, to which is fastened the Hard Rubber Hernial Padsanda Hard

By regulating the lower End Straps of Belt, that Fig. 210, draw on the Bow Spring, the Pressure (both inward and upward) on the Hernial Pads, can be increased or decreased at will; the Abdominal Pad assists in supporting the bowels. \$7.50 to \$8.50.



CRUTCHES.

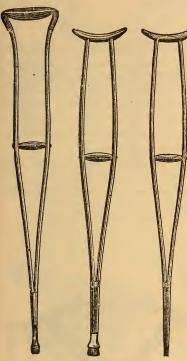


Fig. 50.

Fig. 51.

Fig. 52.

The afflicted are dependent on these, therefore never buy badly made goods, where a part breaking is likely to cause a serious or fatal injury; only the best and carefully selected material with the most skilled workmanship are used in making these Crutches, and I can safely guarantee that your confidence will not be misplaced in buying Dr. S. C. Parsons' crutches.

The object is not to sell cheap crutches, but a good article at a fair price; quality being the first object always, and prices low considering the high grade.

IN ORDERING

always state Figure number, kind of wood, length, measure to be taken from Axilla (arm-pit) to floor when in a fully erect position; crutches are measured from top of wood ends of the arm-rest to bottom of metal except on the Fig. 50, which should measure one inch longer on account of style of arm-piece.

Fig. 52.—Plain Top and Bottom; Rock Maple. Prices: \$2.00, \$2.50,

\$3.00 and \$3.50. The padded tops are \$3.50.

Fig. 51.—Maple, Round Top; Nickel Trimmings; Rubber Bottoms.

Prices: \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.00. The padded tops are \$4.50 and \$5.00.

Fig. 50.—Maple, Flexible Padded Top; Nickel Trimmings; Rubber Bottoms; Whittemore Patent. Prices: \$8.25 to \$10.25. Rubber Bottoms of all shapes and designs, 35c. to 40c., according to quality.



Fig. 90.—Rubber Bandages, 2-inch, 2½-inch, 3-inch, and 3½-inch, in width, in lengths of 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 feet, vary in price from \$1 to \$3, according to length and width.

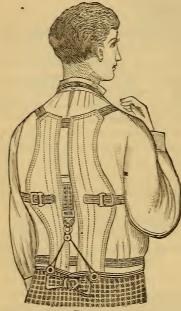


Fig. 241.

Shoulder Brace Measure Slip .- In ordering special Braces give measure from A to C, and for Figs. 234, 241, or 242, give also length from C to D (waist), and waist measure; the measure A to B is taken from tip to tip of shoulder at seam of shirt.

Fig. 234. - London Shoulder Brace.-Fine elastic web, 11 inch wide; cord or web loop; male in colors, and female in white.

Price, 75c., \$1 and \$1.25.

Shoulder Braces.-In some of the milder forms of spinal weakness or general debility a well made shoulder brace is all that is required. I have found that the best quality of Fig. 241, often suits the ladies as well as the men, but if too clumsy then try the style of Fig. 242 with steel braces.

Fig. 241.-An elegant Steel Back Shoulder Brace, with Suspender or Skirt Attachments as required, well made and durable.

Prices: \$2.50 to \$3.50.

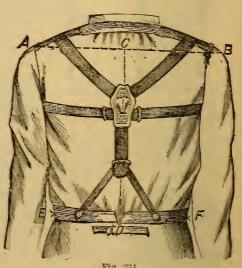
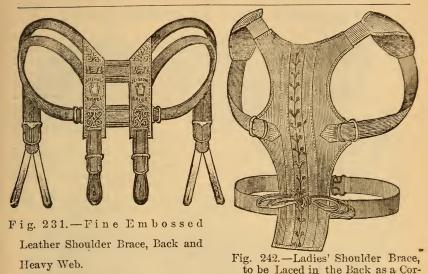


Fig. 234.



Price, \$1.60.

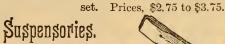


Fig. 60.—Ribbed, with Thigh Straps. Price; 35c. to 50c. Fig. 61.—Strong Netting, with Thigh Straps. 50c. to 75c.



Fig. 61.



Fig. 62.—Army and Navy Elastic Body Band, with Thigh Straps.

Price, \$1, and \$1.25. Fig. 63.—Dr. S. C. Parsons' Army and

Navy heavy Elastic Body Band, with Thigh Straps.

Price, \$1.50.



Fig. 63.

HARDENED SOLE LEATHER JACKET.



Fig. 100.—In treatment of Hump Back, or any disease of the Bones of the Spinal Column, it is superior to a Plaster Paris Jacket, as it can be taken off at night, the body properly bathed, and perfect support afforded when worn. It will stand any amount of wear, has very little weight, and is cheapest in the end. For one of these hardened sole leather jackets a perfect Plaster Paris mould of the body must be taken with the patient suspended, and cut open in front when fully set and sent to me.

It is provided with eyelets and lacing cords and I can furnish with or without the jury mast attachment which supports the head when the disease is located

in the spinal column above the shoulders.

Measurements required are those described in Fig. 118. Price, \$50.00, \$65.00, \$75.00 to \$100.00.

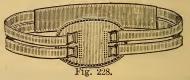
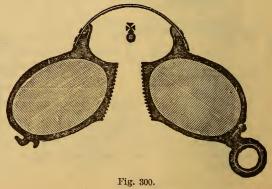


Fig. 228.—Elastic Umbilical, adult, Thread Web, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Silk Web, \$6.50 to \$7.50; children same style, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Bow Spring Umbilical, adults, \$3.50 to \$4.00; children, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Fig. 300. Hard Rubber Single Spring Eye-glass with Concave, or Convex Lenses, per pair, 50 to 75c. Shell, Single Spring, per pair, \$2.00.

Zylonite, Single Spring, per pair, \$1.50.



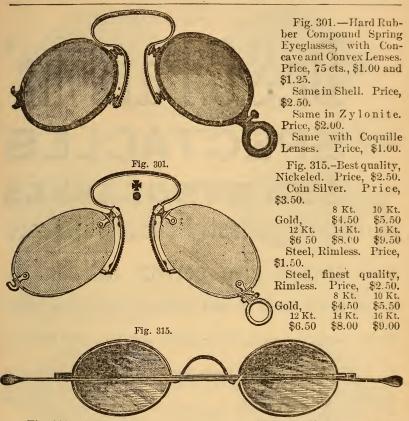


Fig. 310.—Steel, ordinary quality, 50 cts.; Steel, medium quality, 75 cts.; Steel, good quality, \$1.50; Steel, Nickel Plated, \$2.00; Steel, finest quality, \$3.00; Steel, finest quality, Nickel Plated, \$3.50.

Gold, \$4.00 \$5.00 \$6.50 \$7.50 \$9.00

When an engraved Spectacle is wanted, add \$2 to the price of any style desired, and for presents, where the name is to be engraved, write it plainly.

Artificial Eyes of all sizes and colors, \$10 00 to \$15.00. Convex Lenses Eyeglasses are for far sight, cataract and reading. Concave Lenses are for near sight.

Coquille are large, hollow Lenses without magnifying power, and only to shield the eye from wind and strong light.

No. 30.

TEST TYPE FOR READING.

SPECTACLES No. 10. AND EYEGLASSES No. 11. With perfectly centered lenses No. 12. always give perfect satisfaction, No. 14. being made of best material, Spectacles afford No. 16, relief to cross eyes, neuralgia and the varied forms of No. 18. inflammations, both internally and externally. No. 20. For a soothing application to the eye, use No. 24. Dr. S. C. Parsons' Eye Water, as it has no equal, No. 26, and for an internal medicine it is better to take several

No. 36. at the same time it acts upon any scrofulous inflammations. It is my experience that well fitted spectacles are a comfort. And

If your Physician gives you an order for any particular style, send it and you will get what he

bottles of his Blood Purifier, for the blood furnishes the

food to the membranes, nerves and tissues of the eye,

No. 48. If your Physician gives you an order for any particular style, send it and you will get what he orders. I am always very careful to fit every patient, and treat all eye diseases, and, if you think your eyes are affected, and want to know just what the matter is, and how serious, I will tell you.

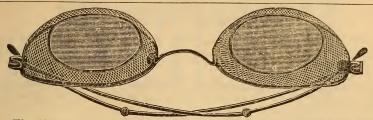
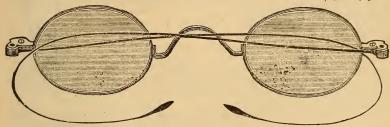


Fig. 302.—Wire Guage Eye Protectors, fitted with Blue, Smoked, Green or White Glass, Elastic Band, Plain, Price, 35c., 65c. Best quality, Steel Frame, Price, \$1.50, \$2.00.



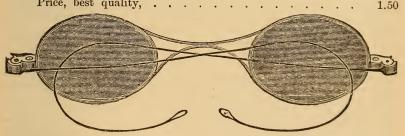


Fig. 330.—Hook or Riding Bow Spectacles. Plain Steel, \$1.75 Nickel Plated, 2.25 Coin Silver, . . 3.00 Best Quality Steel, . 2.00 16 KT. 10 KT. 12 KT. \$11.00 Nickel Plated, Rimless, \$2.50 Coin Silver, Rimless, 3.50 8 KT. 10 KT. 12 KT. 14 KT. \$1.50 \$5.50 \$6.50 \$8.00 16 KT-Gold, . \$9,00

Nursing the Sick.

The patient should be placed in the lightest, most cheerful and best ventilated room in the house, everything should be kept scrupulously clean, all slop jars, bed pans, or urinals should be scalded at least twice a day, the bed and bedding should be aired daily and the sheets changed every two or three days, having them previously well aired by hanging them near the fire for several hours before placing them on the bed, which must be carefully done by having the patient lay on one side of the bed

and change one half at a time.

The underclothing of the patient should be changed equally as often, providing it is thoroughly aired and freed from all dampness by prolonged exposure to the fire, and if the temperature of the room is about 75°, I always advise daily bathing the entire body between 7 and 9 P. M. in warm sea salt water, by means of a sponge or the bath tub. When the patient has the means to employ a competent nurse, lift them in and out, for if you will refer to page 58, the necessity of keeping the pores of the skin open and in action will be fully apparent. All draughts in the sick room should be avoided, especially when bathing the body or changing the underclothes, all conversation with friends, loud noises, rustling sounds, creaking shoes and conversations in a whisper or undertone are exceedingly annoying and often occasion needless apprehension.

The patient should never be awoken when asleep, unless at times

ordered by the physician, as sleep is one of nature's great restoratives.

The sick room should be provided with a light table not easily upset, a nursery lamp to heat the various teas and hot water, which is often required between midnight and 10 o'clock in the morning, to furnish bottles of hot water, when the patient becomes cold or sinks rapidly and requires The bed, above all things, should be comfortable, so as not artificial heat. to wear the body out, as I have described in sleep, page 55, for the amount which can be saved in doctor's bills and medicines will more than pay for a nice piece of furniture (see advertisements), and by examining the advertisements you will find various devices made for the comfort and relief of invalids which always have a tendency to restore the much sought for The doctor's directions should always be strictly observed, medicines wanted during the night should be procured during the day, everything should be done quietly but quickly. Always remember hot water drank as hot as possible is the best thing to relieve vomiting. Do not give food excepting in small quantities, for a tablespoonful of beef tea every half hour will be digested, while a cupful every three or four hours will not be retained by the Stimulants should be given with care, but always of the best (see advertisements) brands, as the system is too weak to withstand poor or adulterated liquors.

The cook should do about half of the patient's digesting, and when convalescing tempt the appetite by various dishes known by the nurse and physician not to be injurious, but it is of the utmost importance that the food should be served in the nicest manner with clean napkins, the steak should be the tenderloin, the potatoes roasted, and everything should have a

cheerful look.

To disinfect the room place a little coffee in the center of a small

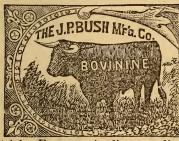


A CONDENSED FOOD

WHY

TO USE

BOVININE.



Because your physicians will cheerfully welcome the aid and nutrition afforded by Bovinine, if you ask him, in his treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, all Fevers, Diphtheria, Dyspepsia, Gastric Catarrh, Pneumonia, General Debility, Feeble Infants, Nursing Mothers, Nervous Prostration, Cancer, the Over-worked. Athletes, Bicycle Riders, Singers and Public Speakers find it indispensable on

trial. Because in disease ordinary foods are not assimilated, and thousands starve in the midst of plenty for want of a suitable food. When you visit the sick poor carry them Bovinine, it may save a life; it is always beneficial. Because Beef Tea and Cooked Beef Extracts are by all authorities pronounced useless for food. Because Bovinine is the only raw meat condensed by a cold process, by which all the nutritive elements of selected beef are preserved in a palatable form, ready for immediate use. Because Bovinine never spoils, as has been proved after a test of twelve years. When you travel, pack up a bottle of Bovinine. It's a necessity in sea and car sickness, and good for a lunch. Because after severe tests and comparisons, it is preferred in all Hospitals of the United States Army and Navy, and by the best physicians everywhere. See their Hospital Reports, etc.

The J. P. Bush Manuf'g Co.,

Laboratory, 42 and 44 Third Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL. 2 Barclay Street, NEW YOR.K.

(2881/2)



Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

As a general beverage and necessary corrective of water rendered impure by vegetable decomposition or other causes, as Limestone, Sulphate of Copper, etc., the Aromatic Schuapps is superior to every other alcoholic preparation. A public trial of over thirty years' duration in every section of our country of

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS,

Its unsolicited indorsement by the medical faculty and a sale unequalled by any other alcoholic distillation, have secured for it the reputation for salubrity claimed for it.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

Price, \$1.25 per bottle.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SON & CO.,

9 Beaver Street, NEW YORK.

Messrs. ISDAHL & CO. of BERGEN, NORWAY,

are one of the most celebrated refiners in Norway, and prepare especially for us the Cod Liver Oil which is used in the preparation of our Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

Having an experience in this line of business of over 45 years, and using the very best material, we feel assured that the best results will be obtained from the use of our Emulsion.

A sample bottle may be obtained upon application to any retail druggist, or

GILPIN, LANGDON & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers,

BALTIMORE, MD.

 $(288\frac{3}{4})$

piece of gum camphor and let it slowly burn, which is at the same time pleasant to the patient, or use any of the disinfectants as advertised, which are specially prepared by those making a study and specialty of such articles.

Our Homes.—The home and its surroundings forms one of the most important aids to health, therefore we should see that the building is located so as to secure natural drainage; all pools, slop holes, drains and low places near the building should be constantly watched, so as to prevent the accumulation of stagnant water or refuse matter; the house and apartments should be daily ventilated, as effluvia and organic vapors of various kinds become developed, having a tendency to early decomposition, when they become hurtful, although the occupant of the house may be unaware of its presence.

Baths.—In the treatment of various diseases it is necessary to immerse the body in water, having different temperatures, so the cold should be from 33° to 65°, the cool 65° to 85°, the tepid 85° to 95°, and the hot from 98°

to 112°.

Acid Baths.—In invalids suffering from derangements of the liver and constipation, due to prolonged residence in warm or malarious climates, it is often of great benefit to add about four ounces of Nitro Hydrochloric acid or aqua regia to the hot bath, which should be prepared in a wooden vessel holding from six to ten gallons.

Alkaline Baths.—There are very useful in diseases of the kidneys and the skin, and are prepared by adding one pound of carbonate of soda to

a bath tub of water of ten to twenty gallons.

Starch Bath.—In skin diseases attended with abundant scurf and itching, the addition of one pound of starch to ten to twenty gallons of tepid water is very soothing to the irritated skin.

Sulphur Bath.—This is to be used in lead colic, paralysis from lead and vermin, and the best results are obtained in tepid water by adding four

ounces of sulphuret of potash to each ten or twenty gallons of water.

Iron Bath.—They are given as aids to internal remedies in debilitated and scrofulous persons, also in delicate children. It is prepared by adding half ounce of sulphate of iron to one gallon of water and sponging the body.

Turkish Bath.—This is useful in relieving local inflammations, cleansing the pores of the skin, eliminating noxious matters from the blood and system, and often the means of promoting a healthy action of the skin, and imparting a healthy tone and vigor to the general health. It is simply a hot air bath with a temperature of 106° to 165°, requiring about forty to sixty minutes exposure, which should be always taken before meals or when the stomach is empty. It is injurious to women pregnant or menstruating, persons affected with any heart trouble, and those debilitated or advanced in life. Great benefit is derived by persons suffering with gout, rheumatism, kidney affections and many forms of skin diseases.

Salt Water Baths.—These are prepared by adding a sufficient quantity of sea salt to ordinary water, either hot or cold, as may be preferred; the amount and proportions being fully described on each package of sea salt.

Sweating.—This often becomes the means of saving life, as it opens the pores of the skin. The feet should be placed in a pail of hot water, a large woolen blanket wrapped around the neck closely, falling to the floor so as to prevent the entrance of cold air. Underneath a cane-seated chair,

light an alcohol lamp, or have two or three very hot bricks or anything to produce heat, and in a short time perspiration will appear, which should be continued at least half an hour. During the process of sweating warm drinks are useful in aiding nature, and may be made from Virginia snake root, pleurisy root, American valerian root or yellow ladies' slipper, to which add a little good gin, or what is better some Schiedam Schnapps.

Practical Receipts. Medicines in General.

The object of medical treatment is to assist nature, who, in all cases of disease is continually striving to bring back to a state of health the part affected; therefore, anything which acts as an assistant in the restoration of health is a medicine, whether it be merely a nervous or electrical influence or a material substance.

Medicines are of different kinds, acting in various ways, according to the nature and circumstances under which they are given, so, if a medicine acts in one way while nature is acting in an opposite direction, it not only does no good, but possibly much harm, which is illustrated where nature tries to bring matters right by throwing out an eruption or profuse perspiration, and in some instances by a diarrhœa; therefore, if the physician or friends step in with medicines and remedies to check all these operations, which are mistaken for the disease to be treated, the consequence is that all of nature's efforts are counteracted, and in addition to the disease she has the effects of the medicines to fight and contend against, and many persons have died from being doctored contrary to nature, who would have lived had they been let alone.

The majority of medicines act simply as regulators of the organic functions, which is effected by acting on the nervous centres, either directly or indirectly, in such a manner as to decrease or increase the force of the ner-

vous current, as may be required.

Such medicines as diuretics and purgatives, for instance, irritate the kidneys and intestines, which being conveyed to the nervous centre induces

a reflex nervous action, causing the organs to act strongly.

Many people imagine that it is the medicine itself which acts directly upon the part, but this is an error, as it is only the nervous influence that acts; the medicine indirectly sets it in motion, as is illustrated in the stomach. If the nerves connecting the stomach with the nervous centres were cut off, no emetic, however powerful it might be, would produce vomiting; but with the nerves in a perfect condition, a mere thought or emotion will induce nausea.

These practical receipts I do not claim to be original, or of those belonging to any particular class of medicine. Many are old and known as old women's remedies, which possess the virtue of relieving the suffering when the more enlightened and scientific remedies prescribed by physicians fail in every particular, and as nature is so abundantly provided with all manner of herbs, which we are continually finding out have some special virtue hitherto unknown, it should stimulate our study in the medical properties of every herb, as in them rest our means of affording our bodies the means of combatting disease and supplying deficiencies resulting from the same.

These receipts can be prepared by any druggist, or intelligent nurse

when a drug store is not at a convenient distance; but if they do not afford relief just write me the full particulars of the case, enclosing stamps for answer, and I will, with pleasure, try and afford you the desired information; or consult the advertisements, as there are remedies specially prepared for certain diseases, which often promote cures that have been considered hitherto impossibilities.

PREPARATIONS.

Extracts.—To obtain the strength or medical virtues of a plant bruise and wash, adding a small quantity of alcohol, then squeeze the juice out thoroughly, setting it in the sun to evaporate until it shall become thick, like honey, put aside for use in jars, tightly covered, so as not to admit air.

Teas or Infusions.—Teas, otherwise called infusions, are made by adding one ounce of any herb to one pint of boiling water and allowing the same to stand one-half hour and then strain. Teas are always more benefi-

cial if drank while warm.

Decoctions are made by adding to one ounce of herb or any bark or root, a pint of water, and boil the same for at least an half hour. Sometimes it is necessary to boil two or three hours; if so, add double the quantity of

the water, and boil down to a pint.

Graham Bread, No. 1.—Take one quart warm water, half cup brown sugar or molasses, quarter cup hop yeast, one teaspoonful of salt; thicken with unbolted flour to a thin batter, allowing it to stand about fiften minutes, then stir in sufficient flour to make stiff, as can be stirred with a spoon and set aside over night. In the morning add half teaspoonful of soda, put it into pans and let rise again, then bake in an oven not too hot at first.

Rye Bread, No. 2.—Take one quart of water, one tea cup of yeast, and thicken with rye flour sufficient to make a regular bread sponge. Put it in a warm place for the night and in the morning add a pint of scalded corn meal and enough flour to properly knead into loaves, which, after raising in the pan, should be placed in the oven and baked as ordinary bread.

Corn Bread, No. 3.—Take one pint flour, two pints fine corn meal, one pint sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one-half pint sweet milk, one-quarter pound butter, two eggs well beaten, teacupful of sugar; mix and make into a sponge and bake about twenty minutes in a hot oven.

Sago Custard, No. 4.—Take one-quarter pound sago and soak it in a half-pint of water for about an hour, then boil in same water until clear, and add one-half pint sweet milk mixed with a well-beaten egg, and

flavoring of nutmeg or vanilla.

Rice Jelly, No. 5.—Take one-quarter pound rice flour, make a paste with cold water, then add three-quarter pint boiling water, sweetened to taste and boil until clear, with sufficient essence of lemon to flavor, when it is ready to pour into moulds. A delicious food for fever patients and those

recovering from long periods of illness.

Tapioca Jelly, No. 6.—Take one-quarter pound tapioca and soak it in one quart of water for two or three hours, then boil for about an hour or until clear, add sufficient essence of lemon or sherry wine to flavor and pour into moulds. A fragrant dish for invalids and can be served with a little fresh cream.

Oat Meal Blanc Mange, No. 7.—Take two heaping tablespoonsful of oat meal, soak it in one-half cup of water for about an hour, then add to a quart of boiling water, and when thoroughly cooked add sufficient nutmeg or lemon flavoring and pour into moulds. A delicious and very nutritious food and can be served with jelly or cream.

Currant Shrub, No. 8.—Make same as jelly, but if it is needed out of season of fresh fruit, use any of the jellys prepared by reliable

manufacturers, and dilute with pure water.

Graham Gems, No. 9.—Mix Graham flour with sufficient salt and half milk and half water, so that the batter is thin enough to pour into the gem pans, which should be properly greased, and bake in a good hot oven.

They are nourishing and very acceptable to the invalid.

Milk Porridge, No. 10.—Take one pint sweet milk with sufficient salt, and when boiling slowly add enough flour until it is about as thick as molasses; always stirring with a spoon so as not to allow it to become scorched. This is splendid for children having summer complaint or teething.

Broiled Poultry or Game, No. 11.—Everything prepared for the invalid must be tender and tastefully arranged, so as to tempt the appetite. The bird should be split in two and broiled over live coals, then seasoned

with butter, pepper and salt and served while fresh and hot.

Arrow Root Custard, No. 12.—Take one pint of milk, one egg, one tablespoonful of arrow root, two tablespoonsful of sugar and carefully mix together, then slowly bring to a boil, when it is ready to flavor with nutmeg or lemon and pour into moulds to cool. This nutritious food, so pleasant and appetizing to invalids, can be served with a little wine or brandy sauce.

Egg Gruel, No. 13.—Beat one egg with a tablespoonful of sugar and stir into one-half pint of boiling milk diluted half with water, flavor-

ing to suit the taste of the invalid.

Cream Soup, No. 14.—Take one-quarter pint of cream, one pint of boiling water, with sufficient salt, when it is ready to serve. Some prefer to

add small pieces of toast.

Chicken Broth, No. 15.—Take the first and second joints, including the feet, boil in one quart of water until very tender, having the vessel tightly covered, add salt and pepper to suit and it is ready for the most delicate stomach.

Oat Meal Gruel, No. 16.—Take two heaping tablespoonsful oat meal, one quart cold water, place on the stove and cook one hour, frequently stirring so as not to scorch, season with sugar, salt and any spice

desired by invalid. When for children it should be strained.

Mutton Broth, No. 17.—Take two pounds lean mutton, two quarts cold water, one tablespoonful of rice, and let boil until the meat leaves the bone and the rice is dissolved, season with pepper and salt, and skim if preferred. If the patient desires it rich, leave a little fat on the mutton, and when game soups are to be prepared the above plan will afford a very tempting broth.

Blackberry Cordial, No. 18.—All cordials should be made from the fresh fruits in season, but out of season they can be prepared from any

of the jellies of reliable manufacturers, by simply adding pure water.

White Chocolate, No. 19.—Take of granulated sugar one pound, rice flour nine ounces, ground arrow root three ounces, tincture of vanilla two drachms, butter of cocoa two ounces, powdered gum arabic one and one-half ounces; form a paste of boiling water and pour into moulds ready for the table.

Gluten Bread, No. 20,-A bread for diabetic patients that should be carefully prepared from only the best materials. Take fresh moist gluten, twenty-four ounces; carbonate ammonia, three and one-quarter drachms; salt, one and one-half drachms; powdered caraway seed, fortyeight grains; wheaten flour, four and one-half ounces; powdered bran, one and one-half ounces; salt butter, four ounces. It should be baked in small

circular pans, and makes about twenty-four ounces of bread.

Iceland Moss Jelly, No. 21.—Take one pound Iceland moss and boil in one and one-quarter gallons of clear rain water one and one-half hours, then add one ounce of best isinglass with a quart of water and boil another half hour; let stand until clear, then strain and evaporate the remaining liquid over a slow fire to the consistency of thick syrup, when it is ready for three pounds granulated sugar, four ounces best whiskey, onehalf ounce orange flower water or essence of vanilla. When the sugar is entirely dissolved let stand until cold, when it is ready for use and can be taken almost at pleasure dissolved in pure water or milk.

Isinglass Jelly, No. 22.—Take one ounce of pure isinglass and steep in a pint of clear rain water ten minutes, then add one-half pint of boiling water and stir over a fire until it is dissolved, add the juice and peel of two lemons, one pound granulated sugar, four ounces best whiskey or sherry, the whites of two eggs well beaten, stirred in briskly; boil for about two to five minutes and strain through a bag and it is ready for use

in the same manner of Iceland moss jelly.

Home Made Extract of Beef, No. 23.—Take one pound rump steak, cut it up in fine pieces and mix with one pint of cold water, place in a pot and heat slowly for two or three hours, having it well covered, then let it boil gently for twenty minutes, skim, add sufficient salt and pepper and about a tablespoonful of cream to a teacup full of this beef tea to

render it richer, more pleasant and more nourishing.

Extract of Beef, No. 24.—Take one pound of beef free from fat, chop it up fine like mince meat, pound it in a pan with four or five tablespoonsful of soft water and let it soak for two hours, place in a covered earthen jar with sufficient salt and pepper, closing the edges of the cover with pie plates, with a piece of cloth tied over the top. Place the jar in a pot one-half full of boiling water and keep in on the fire four hours, then strain through a coarse cloth, which will amount to about half a pint. The quantity to be given is one or two tablespoonsful quite frequently.

Extract of Beef, No. 25, with Eggs and Cream.—Stew two ounces of pearl sago in half pint of water until it is tender and thick, add half pint boiling cream with the yolks of four fresh eggs and then mix all with one quart of home made extract of beef, which should be also boiling. This is an excellent and nourishing broth and very useful in many cases of

lingering cenvalescence after fevers and acute diseases.

Mutton or Veal Broth, No. 26 .- Take mutton or veal one and one half pounds; cold soft water one quart; rice two ounces; salt and pepper, flavor to taste; then put on stove and let it slowly simmer for four hours, after which boil for twenty minutes, when it is ready to strain and serve. To make more nourishing and a sort of gruel add two tablespoonsful of oat meal at the same time you add the rice. This is an excellent food during convalescence from fevers and acute diseases, before the digestive organs

are capable of absorbing anything but liquids.

Bread Jelly, No. 27.—Take the soft part of a loaf of bread, break it up, cover with boiling water and let stand four or five hours. The water containing all the noxious matter with which the bread may be adulterated, should be strained off and fresh added; place it on the fire and boil an hour or two, until it becomes smooth. Now press the water out, and the bread on cooling will form a jelly, which can be used plain or flavored to taste, forming a variety to suit the palate of the invalid. This is an excellent food for infants at weaning and children recovering from acute diseases.

Brandy and Eggs, No. 28—Take three eggs and beat them up in five ounces of plain water, add slowly three ounces of best brandy, with sufficient sugar and nutmegs to flavor. This is beneficial in cases of great prostration and should be given in prolonged cases of sickness, in tablespoonful doses every hour or two, but when the stomach is extremely irritable use only the whites of the eggs and add three tablespoonsful of fresh cream.

Depilatories are preparations used for the removal of superfluous

hairs so annoying to ladies.

In using depilatories great care should be exercised, as they are apt to injure the skin, therefore, the powders require to be kept in glass stoppered

bottles and the directions should be carefully read and obeyed.

Boudart's Depilitory, No. 29.—Take of quicklime in powder ten parts; hydrosulphate of soda in crystals, three parts; powdered starch, ten, and thoroughly mix. Directions—Mix with water sufficient powder for one application and apply to the skin containing superfluous hairs for a period of two to three minutes, then scrape off with a wooden spoon, and at the end of five minutes wash the skin with a sponge and clean water.

Chinese Depilatory, No. 30.—Take of quicklime eight ounces, impure carbonate of potash one ounce, liver of sulphur one ounce; reduce to a fine powder and keep in a glass stoppered bottle. Directions for use

are the same as described for Boudart's.

Preparations for Embellishing, Strengthening and Cleansing the Hair.

Hair Pomades, No. 31.—These are usually composed of animal fats of various perfumes. The raw fat should be cut in small pieces, being cautious to remove all fleshy and bloody portions, then place in a well-tinned vessel in boiling water, and when melted strain through a hair sieve. Keep the melted fat for some time gently warm, without disturbing it; remove any scum, and in pouring off the clear fat be sure that none of the dregs or watery liquid, which may have subsided, pass with it.

Rose Pomade, No. 32—Take of prepared lard and suet, each eight ounces, melt with gentle heat, then add six drops of otto of roses and two ounces of rose water. Beat them constantly until nearly cold, when you can pour into pots ready for use. For making violet, jessamine

and orange pomade, use the same quantity of the water and one drachm of the essence.

Almond Pomade, No. 33.—Take of oil of sweet almonds one pint, spermaceti one and one-half ounces, prepared lard two ounces; melt with gentle heat, when nearly cold add any agreeable scent and pour into

jars.

Bear's Grease or Pomade, No. 34.—Take prepared suct six ounces, prepared lard two ounces, olive oil two ounces and digest with fresh walnut leaves for about an hour in a glass or stoneware vessel, place in boiling water, then strain and add oil cloves, rosemary, thyme and bergamot each ten drops, constantly beating with a wooden spoon until nearly cold, when it is ready to pour into a pot.

German Pomade, No. 35.—Take prepared suet eight ounces, melt it in a glass vessel, then add one and one-half ounces of fresh bay leaves, one ounce of orange leaves, one ounce bitter almonds, one-half ounce each of powdered nutmeg and cloves, one drachm of vanilla, all bruised; cover the vessel and let the whole digest for twenty-four hours with gentle heat, then

strain while warm and stir until it cools.

Hard or Roll Pomade, No. 36.—Take two and one-half pounds beef suet, white wax four ounces, spermaceti one ounce, oil of lavender and essence of ambergris each one-third ounce. The suet, wax and spermaceti are melted, the oils then added, and when nearly cold pound into semi-cylindrical paper moulds. This is known as cosmetique, variously colored to match the hair.

Circassian Cream, No. 37.—Take one pint of olive oil, one-half ounce alkanet root, place in a glass vessel and keep gently heated in hot water until sufficiently colored, then strain and add to three ounces of white wax and two ounces of spermaceti, both melted; when sufficiently cold add two and one-half diachms oil of lavender, 40 drops essence of ambergris and constantly stir until nearly cold, when it is ready to pour into pots.

Castor Oil Pomade, No. 33.—Take oil of sweet almonds eight ounces, castor oil sixteen ounces, spermaceti two ounces, white wax onehalf ounce; melt together and when sufficiently cool add oil of bergamot, verbena, lavender and rosemary, each one drachm; pour into pots or wide-

mouthed bottles and you have a fine hair preparation.

Glycerine Pomade, No. 39.—Dissolve white wax one and onehalf ounces, with moderate heat, in three ounces of castor oil, then triturate with nine ounces of castor oil and two ounces of glycerine until nearly cool. When it is ready add oil of lemon, bergamot, lavender and jessamine,

each one drachm.

Glycerine Cream, No. 40.—Take of beef marrow, oil of sweet almonds and glycerine, each two ounces; melt by gentle heat, then add when nearly cold one drachm tincture annotto, one drachm tincture cautharides, oil of bergamot, oil lavender and oil jessamine, each one drachm. This makes an excellent hair tonic if the scalp is previously cleansed, for which I know of nothing better than my Medical Soap.

Hair Oils.—The majority of hair oils at the present time are prepared by using as a base either sweet almonds, olive oil, cotton seed oil or oil of benne, which must be perfectly fresh and of the finest quality. The perfume is communicated in three ways: by infusing the flowers desired in oil at a

gentle heat, by placing layers of flowers alternately in folded cotton, soaked with oil, in frames, and pressing out the oil after being sufficiently imbued with the odor of the flower; or simply by adding one or more of the essen-

tial oils to the fixed oil.

Oil of Roses by Infusion, No. 41.—Heat in water both one pound pure olive oil and one pound freshly picked province rose leaves; let these remain together in the water bath one hour, then remove from the bath and leave them together twenty-four hours, stirring them a few times. Strain through a cloth and express all the oil, and to this oil add fresh roses, and proceed as before, repeating this for six or seven times till the oil is sufficiently perfumed.

Oil of Jessamine Perfumed with Flowers, No. 42.—Fold pieces of white cotton cloth about four times, moisten them with olive oil, with thick layers of freshly gathered dry jessamine flowers and place them in proper frames. In twenty-four hours remove the flowers and continue to replace with fresh ones until the oil is sufficiently perfumed. The same

method is employed in preparing oils from other delicate flowers.

Bear's Oil, No. 43.—Take prepared beef marrow and lard, each four ounces, oil of mace four ounces; melt together and strain through linen into a warm mortar, and when sufficiently cool add oil of cloves, lavender, rosemary, sage and thyme, each one-half drachm; balsam tolu four drachms, gum camphor one drachm, alcohol one ounce. This is a fine oil and will give satisfaction providing the scalp is kept clean and free from dandruff, which can be done by using the Medical Soap and Skin Ointment.

Oil Circassian, No. 44.—Oil of benne two pints, nut oil one pint, cotton seed oil one-half pint, alcohol four ounces, essence of bergamot, musk, orange, each one ounce, otto of roses twenty drops, tincture alkanet sufficient to color. Keep the mixture warm about three hours in a tightly corked bottle and shake frequently for seven days, when it is ready for use. In using, care should be taken to properly cleanse the scalp, as described in

use of Bear's Oil.

Oil Brilliantine, No. 45.—Take of glycerine and castor oil each

four ounces and rectified spirit one pint.

Hair Washes.—The hair requires to be kept in a condition that is free from the accumulation of dirt, dandruff and other diseases of the scalp, which result in the formation of scales, otherwise the roots become diseased

or die, leaving the scalp bald in proportion to the amount affected.

I know of nothing better for the cleansing and freeing the scalp of the various affections known as skin diseases, such as eczema, dandruff, tetter, etc., etc., than my Medical Soap, in connection with a continued use of the Skin Ointment, which should be applied but lightly, night and morning. The amount required in each application should not exceed the size of a large English pea, well rubbed in, but there are other preparations that have been tried by others successfully, so if they do not suit after giving them the preference, then use the Medical Soap and Skin Ointment.

Shampoo Wash, No. 46.—Take diluted alcohol one pint, rum three quarts, water one pint, tineture cantharides one-half ounce, carbonate ammonia one-half ounce, salts of tartar one ounce. Rub it in well and af-

terwards wash thoroughly with warm water.

Vegetable Extract for Cleansing, No. 47.—Take of south-

ernwood two ounces, box leaves six ounces, water four pints; boil gently in a sauce pan about twenty minutes and to each pint of liquid, when strained, add two ounces spirits of rosemary and one-half drachm of salts of tartar or one drachm of Naples' soap.

Rosemary Extract, No. 48.—Take one pound of rosemary, boil it in two quarts of water about thirty minutes, when cold add one ounce

spirits of lavender and one-quarter ounce salts of tartar.

Borax Cleanser, No. 49.—Take borax one ounce, powdered cam-

phor one-half ounce, boiling water one quart; when cold filter for use.

Curling Cleanser, No. 50.—Beat up the yolk of an egg with a pint of clean rain water. Apply it warm and afterwards wash the head with warm water.

Eruptive Wash, No. 51.—Take toilet vinegar six ounces, glycerine two ounces, carbolic acid one-half drachm and eau de cologne two

ounces.

Acton's Lotion, No. 52.—Equal parts castor oil, alcohol and eau

de cologne.

Lotion to Destroy Lice, No. 53.—Get at the drug store one-half ounce of fish berries and put in a pint of common whiskey. Set aside to digest for two or three days, and then apply to the head just before the child goes to bed, until the hair is thoroughly wet through. Do not allow the liquid to get into the eyes or mouth. Keep it out of the reach of others, for it is poisonous. One or two applications to the hair will destroy every vestige of vermin, and save much annoyance.

Hair Restorers for the Prevention and Cure of Baldness.

It will be necessary, if you wish to receive any benefit from whatever receipt you may select, to have the hair and scalp thoroughly cleansed previous to the application of the restorer, and should you not care to take the trouble necessary to properly prepare your selection, just try some one having a standard reputation, which you will find in the advertisements.

Ashley's Restorer, No. 54.—Take of oil of rosemary, olive and mace, each two drachms, then add carefully three and one-half ounces of

rectified spirits, rose water and a solution of carbonate of ammonia.

Castor Oil Restorer, No. 55.—Take of castor oil four ounces, alcohol one quart, gum benzoin two drachms. Shake well together and add oil of bergamot, oil of lavender, each one drachm; oil of rosemary, oil of neroli, oil of lemon, oil of cloves, each thirty drops; tincture of cantharides one-half ounce. Shake well. A hair tonic of perfumed odor to soften the hair and promote its growth, and to keep it from falling out or turning gray.

Cantharides Restorer, No. 56.—Take of castor oil, layender

water, cologne and tincture of cantharides, each two ounces.

Glycerine Restorer, No. 57.—Take of glycerine, tineture of myrrh and cologne, each two ounces; tineture of cantharides, one-half ounce; lavender water twenty-four ounces.

Jamaica Rum Hair Restorer, No. 58.—Take eight ounces good Jamaica rum, four ounces castor oil, ten drops oil of lemon, thirty drops oil of lavender. Anoint occasionally the head, shaking the bottle well.

Lander's Restorer, No. 59.—Take of bay leaves two ounces, cloves

one-quarter ounce, spirits of lavender and thyme, each four ounces; let

stand seven days, then filter.

London Restorer, No. 60.—Take sugar of lead one drachm, lac sulphur two drachms, rosewater eight ounces. Mix. This recipe is a fine hair tonic and hair restorer. It will change gray hair to its original color, and will cause new hair to grow on bald heads. Apply once or twice a day.

Wilson's Restorer, No. 61.—Take of oil of rosemary, alcohol, lavender, bergamot and tincture of cantharides, each two drachms; eau de

cologne one pint.

HAIR DYES.

Chestnut Hair Dye, No. 62.—Take of permanganate of potash one drachm, powdered gum arabic two drachms, rosewater three ounces. Mix. Apply carefully with a tooth brush to avoid staining the skin.

Golden Hair Dye, No. 63.—This is simply a solution of peroxide of hydrogen in water, containing from four to six per cent. by weight of

the peroxide.

Brown Hair Dye, No. 64.—Take of acetate of lead two drachms, hyposulphite of soda one drachm, rose water fourteen ounces, dissolving each separate in different portions of the rose water and filter, afterwards mix the solutions and add two ounces of glycerine.

Black Hair Dye, No. 64½.—Take of nitrate of silver two drachms, nitric acid one ounce, clear rain water eight ounces, iron filings four drachms; let stand twenty-four hours, then decant the clear solution

and apply carefully with a hair brush.

Ague Pill, No. 65.—Take cayenne pepper and ipecac, each 6 grains, quinine 12 grains, pulverized opium 3 grains. Mix and make into 12 pills with an extract of yellow Peruvian bark, or, if you cannot get this, use either extract of dogwood or boneset, sufficient to form into pill mass. Two or three pills to be taken every 3 hours, or at the rate of 1 pill an hour during the well day or intermission, till all are taken. A sure and effectual remedy for the ague or intermittent fever.

Ague Pill, No. 66.—Take black pepper 10 grains, rhubarb 10 grains, aloes 20 grains, quinine 20 grains, cayenne pepper and dovers powder, each 10 grains. Mix and make into 20 pills with a little mucilage of gum arabic or extract of boneset or dogwood. To be taken at the rate of 1 pill an hour when there is no fever or during the intermission until 12 pills are taken, the balance to be taken on the third day, or next well day. An excellent

pill for chills and fever and ague.

Ague Pill, No. 67.—Take black pepper, gum myrrh, salacin each 10 grains, ipecac and leptandrin, each 5 grains. Mix and make into 20 pills with a little extract of either boneset, dogwood or gentian, or any other good

tonic extract. To be used the same as the others.

Active Hydragogue Pill, No. 68.—Take gamboge and May apple root, each 20 grains, colocynth apple 40 grains, oil of cloves 10 drops. Mix and make into 20 pills with mucilage of gum arabic or extract of May apple

root. Dose—As an active hydragogue cathartic, 2 to 3 pills.

Liver and Cathartic Pills, No. 69.—Take blood and May apple roots, leptandrin, pure cayenne pepper and ipecac, each 15 grains. Mix and make into 60 pills with a little soft extract of dandelion. This is one of the best pills even used as a cathartic and liver pill, and to act on the secretions generally.

Dose—As a purgative 2 to 4 pills for an adult, and as an alterative and substitute for blue mass, to act on the liver 1 pill every night, or 1 every

other night, as required.

Cathartic and Bilious Pills, No. 70.—Take leptandrin, May apple root and aloes each 30 grains, cayenne pepper 10 grains. Mix and make into 30 pills with extract of dandelion. This is a very good cathartic pill for all ordinary purposes. Dose—2 to 3 pills.

Cathartic Pill, No. 71.—Take leptandrin and May apple root, each 20

Cathartic Pill, No. 71.—Take leptandrin and May apple root, each 20 grains, compound extract of colocynth 60 grains, cayenne pepper 10 grains. Mix and make into 30 pills with extract of butternut or extract dandelion.

Dose—As a purgative, 2 to 4 pills; as a laxative to act on the liver, 1

pill every other night.

Liver Pill, No. 72.—Take equal parts of pulverized blood root, mandrake, aloes and extract of dandelion, sufficient to make a pill mass, and add a few drops of oil peppermint. Make into ordinary size pill.

Dose—3 pills at night and again before breakfast next morning. An excellent remedy in all liver diseases, and usually relieves pains in the side

and shoulder; serves admirably in kidney affections.

Bilious Pill, No. 73.—Take gamboge ½ ounce, aloes 1 ounce, castile soap and colocynth apple, each 2 drachms, oil of peppermint 1 drachm. Mix and make into ordinary size pills with a little mucilage of gum arabic.

Dose—3 to 6 pills as a purgative.

Bilious Pill, No. 74.—Take ext. aloes, jalap and rhubarb, each 30 grains. Mix and make into 30 pills with extract of dandelion or butternut.

Dose—3 to 5 as a purgative. One taken every night is good for chronic

costiveness.

Bilious Pill, No. 75.—Take gamboge and cloves, each 2 drachms, rhubarb and colocynth apple, each 1 drachm. Form pill mass with extract of May apple root or butternut root, and make into 120 pills.

Dose—As an active cathartic, 3 to 5 pills.

Bilious Pill, No. 76.—Take powdered extract jalap 60 grains, calomel 30 grains, gamboge 12 grains, tartar emetic 3 grains. Mix and make into 24 pills with a little mucilage or extract of dandelion.

Dose—3 to 5 pills as a purgative. You may substitute podophyllin for calomel (same quantity), and have a still better pill and yet perfectly safe.

The dose would then be 2 to 3 pills.

Anti-Dyspeptic Pill, No. 77.—Take rhubarb, castile soap and aloes, each 30 grains, cayenne pepper, lobelia seeds and cloves pulverized, each 20 grains, golden seal 60 grains. Mix and make into 60 pills with extract of gentian.

Dose—1 pill every night going to bed. Good for acid stomach, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and poor appetite. 3 or 4 pills will act as mild

cathartic.

Anti-Dyspeptic Pill, No. 78.—Take rhubarb 20 grains, extract nux vomica 1 grain, Quevenne's powdered metallic iron 40 grains. Triturate well so as to mix them perfectly and make into 20 pills, with extract of boneset, black root or gentian. Take 1 pill before each meal. These are one of the best anti-dyspeptic pills known.

Dyspeptic Pill, No. 79.—Take colocynth, gamboge, rhubarb and castile soap each 1 drachm, socrotine aloes 2 drachms, cayenne pepper 30 grains, oil

of cloves 30 drops. Mix and make into 120 pills, with extract of gentian or dandelion.

Dose—For dyspepsia, torpid livers, or costiveness, one or two pills a day as a cathartic, 3 to 5 pills at a dose. This is a most admirable pill to cleanse the stomach, giving tone and energy to the disgestive organs, restoring the appetite, exciting the liver, and other secretory organs, without causing any debility.

Dyspeptic Pill, No. 80 — Take rhubarb 2 drachms, sub-carbonate bismuth 4 drachms, cayenne pepper and aloes each 1 drachm, ipecac 30 grains. Pulverize and mix well and make into 120 pills with mucilage or gum ara-

bic.

Dose-1 pill before each meal. An excellent pill for indigestion, dys-

pepsia, weak stomach and also costiveness.

Dyspeptic Pills, No. 81.—Take castile soap and rhubarb each one drachm, golden seal 20 grains, ipecac 30 grains, oil of cloves 20 drops. Mix and make 60 pills with a little boneset or gentian. If you cannot get the golden seal use instead 1 drachm of powdered rhubarb root.

Dose-One pill once or twice a day.

Dysentery Pills, No. 82.—Take morphia 4 grains, rhubarb 20 grains, leptandrin 40 grains. Mix and triturate well so as to mix perfectly,

and make into 30 pills with mucilage of gum arabic.

Dose—In dysentery and diarrhea 1 pill every 6 to 12 hours; 2 or 3 doses are generally sufficient to cure any ordinary case. If given in early stages they may be relied upon in all stages of bowel diseases, and especially in dysentery. A second dose may be given 3 hours after the first, and the third 6 hours after the second, after that not oftener than once in 12 hours and never more than two pills at a time.

Dysentery Pill, No. 83.—Take powdered ipecac, rhubarb and castile soap, each 30 grains, pulverized opium 15 grains. Make into 30 pills

with mucilage of gum arabic, or any other suitable substance.

Dose—One pill every 3 to 6 hours in diarrhœa and dysentery. After 3 or 4 pills are taken, they should not be taken oftener than once in 6 hours.

Dysentery Pill, No. 84.—Take gum camphor 15 grains, sulphate of morphia 2½ grains, blue mass 40 grains. Mix well and make into 30 pills. Dose—1 pill every hour until relieved. Excellent in dysentery, diar-

rhœa, cholera morbus and chronic diarrhœa.

Headache Pill, No. 85.—Take extract of stramonium 10 grains, morphine 2 grains, extract hyoscyamus quinine each 20 grains. Mix well and make into 20 pills; add a little powdered licorice root or any powder, if necessary, to thicken the mass. These pills are one of the best remedies known for nervous headaches, neuralgia in the head, toothache, and neuralgic pains in any part of the system, that I have used.

DOSE—1 pill for adult, to be repeated every 2 or 3 hours till relief is obtained. The extract of Indian hemp may be used instead of stramonium

in one-half of the same proportion with equal good effect.

Sick Headache Pill, No. 86.—Take gamboge, socrotine aloes and castile soap, each 1 drachm, scammony and ipecac each 20 grains, oil of anise 30 drops. Make into 60 pills with a little mucilage of gum arabic or extract of dandelion.

Dose-1 to 3 pills. Useful in sick and nervous headaches, habitual

costiveness, dizziness, sour stomach and indigestion. It may be used whenever a good cathartic is needed. For an attack of sick headache take 3 pills, and repeat in 3 hours if the first dose does not operate. Will invariably give relief.

Rheumatic Pill, No. 87.—Take colchicum seeds, jalap and gum guaiac, each 1 drachm. Pulverize and mix well and make into 60 pills, with extract of poke root.

Dose—1 to 3 pills 3 or 4 times a day. Good in all cases of chronic

rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, gout, and the like.

Rheumatism Pill, No. 88.—Take pulverized gum guaiac and macrotin each 1 drachm, podophyllin 10 grains. Make into 60 pills with extract of poke root.

Dose-1 pill 2 or 3 times a day. An excellent pill for rheumatism,

gout and neuralgia.

Nervous Pill, No. 89.—Take extract chamomile and extract valerian

each 1 drachm, and lupulin 30 grains. Mix and make into 60 pills.

Dose—1 to 3 pills 2 or 3 times a day. Good in all nervous attacks, rheumatism, neuralgia and wakefulness. Extract of skull cap may be used instead of either of the other extracts.

Epileptic Pill, No. 90.—Take ipecac and rhubarb 30 grains, sulphate of zinc and cayenne pepper 60 grains. Mix and make into 60 pills,

with extract of hyoscyamus.

Dose—1 pill night and morning for 1 week. An admirable remedy,

and has cured many cases of epileptic fits, when taken in early stages.

Hysteric Pill, No. 91.—Take carbonate of ammonia and assafeetida, each 1 drachm, pulverized opium and macrotin, each 30 grains. Melt the first two articles over the fire, and then stir in the others. Mix well and make into 60 pills.

Dose—1 to 3 pills in case of hysteric fits every 2 or 3 hours. Also good

in female nervous attacks and spasmodic affections peculiar to women.

Neuralgia Pill, No. 92.—Take extract of aconite 10 grains, extract hyoscyamus 1 drachm, morphine 5 grains, macrotin 20 grains. Mix and make into 40 pills, thickening the mass if necessary with a little powdered licorice root.

Dose-1 pill every 3 hours till relieved. Good in neuralgia and in all

pains of severe nervousness.

Chronic Bronchitis Pill, No. 93.—Take pulverized extract of licorice 1 drachm, pulverized skunk cabbage root 2 drachms, macrotin and blood root, each 30 grains. Make into large size pill, say from 80 to 100, with a sufficient quantity of tar.

Dose—Take 1 pill 3 to 6 times a day, and continue for several months if necessary. This is an excellent remedy for chronic bronchitis and what

is sometimes known as clergyman's sore throat.

Cough Pill, No. 94.—Take pulverized ipecac, squills, lobelia seeds and gum arabic, each 30 grains. Mix and make into 40 pills, with extract of hyoseyamus.

Dose-1 pill 3 or 4 times a day. Good in all kinds of cough, especially those connected with bronchitis, asthma and a tendency to consumption.

Asthma Pill, No. 95.—Take pulverized licorice root, elecampane root, anise seed and sulphur, each 1 drachm. Make into ordinary size pill with a sufficient quantity of tar, and take 3 or 4 pills at night going to bed.

This is a first-class remedy for asthma and shortness of breath.

Uterine Pill, No. 96.—Take carbonate of potash, dried sulphate of iron, gum myrrh, rhubarb, aloes and macrotin, each 30 grains. Mix and make into 60 pills with either extract of smartweed, extract of vervine, or mucilage of gum arabic.

Dose—1 to 3 pills twice a day.

Uterine Pill, No. 97.—Take pulverized gum myrrh 60 grains, sulphate of iron which has been exposed to the atmosphere till it has become white, dry and in powder 30 grains. Mix and make into 30 pills with soft Venice turpentine.

Dose—1 pill 3 or 4 times a day. Good for suppression of menses and

amenorrhea.

Uterine Pill, No. 98 —Take gum myrrh, red oxide of iron, each 1 drachm, aloes 30 grains. Mix and make into 60 pills with extract of smartweed.

Dose—One pill twice a day.

Uterine Pill, No. 99.—Take aloes, gum myrrh, dry sulphate of iron, each 30 grains, macrotin 20 grains. Mix and make into 40 pills with extract of smartweed.

Dose—1 or 2 pills night and morning. An excellent pill for amenorrhea

or suppression of menses due to cold.

Ûterine Pill, No. 100.—Take aloes, gum myrrh, rhubarb and assafeetida, each 30 grains. Mix and make into 40 pills with mucilage of gum arabic and take 2 or 3 pills every night.

Dose—2 or 3 pills every night. Good to regulate the menses and to

bring them on when suppressed from cold or exposure to dampness.

Uterine Pill, No. 101.—Take gum myrrh and dry sulphate of iron in powder, each 60 grains. Make into 60 pills with extract of smartweed.

Dose—One pill twice a day.

Painful Menstruation Pill, No. 102.—Take ipecac, pulverized camphor, rhubarb and macrotin, each 30 grains, aloes and podophyllin, each 20 grains. Make into 50 pills and take 1 pill night and morning, commencing a week previous to the period of menstruation, also continuing during the menses.

Painful Menses Pill, No. 103.—Take pulverized camphor, macrotin and cayenne pepper, each 30 grains, pulverized opium and ipecac, each 20 grains, May apple root, 10 grains. Make into 40 pills with extract of

hyoscyamus.

Dose—One pill twice a day, previous to menstruation, during the period of menstruation 1 to 2 pills to be taken 3 to 6 times a day, owing to the severity of the case. The patient at the same time should drink a tea made of wild ginger and blue cohosh or the composition powder, or of such herbs as pennyroyal and tansy, go to bed and apply flannels dipped in hot water or hot decoctions of herbs to the lower parts of the abdomen, hot bricks to the feet and get up a free perspiration.

Whites or Leucorrhea Pill, No. 104.—Take Venice turpentine and balsam copaiba, each 3 drachms, pulverized Spanish fly 1 drachm, equal parts of yellow Peruvian bark and carbonate of iron, a sufficient quantity to form in a pill mass. Make into ordinary sized pills of about 5 grains each.

Dose—One to two pills twice a day. An excellent pill for the whites

or leucorrhea.

Nausea Due to Pregnancy, No. 105.—Take diluted nitro hydrochloric acid 40 drops, spirits of chloroform 2 drachms, sulphate of strychnia $\frac{1}{20}$ grain, tincture of orange 2 drachms, simple elixir $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; mix.

Dose—Tablespoonful before each meal.

Nausea Due to Pregnancy, No. 106.—Take of oxalate of cerium, carbonate of bismuth, pure pepsin, powdered sugar each 1 drachm. Mix and make 25 powders.

Dose—One powder 3 times a day.

Rigidity of the Mouth of the Womb, No. 107.—Take tartar emetic 2 grains, sulphate magnesia 1 drachm, syrup of ginger $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, infusion of senna $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; mix.

Dose—A tablespoonful every ½ hour or hour as the patient may require,

at the same time use hot injections of medical soap.

Emmanagogue Mixture, No.108.—Take oil pennyroyal, oil savin,

oil tansy, oil rosemary and tincture of cantharides each 2 drachms.

Dose—One-half teaspoonful three times a day, in a little spirits, or sweetened water, shaking the bottle well before using. This is a very powerful emmenagogue and must not be taken by pregnant females, as it will produce abortion. It should be commenced about a week before the expected time for the menses, and the dose should be but 10 drops at first, gradually increased a drop or two each day up to 30 drops, if necessary.

Uterine Mixture, No. 109.—Take gum myrrh and gum guaiac each 2 ounces, aloes and saleratus each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, pulverized allspice 1 ounce, best

brandy or gin 1 pint. Digest for two weeks, then strain.

Dose—Teaspoonful three times a day. Good in green sickness and suppressed menses.

Delayed Menses Mixture, No. 110.—Take tincture black helebore,

tincture of savin, each 1 ounce, tincture of castor \frac{1}{2} ounce. Mix.

Dose—Teaspoonful 3 times a day. A certain remedy in delayed menses. Womb Mixture, No. 111.—Take 1 ounce tansy, pennyroyal and smartweed, 1 ounce of madder, 2 ounces of fresh horseradish root, bruised. Put all in a bottle, cover with the best of whiskey and let stand to digest 2 weeks.

Dose—A tablespoonful 3 times a day.

Uterine Astringent, No. 112.—Take elixir vitriol 1 drachm, blue vitriol pulverized 4 grains, laudanum 1 ounce, water 2 ounces. Mix.

Dose-Teaspoonful repeated every hour or two according to cirumstan-

es. Good in bleeding of the womb, and profuse menstruation.

Remedy for the Whites, No. 113.—Take star root, bitter root, black root and Peruvian bark each 1 ounce, all finely pulverized; cover it, with 1 pint of boiling water, when it is cold put this in a bottle and add a pint of best port wine or gin.

Dose—Wineglassful 3 times a day. An excellent remedy for the whites

and a superior female tonic.

Parturient Balsam, No. 114.—Take yellow dock root and lady slipper, each 1 ounce, sassafras bark (of root) and cloves each 1 ounce, blue cohosh root 4 ounces. Bruise all together and simmer slowly in 2 quarts of boiling water for 2 hours. Strain and add 1 pound of sugar.

"Tyrian" Rubber Goods.

In cases of sickness every one desires a first-class article only. For this reason we call your attention to the line of Druggists' Rubber Goods we manufacture under the trade-mark

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Manufacturers of Druggists' Rubber Goods,

ANDOVER, MASS.

(303½)

Dose-Wineglassful twice a day for 2 weeks or a month previous to ex-

pected confinement for the purpose of rendering child-birth more easy.

Hemorrhage of the Womb, No. 115.—Take carbonate of bismuth, compound tragacanth powder and gallic acid, each ten grains; spirits of chloroform fifteen drops, tincture of camphor one drachm, simple orange elixir enough to make two ounces. Mix. Take a teaspoonful every two or three hours as necessary.

Hemorrhage of the Womb or Lungs, No. 116.—Take gallic acid grains ten, fluid extract of ergot 40 drops, simple elixir one ounce; make one draught. This is to be used in profuse hemorrhage at child-birth and can be repeated every two or three hours, if necessary. It is also well to remember that hot water injections are also beneficial in connection with

a small quantity of sea salt water added.

Tumors of the Womb, No. 117.—Take iodide of potash and carbonate of ammonia, each one drachm; fluid extract of ergot four drachms, simple elixir seven and one-half ounces. Mix. Dose: Tablespoonful two or three times a day. At the same time use at bed time hot water injections of Medical Soap.

Tumors of the Womb, No. 118.—Take bromide of iron one drachm, orange flower water one ounce, simple elixir three ounces. Mix. Dose: Teaspoonful three times a day, with the hot water injections of Med-

ical Soap once or twice a day.

Vulvar Pruritis or Itch Lotion, No. 119.—Take of carbolic acid and acetate of morphia, each ten grains; diluted hydrocyanic acid four drachms, glycerine four drachms, rosewater five ounces. Mix. To be used as lotion or on a piece of lint placed between the vulva.

Injections Specially Adapted for Female Diseases.

To be used with either a Bulb or Fountain Syringe.

Womb or Uterine Injection, No. 120.—Take of tincture of kino one drachm, powdered alum two drachms, infusion of flax seed one pint, water one-half pint. To be used after washing out the vagina with Medical Soap.

Alkaline Leucorrhea Injection, No. 121.—Take the fresh juice of lemons one ounce, water two pints, and use as an injection twice a

day, after washing out the vagina with Medical Soap.

Cancer of the Womb Injection, No. 121½.—Dissolve four grains permanganate of potash in one quart of water and use as an injection.

Oak Bark Injection, No. 122.—Take ground oak bark two ounces, boiling water one quart; let stand over gentle heat one hour, then add one drachm powdered alum. When cold this makes an astringent in-

jection in relaxed walls of the vagina.

Carbolic Injection, No. 123—Take twenty-five grains pure carbolic acid, ten grains benzoic acid, fifteen tannic acid, glycerine two ounces, water one quart. A very useful injection in acute inflammation of the womb or vagina, but to obtain its full benefit the vagina should be washed first with the Medical Soap.

Pleasant Purgative, No. 124.—Take pulverized jalap four ounces, finely pulverized senna eight ounces, pulverized cloves and fennel

seed one ounce. Mix well and sift through a fine sieve. The articles

should be of the best quality.

Dose—For adult one to two drachms, or a heaping teaspoonful given in a little warm water, which may be sweetened; if preferred, a little whiskey or spirits may be added; grated nutmeg, and the like, to make it palatable and agreeable. Children from six to twelve years of age, when it is desired to have it operate quick, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar should be added, as it causes copious watery discharges, thereby reducing the fluid of the system. It may also be improved in such cases by combining with it about an equal part of mandrake or podophyllin, if preferred; two or three grains of it to the dose for an adult. This is one of the best and safest purgatives known. It is speedy in operation and always free from any dangerous effects. It may be given in all cases when a purgative is needed, and to persons of all ages.

Alterative Powder, No. 125.—Take one-half ounce each blue flag root, May apple tree root, blood root, bitter root, snake root and golden

seal root, all finely powdered. Mix all together.

Dose—As an alterative and to act on the liver and secretions, from two

to five grains, two or three times a day.

Alterative Powder, No. 126.—Take leptandrin twenty grains, blood root and May apple root, each ten grains; white sugar forty grains; rub the whole together well and divide into twenty powders and take one night and morning. If they operate much on the bowels take but one a day. This remedy is valuable in all liver complaints, and as an alterative to act on the secretions of the system generally. A complete substitute for the various forms of mercury.

Neutralizing Powder, No. 127.—Take of the best pulverized saleratus and rhubarb each, say 1 ounce; pulverized peppermint leaves $\frac{1}{2}$

ounce. Let each be finely pulverized, and mix thoroughly.

Dose—Given in doses from 10 to 20 grains. It is used in dysentery, diarrhoa and summer complaints, and it is well to combine with a little of

the diaphoretic powder, 5 or 6 grains to each dose.

Dysentery Powder, No. 128.—An excellent prescription in dysentery due to a congested state of the liver, is neutralizing powder 20 grains, diaphoretic powder 5 grains, leptandrin 1 grain; to be given once every 2 hours till 6 or 8 doses are taken. If you wish to give it in a liquid form, or in syrup, as it is best to do for children, take say a heaping table-spoonful of the compound, add ½ pint of boiling water, simmer a few minutes, and when cold, strain and sweeten with loaf sugar and give in doses of teaspoonfuls; repeat every half hour or hour, according to case. This is one of the most reliable remedies, especially during the summer sickly seasons.

Dysentery Powder, No. 129.—Take powdered charcoal, elmbark and rhubarb, each ½ ounce, add the yolk of an egg and teaspoonful of common salt, and rub all together till dry and reduced to a well mixed powder.

DOSE—Teaspoonful 3 to 6 times a day, according to circumstances, in a little water or syrup. In dysentery or diarrhea it seldom fails to cure.

Cholera İnfantum Powder, No. 130.—Take gum arabic, prepared chalk and white sugar, each 4 drachms; mercury and chalk 1 drachm, gum kino 2 drachms. Mix all together and pulverize well.

Dose—Five to 10 grains, according to the age, 3 to 6 times a day. Good

for summer complaint.

Sweating Powder, No. 131.—Take pulverized gum camphor 2 drachms, pulverized opium 30 grains, ipecac 1 drachm, cream of tartar ½

ounce. Mix and triturate well.

Dose—Ten grains to ½ teaspoonful once in 3 or 4 hours, and to be continued a good while. It should be taken in small doses of from 5 to 10 grains. It acts gently on the skin and promotes perspiration without increasing the heat of the body. It is valuable as a sweating powder, good in fevers, and in dysentery.

Fever Powder, No. 132.—Take of finely pulverized blood root, gum myrrh, lobelia seeds and ipecac, each ½ ounce; gum camphor and nitre, Pulverize, mix and rub well together, and bottle for use. each 2 drachms.

Dose—Three to 5 grains every hour or two during fever. allay the excitement, acts on the skin and promotes free perspiration.

a good powder in coughs, pneumonia, colds and oppressed breathing.

Emetic Powder, No. 133.—Take powdered ipecac and lobelia seeds, each 2 ounces; blood root 1 ounce; mix. Take a heaping tablespoonful of the compound, pour on it a pint of hot water, stir and let steep for a few minutes, then the patient having prepared for it by drinking a pint or more of composition, sage, catnip, or pennyroyal tea, commence giving the emetic infusion in \frac{1}{2} teacupfuls, every 2 or 3 minutes, till all is taken or he has vomited thoroughly. If one portion has not produced sufficient vomiting, a little tea should be drank, and the patient should take some gruel and remain quiet for an hour or two, when you can repeat the dose.

Composition Powder, No. 134.—Take good ginger 1 pound, cloves and cayenne pepper, each 1 ounce, bayberry bark 1 pound. Mix. Make into a tea and drink freely. the whole to a fine powder. the proportion of a large tablespoonful to a pint of boiling water, milk and sugar can be added, if preferred. This is valuable to produce sweating and good before taking an emetic, to prepare the system for the same. It is the

original Thomsonian composition powder.

Antiseptic Powder, No. 135.—Take gun powder, alum and sulphur, each ½ ounce, powder carefully and rub well together. Dose—15 or 20 grains, or ½ teaspoonful, every hour or two, in cases of inflammation of the bowels. When there is danger of mortification or gangrene, said to be a specific.

Asthma Powder, No. 136.—Take stramonium & ounce, senna and cream of tartar, each 1 ounce; sulphur 1½ ounces, anise seed ½ ounce.

well together.

Dose—Teaspoonful in a tablespoonful or two of molasses, going to bed,

and if required, through the day. Said to act with good effect.

Asthma Powder, No. 137.-Take powdered stramonium leaves 1 ounce, nitrate of potash 3 or 4 ounces, finely powdered; mix and inhale the smoke through an ordinary clay pipe during the attack. In asthma the bowels should be constantly free, and between the attacks, if the Lung and Throat Balsam be continued, they will become less frequent.

LINIMENTS

Are fluid external applications, generally applied with the hand, by friction. Rheumatic Liniment, No. 138.—Take oil of camphor, oil of cedar, oil of hemlock and spirits of turpentine, each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, alcohol 4 ounces. Mix the camphor first with the alcohol, then mix with the other and shake well, and use freely in rheumatic pains, swollen joints, sprains, etc.

Joint Liniment, No. 139.—Take oil of cedar, oil linseed and oil amber, each 1 ounce, and dissolve ½ ounce of gum camphor in ½ ounce of sweet oil, by rubbing in a mortar, first adding to the camphor a few drops of alcohol, so as to powder it, spirits of turpentine and laudanum, each ½ ounce. Mix. Shake well and apply well by friction. One of the best liniments known.

Camphor Liniment, No. 140.—Take spirits of turpentine, opedeldoc, oil of origanum and sperm oil, each 2 ounces; red pepper and gum camphor, each ½ ounce; aqua ammonia 1 ounce, alcohol 1 quart. Good in all acute pains, sprains, swellings and rheumatism. Good for man or beast.

Electric Liniment, No. 141.—Take sweel oil, oil of mustard, spirits of turpentine, tincture of camphor and laudanum, each equal parts.

This is one of the best vegetable liniments in all acute pains.

Soap Liniment, No. 142.—Take spirits of turpentine, oil of sassafras, gum camphor, castile soap and spirits of hartshorn, each 1 ounce; alcohol 2 ounces. Mix. A good liniment for swollen glands, inflamed tonsils, sore throat, mumps, and inflamed female breasts.

Kidney Liniment, No. 143.—Take oil of horsemint, oil of juniper, oil of spearmint, oil of turpentine, each 1 ounce; alcohol 3 ounces. Mix. Good to rub the back and over the region of the kidneys, where

those organs are inflamed or inactive through any cause.

Compound Pain Reliever, No. 144.—Take balsam fir, cayenne pepper, best gum myrrh and nutmegs, each 1 ounce; best brandy 2 quarts. Bruise the solid articles and let stand for 2 weeks to digest, shaking once or twice every day, then filter and strain. Or it may be made for immediate use by putting the whole in a stone jug and placing in a vessel of boiling water for 24 hours, shaking at times.

Dose—Teaspoonful is an ordinary dose for adults. Good for pains in the stomach, colic, bowels, diarrhea, sick stomach, headache, and whenever a powerful stimulant is wanted. It is also valuable as a wash or external application for sprains and bruises. It is a remedy that no family should be

without.

Scattering Liniment, No. 145.—Take pyrolignous acid, aqua ammonia, oil of origanum, sweet oil and spirits turpentine, each 1 ounce. Apply to all hard and indolent tumors, gatherings and hard swellings to disperse or scatter them. Also to enlargements of the bones. Use freely as a liniment.

Arnica Liniment, No. 146.—Take extract witch hazel, 4 ounces, tincture arnica, 4 ounces. Mix and shake well in the bottle. This is unequalled for pains in the feet and limbs, good for all recent sprains, bruises,

contused wounds and rheumatism of the joints and gouty pains.

Nerve Liniment, No. 147.—Take Tr. cayenne, oil sassafras, spirits camphor, oil hemlock, oil pennyroyal and laudanum, each half ounce. Mix and shake well and bottle for use. Useful in all acute pains, neuralgia, headache, spasms, toothache, gout, rheumatism, sore throat, inflamed breasts of females and all nervous pains.

Myrrh Liniment, No. 148.—Take oil hemlock 1 ounce, oil camphor and cavenne pepper, oil origanum, each half ounce, pulverized gum myrrh 2 ounces, alcohol 1 pint. Mix. This is a valuable stimulating liniment. Excellent in stiff joints, contracted tendons, and in all cases where a good stimulant is needed; good for colic and diarrhea. Take internally in teaspoonful doses.

OINTMENTS

Are preparations the consistence of butter. They are mostly intended for external applications. They become rancid if kept too long or in a warm place, but will keep better with the addition of a little benzoic acid.

Scattering Ointment, No. 149.—Take four ounces each of catnip leaves and stramonium (or jimsom leaves) green if possible, and bruise and simmer slowly in half pound of lard for two or three hours, adding half ounce of beeswax (if for summer use) to harden it, strain and press out thor-This is a good ointment for swellings, tumors, and also a good pile ointment. If the piles are of the bleeding kind, or there is any falling of the bowels, to an ounce of this ointment add one or two drachms of tannin to make it astringent.

Tetter Ointment, No. 150 .- Take Venice turpentine, red precipitate and sulphur each one ounce, and eight ounces fresh butter, melt the butter and turpentine together. While warm stir in the red and precipitate and mix well. Rub on a little twice a day for tetter, ringworm, itch and

all eruptions of the skin.

Chalk Ointment, No. 151.—Make a thick ointment of benzoated lard and finely powdered prepared chalk. Rub up well. Use as an application for scalds and burns. It is said to be an excellent remedy.

Tobacco Pile Ointment, No. 152.—Take a tablespoonful of hogs lard (more or less), put in a flat pewter or tin dish and flatten two bars of lead and rub the lard with the flat ends and between them till it becomes black or of a dark lead color. Then burn equal parts of old shoe leather and Cavendish tobacco in an iron vessel till charred; powder these and mix into the lard till it becomes a thick ointment. Use once or twice a day as an ointment for the piles. This is said to be a never-failing cure,

Pile Ointment, No. 153.—Stew in half pound of lard half dozen ripe buckeyes, after the shells have been removed and bruised, for an hour or two

This is an excellent remedy for piles.

Pile Ointment, No. 154.—An eminent physician strongly recommends as an application for external piles, an ointment made of prickly ash tree bark, white oak bark, witch hazel bark and lard, equal parts and apply.

Soot Ointment, No. 155.—Take 1 tablespoonful of finely powdered soot and mix well with 1 ounce of fresh lard and apply.

of the best applications for burns and scalds that can be made.

Scald Head Ointment, No. 156.—Take and simmer in some sweet cream, about a handful of young rye any time before it heads, then annoint the head 2 or 3 times a day, first cleansing the head with my Medical Soap each time, and keep the head covered with a cap while you are using the ointment. A little of the tetter ointment may be found to be beneficial if applied occasionally.

Breast Ointment, No. 157.—Take wormwood herb and chamomile flowers, each 1 ounce, bittersweet bark (of root), 2 ounces. Digest in alcohol 3 days, then add ½ pound of lard and about 2 ounces of mutton tallow and simmer an hour or two, and then strain and press out, and if the spirits has not all evaporated simmer again. When nearly cold add 1 ounce powdered gum camphor. This is an excellent ointment for painful tumors, bruises, and especially good for female breasts, nipples and to dry up the milk.

Catnip Pile Ointment, No. 158.—Take 2 ounces of tobacco. broken into pieces, 2 or 3 onions, catnip leaves and stramonium or jimson leaves, each a handful. Cover the whole over with good whiskey and let stand for 3 days, then add ½ pint of lard and simmer slowly over the fire till the spirits have evaporated, then strain and press out thoroughly. This is one of the best ointments for all cases of piles; also good for hard swellings,

gatherings and tumors.

Scald Head Ointment, No. 159.—Take sulphate zinc 1 drachm. sulphur 2 drachms, and a tablespoonful or two of chimney soot from burnt wood and mix well with about 1 ounce of hogs lard, cut the child's hair close, wash the head good with Dr. S. C. Parsons' Medical Soap and warm water, then rub on a little of the ointment once or twice a day, always cleansing the head first with soap and water.

Iodine Ointment, No. 160 — Take iodide of potassium 40 grains, iodine 20 grains, lard or simple cerate 1 ounce, rub well together in a mortar till dissolved and thoroughly mixed Use for goitre or big neck, scrofulous and glandular swellings, and for mercurial sore throat. Apply externally

twice a day.

Black Healing Salve, No. 161.—Take beeswax and rosin, each 2 ounces, sweet oil 8 ounces, melt together, stirring till cold. This is a healing salve for all common sores. While near the boiling point add 4 ounces of red lead, and when nearly cold, 2 drachms of pulverized camphor, stirring well. Valuable whenever a healing salve is needed.

Scald and Burn Salve, No. 162.—Apply linseed oil and lime water, equal parts of each. (If you have not got linseed oil use sweet oil or any other good cooling oil). Then put on the burn wheat flour (over the whole burn) so as to keep out the atmosphere, which is the great cause of

pain. It also draws out the fire and is the best application known.

Burn and Scald Salve, No. 163.—Take good honey or common sugar house molasses, sweet oil mixed with raw potatoes scraped (or linseed oil). A few drops of spirits of turpentine is also a good application. If the burn is severe and extensive the patient should take an active hydrogogue cathartic and keep the bowels open. The anti-bilious physic, or any cathar-

tic pill, with a teaspoonful of cream tartar, or a dose of salts.

Scald and Burn Salve, No. 164.—Take Burgundy pitch 2 ounces, sweet oil 4 ounces and white wax 1 ounce. Simmer in an earthen vessel over the fire till melted and well mixed. When cool put into a jar to keep from the air; to be used by spreading thinly on linen or muslin and apply to the burn or scald, open the burn with a needle and let out the water, if any, and continue the ointment till healed, washing the sore with Medical Soap.

Common Healing Salve, No. 165.-Take beeswax and rosin,

each 2 ounces, fresh lard 8 ounces. Melt together, stirring till cold. This is a good healing salve for ordinary and common sores, which must be kept clean by using the Medical Soap.

Bayberry Salve, No. 166.—Take white turpentine, sweet oil, each 1 ounce, and extract of Bayberry and beef suet 2 ounces. Melt together,

stirring well. Useful to apply to scrofulous ulcers.

Burn Salve, No. 167.—The application of pure or well strained honey and linseed oil is very good. It will generally relieve the pain in a

very short time and induce the wound to heal rapidly.

Green Salve, No. 168—Take beeswax and rosin, each 1 ounce, mutton tallow (or hog's lard), about 4 ounces. Melt together and stir in 1 drachm of verdigris and mix well. Useful for old sores, cancers, scrofulous sores, cuts and wounds.

Laennec's Toothache Drops, No. 169.—Creosote, oil of cloves and laudanum, each 1 drachm, spirits of camphor and alcohol each 2 drachms,

well shaken make an excellent remedy.

Bland's Drops, No. 169½.—Take bruised pellitory quarter ounce, gum camphor 2 drachms, powdered opium one drachm, oil of cloves 30 drops, dilute alcohol 7 ounces, all of which digest for ten days and then strain.

Blake's Drops, No. 170.—Take powdered opium 1 ounce, mastic ½ ounce, balsam tolu, gum camphor and oil of cloves each half a drachm, oil bitter almonds 5 drops, alcohol 8 ounces, mix and let stand 24 hours, then strain, when it is ready for use.

Druit's Drops, No. 171.—Take of creosote and chloroform each 2

drachms, laudanum 4 drachms and 1 ounce of tincture of benzoin.

Downing's Drops, No. 172.—Take of chloral and camphor each 1 drachm, sulphate of morphia 2 grains, and of oil rosemary and peppermint each 2 drachms.

German Remedy, No. 173.—Take of finely cut pellitory root $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, resin guaiac finely powdered 2 ounces, alcohol 8 ounces, let stand 7 days, then filter.

MIXTURES

Are compound liquid medicines, generally prepared only as required. Heavy powders, which will not combine with each other, cannot be made

into a mixture.

Cough Mixture, No. 174.—Take spikenard root, hoarhound herb, black cohosh, gensing root and skunk cabbage root, say, each, one ounce, cover with some good spirits or whiskey, and let stand ten days; then put all in a suitable vessel, and add about 4 quarts of water and simmer slowly over the fire (but don't boil) for twelve hours, or till reduced to about 3 pints; then strain and add about ½ pint each of No. six, tineture blood root, tineture lobelia and 1 pint of best strained honey, about 8 ounces of strong essence of anise, and you will have one of the best cough syrups known.

Dose—Tablespoonful four to six times a day, shaking well before taking each time, according to the circumstances. Good for all kinds of cough

and consumption.

Cough Mixture, No. 175.—Take saltpetre 2 drachms, extract of licorice 1 ounce, muriate of ammonia 2 drachms, dissolve into ½ pint of boiling

water, and when cool, add syrup of balsam of tolu, wine of ipecac and essence of anise, strained honey, each 1 ounce.

Dose—From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful several times a day. An

excellent remedy for bronchitis, colds and consumption.

Cough Mixture, No. 176.—Take oil of sweet almonds, syrup balsam of tolu, wine of ipecac and mucilage of gum acacia (or arabic), strained honey, each 1 ounce, tincture opium (or laudanum) † ounce.

Dose—For adult 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls as often as required.

Cough Mixture, No. 177.—Take tincture lobelia, tincture black cohosh, tincture balsam of tolu, tincture blood root and anise each 2 drachms, No. six ½ ounce, strained honey 4 ounces.

Dose—Teaspoonful 3 to 6 times a day. This is one of the best cough remedies known. If desired you can add 2 ounces of simple syrup to the above mixture. One-half ounce of laudanum may also be added, if desired.

Cough Mixture, No. 178.—Take 1 teaspoonful each of honey and molasses and a small handful of hoarhound leaves, bruised, 1 pint of vinegar and mix together and simmer over the fire for 15 or 20 minutes, then strain or squeeze out and add 1 ounce each of tincture of lobelia and wine of ipecac and eight ounces of strained honey.

Dose—Teaspoonful or two, as often as required.

Cough Mixture, No. 179.—Take honey, sweet oil and acetic acid, each 1 ounce, laudanum and wine of ipecac, each ½ ounce.

Dose—Teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours. Good for colds and coughs. Cough Mixture, No. 180.—Take syrup of balsam of tolu, syrup squills, paregoric and wine of ipecac, each 1 ounce.

Dose—Teaspoonful every hour or two, while the cough lasts.

For Colds, No. 181.—Take the leaves of pine and helmlock trees and make a decoction of same and sweeten with sugar; to drink freely warm when going to bed at night, and drink cold during the day.

For Whooping Cough, No. 182.—Take syrup of poppies \(\frac{1}{2} \) ounce,

anise seed water $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, sulphate of copper $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; mix.

Dose—One to two teaspoonfuls as often as required, but if it does not

agree with small children then use the Children's Cordial.

Whooping Cough, No. 183.—Take sweet oil, vinegar and honey, equal parts of each, simmer together over the fire a few minutes, then bottle for use.

Dose—Teaspoonful as often as necessary. An excellent remedy to re-

lieve a bad case of coughing and whooping cough.

Whooping Cough, No. 184.—Take pulverized bromide potash 15 grains, carbonate of potash 1 drachm, sugar ½ ounce, water 4 ounces.

Dose—For children, a teaspoonful every 3 or 4 hours.

Red Drops, 1841/2.—Take oil cubebs and sandalwood each 1 drachm, balsam copaiba 1 ounce, compound spirits of lavender ½ ounce, laudanum 2 drachms, tincture guaiac \(\frac{1}{2}\) ounce; mix.

Dose—Teaspoonful 3 or 4 times a day. A specific for gleet, gonorrhea,

leucorrheea and for all disorders of the kidneys.

Whooping Cough, No. 185—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each of alcohol and water, and put in 2 ounces of wild ginger root, bruised. Simmer them together over the fire slowly for 15 or 20 minutes. Then add while hot 30 grains of bromide potash, powdered, ½ pound of sugar and 3 drachms of carbonate of potash. Let stand till cool, then strain and press out, and add 2 ounces of wine of ipecac.

Dose—From 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls, and repeat according to circumstances.

This is one of the valuable remedies known for whooping cough.

For Consumption, No. 186.—Take 1 gill of good milk and 1 teaspoonful each of expressed juice of hoarhound and mullen (the herb), and drink it warm every morning. If persevered in, it will perform wonders, especially if taken in combination with the Lung and Throat Balsam, according to the directions.

For Hoarseness, No. 187.—Take 1 pint of good vinegar and 4 ounces of fresh grated horseradish, saturate over night, then add 1 pint of

honey and bring to the boiling point, then strain and squeeze out.

Dose—1 or 2 teaspoonfuls several times a day. Very good for loss of

voice, hoarseness and during a bad cough.

For Croup, No. 188.—Take spirits turpentine 2 drops, then roast a large red onion and squeeze out the juice and sweeten it with best honey until it is quite thick, then add the spirits turpentine. This may be given to a child six months old in the course of the day. Do not allow the child to go out into the wet or damp air, and apply roasted onions to the feet. To relieve the cough give the Children's Cordial every 2 hours.

Golden Tincture, No. 189.—Take oil lemon, oil anise, each 1 drachm, laudanum ½ ounce, alcohol 6 ounces, sulphuric ether 2 ounces; mix.

Dose—From 1 to 3 teaspoonfuls. An excellent antisposmatic and good for twitching of the muscles and asthma when combined with Lung and

Throat Balsam and the Bone Oil freely used.

Blood Root Expectorant, No. 190.—Take powdered blood and black root (black cohosh) sugar each 4 ounces, pulverized lobelia (seed or herb) 3 ounces, alcohol and vinegar each 1 pint. Digest for 10 days or 2 weeks, then strain or filter and add 4 ounces each tineture of balsam of tolu and wine of ipecac, 1 ounce essence of anise, a portion of honey may be added if preferred.

Dose—1 to 2 teaspoonfuls, repeated as circumstances require. This is one of the best expectorants for colds and all affections of the lungs. A similar preparation may be made by combining equal parts of tineture blood root, black snake root, lobelia, balsam of tolu and wine of ipecac or syrup of ipecac and honey. The chest should be kept well protected by an oiled silk

jacket, and cloths dampened with Bone Oil to soak in.

Bleeding of the Lungs, No. 191.—Take 1 pint of milk, put in 1 ounce of dried yellow dock root and boil. Take a teaspoonful 3 or 4 times a day. Eat freely of raw table salt, and, take 1 teaspoonful 3 or 4 times a day of equal parts of loaf sugar powdered and rosin.

No. 192.—Dr S. C. Parsons' Children's Cordial is very useful in all

the diseases of children.

For the Croup, No. 193.—Cut onions into slices and cover them with brown sugar, and let it dissolve. A teaspoonful of the syrup will produce instant relief for all croups, colds and sore throats, when used in connection with the Children's Cordial and a band of flannel moistened with Bone Oil around the neck and over the chest.

Tar Cure, No. 194.—Wheat bran 1 quart, tar 1 pint, water 3 quarts, honey 1 pint. Simmer together for 3 hours, and when cool add 1 pint of

brewer's yeast. Let stand for 36 hours and then bottle it.

Dose. - From 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls 3 or 4 times a day. Useful in con-

sumption and other lung affections attended with cough.

Worm Mixture, No. 195.—Take oil of tansy and spirits of turpentine, each ½ drachm, oil of wormseed 2 drachms, sweet oil and castor oil, each 2 ounces. Mix and shake well before using each time.

Dose —Teaspoonful or two, according to age, 3 times a day. Equal to

the best vermifuge.

Worm Elixir, No. 196.—Aloes and gum myrrh, each 1 ounce, sage leaves and tansy leaves, saffron, each ½ ounce. Disssolve in a pint of best brandy 2 weeks, and strain and give to children a teaspoonful once a week or once a month as a preventive. They will never be troubled with worms as long as they take this.

Neuralgia Mixture, No. 197.—Rub the limb or locality several times a day with 4 ounces of lard mixed with a compound of 2 ounces of extract of belladona. At the same time have your bowels open, if you have to

use purgatives or digestive pills.

A covering upon the places when the pain is severe may be made with a coating of collodion, 1 ounce, into which is put 1-29 of an ounce of hydrochlorate of morphine. Speedy relief will follow, and the coating will peel off in a day or two.

Patients have often been greatly benefited by the use of lemons for the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. Use the juice of one during the day

without sugar.

Pleasant Elixir, No. 198.—Take ginger, sugar and rhubarb, each 1 ounce, gum myrrh, 2 drachms, aloes ½ ounce, saffron 1 drachm, cayenne pepper 1 drachm, cloves 2 drachms, golden seal root \(\frac{1}{2} \) ounce, sassafras bark (of root) ½ ounce, brandy or good whisky 1 quart. Let stand and digest for 2 weeks, then strain and bottle for use.

Dose. - Tablespoonful \(\frac{1}{2}\) hour before eating. Good for loss of appetite,

dyspepsia and derangements of the stomach.

Sweating Mixture, No. 199.—Take ipecac, saffron, Virginia snake root and gum camphor each 1 ounce, opium ½ ounce, add to all 1 quart of good brandy or diluted alcohol and digest 2 weeks, then strain.

Dose.—Teaspoonful every hour or two in a little warm tea produces sweating. It is one of the best medicines known to produce perspiration or sweating, useful in fevers, colds, and whenever perspiration is desired.

No. 200.—Dr. S. C. Parsons' Digestive Pills for all liver, kidney, in-

testinal and stomach troubles.

No. 201.—Dr. S. C. Parsons' Female Regulating Pills for all female troubles.

Dysentery Mixture, No. 202.—Take saleratus and bruised Turkey rhubarb, each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, steep slowly for fifteen minutes in a pint of water, strain and add a teaspoonful of white sugar, then dissolve by heat; then add spirits of peppermint.

Dose—Teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every hour till relieved. remedy for diarrhea, dysentery and all bowel complaints of young children.

Dysentery Mixture, No. 203.—Tincture rhubarb, 1 ounce; sugar of lead pulverized, 10 grains; laudanum, ½ ounce.

Dose-For adult, one teaspoonful every two to four hours, in diarrhea, dysentery, and bleeding of the bowels or womb.

Dysentery Mixture, No. 204.—Take saleratus, Turkey rhubarb, peppermint herb, and wild cherry bark, each 1 ounce, cinnamon bark and golden seal root, each ½ ounce. Bruise all, and add 1½ pints of boiling water and simmer slowly for an hour, then strain and press out, add 1 pound of sugar and dissolve with heat, and when cold half as much good brandy as there is of the syrup. This is an excellent remedy for dysentery, diarrhea, and cholera morbus, etc.

Dose—From 1 teaspoonful to 1 or 2 tablespoonfuls, according to age, and may be repeated every half hour to 2 or 3 hours, according to symptoms.

Dysentery Mixture, No. 205.—Take gum kino, dry opium, and best Turkey rhubarb, each 1 ounce, cloves, cardamom seeds and cinnamon bark, each ½ ounce in a coarse powder, alcohol or best brandy, 1 pint. Let stand and digest for 2 weeks, shaking every day, then strain.

Dose—20 to 60 drops for adults, and from 1 to 10 drops for children, to be repeated every 3 to 6 hours, according to the case. This is one of the best remedies for diarrhea, dysentery and bowel complaints, and will seldom fail

to cure.

Dysentery Mixture, No. 206.—Take paregoric, compound tineture catechu and honey, each 1 ounce.

Dose—Teaspoonful every hour or two. Astringent, and good in dysen-

tery and diarrhoea when all else fail.

Dysentery Mixture, No. 207.—Take cinnamon bark, allspice and cloves, each ½ ounce, white oak bark 1 ounce. Bruise and boil together in a quart of water down to a half pint; strain and add 4 ounces of sugar, then add one-half as much good brandy as there is of the liquid.

Dose—1, 2 or 3 teaspoonfuls 3 to 6 times a day, according to age and symptoms. An excellent remedy for cholera infantum or summer complaints.

Dysentery Mixture, No. 208.—Take poplar bark (root), wild cherry tree bark, each a handful. Simmer slowly for an hour or two in a quart of water, then strain, add peach kernels, finely powdered, 4 ounces, sugar 2 pounds, and best brandy one-half as much as there is of the decoction; then bring it to a boiling point and stir to dissolve the sugar.

Dose-One-half wineglassful 3 to 6 times a day; less for children.

Good in dysentery, diarrhea and all bowel complaints

Dysentery Mixture, No. 209.—Take 1 ounce each of cinnamon bark, cloves and allspice bruised, and 1 pound of blackberry root cut into small pieces. Boil slowy in 6 quarts of water down to a quart, then strain and press out and add 1 pound of sugar, and when cold 1 pint of best brandy. A valuable remedy in diarrhea, especially for chronic diarrhea.

Dose—From 1 teaspoonful to 2 tablespoonfuls, according to age, 3 times

a day.

Dysentery Mixture, No. 210.—Take ½ ounce each of cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves and allspice, 1 pound of sugar and 2 quarts of ripe blackberries. Boil all together for a short time and when cold strain and squeeze

out and add a pint of brandy.

Dose—From a teaspoonful to a wineglassful, according to the age of the patient, at proper intervals until relieved. This recipe has been used with great success for several years. It is almost a specific for summer complaints and all bowel complaints usual in warm weather. It has proved useful, and every family should supply themselves with it.

Dysentery Mixture, 211.—Take wild cherry tree bark, 2 ounces. Turkey rhubarb, bruised, 1 ounce, carbonate of soda and cinnamon bark each 1 ounce, sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ pound. Simmer the whole slowly for an hour in $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of boiling water, then strain and squeeze out.

Dose—Tablespoonful, more or less according to age, every one-half hour or every one or two hours, according to symptoms. This remedy has never known to have failed in curing dysentery, and is good in all bowel complaints.

Cholera Mixture, No. 212.—Take prickly ash berries (or double as much bark of the root), cloves, gum guaiac, cinnamon bark each 2 ounces, gum camphor and gum myrrh each 1 ounce, gum kino ½ ounce. Reduce all to a coarse powder and add 1 quart of best brandy. Let stand ten days or two weeks to digest, shaking the bottle three or four times a day to keep the ingredients from sticking at the bottom, and then strain.

Dose—Teaspoonful three times a day.

Chalk Mixture, No. 213.—Take pulverized gum arabic, white sugar each 1 ounce, prepared chalk 2 ounces, cinnamon water 8 ounces. Mix, and stir till reduced to a milk, then add 1 ounce tincture catechu, and ½ ounce laudanum.

Dose—One to two teaspoonfuls every two or three hours as an astringent

in diarrhœa.

No. 214—Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial should be taken in all

cases of dysentery, diarrhea or inflammation of the bowels.

Parched Rice in Diarrhœa, No. 215.—This remedy will generally check the diarrhœa in a few hours. Take 1 pint of rice parched perfectly brown, then boil it as usual in milk or water and eat it slowly. Parched corn ground and boiled in milk is also good.

Burnt Brandy in Diarrhea, No. 216.—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ teacupful of sugar to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of best brandy, and stir it with an iron poker nearly red hot.

Dose—Tablespoonful or two to be taken 3 or 4 times a day.

Salt and Vinegar in Diarrhoea, No. 217.—Take common table salt a heaping tablespoonful, good cider vinegar \(\frac{1}{4} \) tumblerful, hot water

enough to fill the tumber when the salt is dissolved.

Take from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful according to age, every 5 or 10 minutes as hot as can be drank. Half the quantity for a child. If it should vomit it up, repeat the quantity after 6 or 8 hours. Should the disease not be checked, repeat the dose. This is a remedy, easily obtained and pleasant to take. If there be sickness at the stomach, or in case of cholera or cholera morbus, add to the compound a heaping teaspoonful of ground

black pepper. No one need fear the cholera.

Burnt Rhubarb in Diarrhœa, No. 218.—It may be valuable to know the value of burnt rhubarb in diarrhœa; it is more serviceable in dysentary attending the last stages of consumption than the chalk mixture, or opium, or any of the other remedies. It has been used for over 20 years with the safest effect for diarrhœa. After a few doses of the remedy are taken it relieves the pain in an instant, and the bowels return to their natural state. The manner of preparing it is to burn the rhubarb in an iron vessel until black, and stir so that it will not stick to the bottom, then bottle. Dose—10 to 20 grains.

Dysentery Mixture, No. 219.—Make a tea of common rag weed and pennyroyal, which is one of the best remedies known for dysentery and

all bowel complaints of children. It is to be given freely until the patient is relieved.

Remedy for Nervous Diseases, No. 220.—I will give you a few valuable recipes, which you might find of great benefit if you are troubled with nervousness, etc., and especially in delicate females, to strengthen their nervous system. Take ½ ounce compound of sulphuric ether, compound spirits of lavender \frac{1}{2} ounce, spirits camphor 1 ounce, tincture valerian and hops each 1 ounce. Mix.

Dose—From 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls every 2 or 3 hours. Good for all ner-

vous diseases peculiar to females.

Remedy for Nervous Diseases, No. 221.—In cases of general nervousness, attended with fainting and weak feelings, take the following compound: Take tincture of benzoin compound 1 ounce, spirits ammonia aromatic \frac{1}{2} ounce, compound spirits of lavender \frac{1}{2} ounce, spirits camphor 1 ounce, tincture valerian 1 ounce. Mix.

Dose—1 to 3 teaspoonfuls every 10 or 15 minutes or every 2 or 3 hours, according to symptoms. This remedy should always be made up and had

in the house for such cases.

Remedy for Nervous Diseases, No. 222.—In great nervous weakness, attended with indigestion, sour stomach, restless disposition and do not sleep well at night, the following will be found as great relief: Take bromide potassi ½ ounce, tincture lupuli (or hops) 1 ounce, tincture valerian 1 ounce : mix.

Dose—Teaspoonful 2 or 3 times a day.

Anti-Spasmotic, No. 223.—Take slippery elm root powdered, 4 ounces, cayenne pepper 2 ounces, lobelia seeds pulverized, 4 ounces, alcohol (dilute with one half as much water as alcohol) 1 quart. Digest 2 weeks, shaking frequently, then strain.

Dose-From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to urgency of the symptoms. Valuable in spasms, convulsions, lockjaw, suspended animation, from drowning, falls, or any other cause, and in all violent attacks of

The dose should be repeated every 10 or 20 minutes.

Anodyne Infusion, No. 224.—Take anise seed and gensing powdered, each 1 ounce, nutmeg powdered, 1 ounce, lady slipper root powdered, 2 ounces, and infuse in 1 pint of boiling water for \(\frac{1}{2}\) hour and sweeten with sugar. An excellent remedy in fevers, croup, nervous irritability, hysterics and such diseases.

Dose—Wineglassful occasionally.

Scrofulous Syrup, No. 225.—Take bark of bittersweet root, stillingia root, each 1 pound, yellow dock root 2 pounds. Boil slowly in 3 gallons of water down to 3 quarts, then strain and add 6 pounds of sugar.

Dose—½ wineglassful 3 times a day. An excellent syrup for scrofula, king's evil, and all skin diseases, as herpes, tetter, leprosy, and all such dis-

eases arising from the blood.

Alterative Syrup, No. 226.—Take yellow root, dandelion, burdock root, sarsaparilla, each \(\frac{1}{4}\) pound, blue flag, poke root, elder blossoms and bark of sassafras root each 2 ounces. Bruise the roots into small pieces and boil together in one gallon of water down to 1 quart; let stand to cool and settle, then strain and press out, then add 2 pounds of sugar, then heat and melt the sugar, and when cool bottle for use.

Dose-1 wineglassful three times a day. This is one of the best alteratives for constitutional diseases of impure blood, skin diseases, secondary syphilis, liver complaints, rheumatism and scrofula. To make it still better add to each pint 1 drachm iodide of potassium.

Syrup for Gravel, No. 227.—Make a strong decoction of 4 ounces of the bark of root of sweet apple tree by boiling in water, then add ½ pound

of sugar and 4 pints of good Holland gin.

Dose—A wineglassful 3 times a day. An excellent remedy for gravel. Syrup for Gravel, No. 228.—Take of benzoic acid and carbonate of ammonia each 20 grains, boiling water 4 ounces, simple syrup 2 ounces and tincture of hyoscyamus 1½ drachms. Give a large spoonful 3 or 4 times a day.

For Irritable Bladder due to Acid Urine, No. 229.—Take of aromatic spirits of ammonia, tincture of hyoscyamus and sweet spirits of nitre each 2 drachms, camphor water 6 ounces. The dose is a tablespoonful

every hour or two.

For Irritable Bladder due to Alkaline Urine, No. 230.— Take of nitric and muriatic acids each 2 drachms, tincture of gentian 3½ ounces.

Dose—A teaspoonful in a wineglass of water 3 times a day.

Lotions are liquid preparations that are not to be taken internally.

Reed's Injection, No. 231.—The Rat Tail Injection, prepared by

W. F. Reed, has the reputation of being reliable. Try a bottle.

For Chilblains, No. 232.—Take of chloride of ammonia 2 drachms, water 2 ounces, and spirits of rosemary 4 drachms. Mix. Apply as a lotion to unbroken chilblains.

For Swelled Testicles, No. 233.—Take of chloride of ammonia 1 drachm, water 5 ounces, alcohol 1 ounce. Mix. Apply as a lotion in cases

of swelled testicles.

Eye Water, No. 234.—Take sulphate of zinc 10 grains, wine of opium and rosewater, each 1 ounce. Let this stand 4 or 5 days, then pour off carefully. Then apply a little to the eye 2 or 3 times a day as a wash.

Eye Water, No. 235.—Take sulphate of zinc and sugar of lead, each 1/4 drachm, sugar and common salt, each 2 drachms, rosewater (or rain water) 4 ounces. Let stand and digest 4 days, then carefully pour the mixture off clear. Bathe the eyes and the inside of the eye lids with this solution 2 or 3 times a day. Good in all cases of sore or inflamed eyes.

Neuralgia Lotion, No. 236.—One-quarter pint nitrous spirits ether, 2 drachms of alum in powder. Mix and dissolve. Apply it frequently in the tooth, and it will stop the worst toothache in an instant, or put into the tooth a pill made of gum opium and camphor, put a little cotton in the ear on the same side the tooth aches. This seldom fails to cure

in the course of a day.

Headache Lotion, No. 237.—One ounce of hartshorn, ½ ounce spirits of camphor, 1 handful of salt, put in a quart bottle of water and keep Apply a wet rag to the head as often as necessary until you have found relief. Some persons who suffer from headaches find such an application a great benefit, especially if used in connection with Antimigraine.

Scurvy Lotion, No. 238.—Take gum myrrh 1 ounce, aloes and extract of licorice, each \(\frac{1}{2} \) ounce; pulverize and add 1 pint of best brandy,

let stand for 4 days, then filter or strain and bottle for use. Wash and rub the gums with this 3 or 4 times a day.

Itch Lotion, No. 239.—Lather your whole body over on going to bed with a lather made of castile soap and sulphur for 3 consecutive nights

and wash it off in the morning with a little good whiskey.

Wen Lotion, No. 240.—Make a strong solution of sea salt by dissolving as much as possible in hot water, and dip a piece of flannel 3 or 4 times folded together in the solution, cold; keep the wen constantly wet with it, day and night, until suppuration takes place; then apply poultices and heal it. Is the best remedy known for wen.

Black Wash, No. 241.—Take 1 drachm of calomel and put in 4 ounces of lime water. Shake well until turned black. To be used as a wash for foul and indolent ulcers, venereal sores and also to wash saddle

sores on horses' backs.

Itch Lotion, No. 242.—Take ½ ounce sulphuric acid, 1 pint of water, and sulphate of potash 1 ounce. Mix. Bathe the parts affected with the disease twice a day with the lotion; wash the parts first with Dr. S. C. Parsons' Medical Soap and water; change the clothes often and keep the parts clean as possible. This remedy will soon cure.

Lotion to Take Out Grease Spots, No. 243.—Take aqua ammonia 2 ounces, borax ½ ounce, alcohol 2 ounces. Mix. With a bit of woolen cloth wet with the liquid and rub the spots until you get out the grease. This is the best known to clean clothes and garments of grease and other dirt spots.

Gargle for Quinsy, No. 244.—Take wormwood and sage, each 1 ounce; simmer a short time in 1 pint of water, to make a good, strong tea. Add 2 teaspoonfuls of borax, powdered. Strain and use freely as a gargle,

warm or cold.

Gargle in Scarlet Fever, No. 245.—Take common salt 2 teaspoonfuls, honey and cayenne pepper 1 teaspoonful, 1 teaspoonful of vinegar and water. Bring to a boiling point, then let stand to cool, and strain. Use as a gargle for sore throat and in scarlet fever. The best remedy known.

Gargle for Sore Throat, No. 246.—Take tincture of myrrh & ounce, honey 1 ounce, rosewater 4 ounces, borax 1 drachm. Mix.

used frequently as a gargle for sore throat.

Fever Mixture, No. 247.—Take pulverized alum 2 drachms, quinine 20 grains, water 1 ounce, sulphuric acid 20 drops, best of brandy 3 First dissolve the quinine in water and acid, then add the alum and brandy.

Dose—Tablespoonful for adult every 2 or 3 hours during intermission of the fever. This is a never failing remedy for chills and intermittent

fever.

Fever Mixture, No. 248.—Take pulverized nutmegs, Jamaica ginger and cloves, each 2 drachms; Peruvian bark, pulverized, 1 ounce; salts of tartar 1 drachm; add all to 1 pint of any good wine or whiskey.

Dose—Take about ½ wine glassful 3 to 6 times a day, shaking well be-

A very good remedy for chills and fever.

Fever Mixture, No. 249.—Take water 1 ounce, sulphuric acid 20 drops, and dissolve 20 grains of quinine in it. Put in a vial.

Dose—Teaspoonful every hour or two during the day till all is taken.

A certain cure for ague, chills and fever and all fevers.

Fever Mixture, No. 250.—Take socrotine aloes and best Turkey rhubarb (the root), each ½ ounce; alcohol½ pint; let stand and digest in the alcohol 5 or 6 days, then strain through a flannel cloth, and add 1 drachm oil of wintergreen, and shake well; then dissolve 2 drachms of quinine in 2 ounces of water and 30 drops of sulphuric acid; when thoroughty dissolved add½ pint of good molasses or syrup; then you have got as good an ague remedy as was ever made.

Dose—A teaspoonful 3 to 6 times a day; to be taken during the well

days.

Fever Tonic, No. 251.—Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic has cured thousands of cases of fever, and you run no risk of wasting your money

when purchasing a bottle.

Spice Bitters, No. 252.—Take bayberrry, poplar bark, golden seal, each 4 ounces; colombo and bitter root, each 2 ounces; ginger, cloves, each 1 ounce; cayenne pepper ½ ounce. Reduce all to a fine powder, then mix and add finely powdered loaf sugar, even quantity as the other mixture is.

Dose—Teaspoonful in a little water, warm or cold, or a little liquor, or anything else preferred. This is an excellent bitters for weak stomach, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, general debility, and whenever a tonic is required,

and pleasant to take.

Root Beer Tonic, No. 253.—Take sassafras bark (of root), wild cherry (the bark), each two ounces; best Jamaica ginger root 2 ounces, burdock root 4 ounces (all to be bruised), cream of tartar 2 ounces, water 2 gallons. Boil about ten minutes, then strain. Add about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of sugar and the rind of lemon cut in small pieces. Heat and stir until the sugar is dissolved, then pour in a stone or earthen jar. When about lukewarm add about three drachms of tartaric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ teacupful of hop yeast, stirring the whole contents together. Then you may bottle for use or leave it in the jar; and in a few days you will have an excellent medicated beer.

Senna Infusion, No. 254.—Take fennel seeds ½ ounce, bruised senna and manna, each 1 ounce. Place in a pint of boiling water, keeping it hot for an hour or two, then strain and add 1 ounce of cream tartar.

Dose—One to 3 tablespoonfuls every hour or two till it operates. An excellent and safe purgative, good in all kinds of fevers and for pregnant females.

Rheumatism Mixture, No. 255.—Take pulverized blood root 2 ounces, pearlash 1 ounce, proof brandy 1 quart, pulverized gum guaiac and allspice, each 4 ounces. Mix. Let stand and digest 3 or 4 days, shaking 2 or 3 times a day, then strain.

Dose—Teaspoonful 3 or 4 times a day in a little milk, syrup or wine.

An almost infallible remedy for rheumatism.

Headache Remedy, No. 256.—Antimigraine is a never-failing remedy for all sick and nervous headaches.

Bone Oil Cure, 257.—Dr. S. C. Parsons' Bone Oil for external use

in sprains, bruises and all forms of Rheumatism.

Liver Regulator, No. 258.—Dr. S. C. Parsons' Liver Regulator acts as a tonic in all liver, kidney, intestinal and stomach disorders. Try a bottle or two and be convinced.

Pleasant Prune Purgative, No. 259.—Take $\frac{3}{4}$ pound best quality of dried prunes, 1 ounce senna leaves, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce bruised cloves, 1 ounce brown sugar, boiling water 1 quart; let stand on the stove where it will keep warm for 2 hours, then strain ready for use.

Dose—Wine glass every 3 hours until the bowels move.

Pleasant Children's Purgative, No. 260.—Make your coffee in usual manner, being sure that it is a pleasant, freshly roasted java; then add equal parts of infusion of senna, made by steeping over a slow fire about ½ hour; ½ ounce of the leaves in a½ pint of boiling water, when it is ready for milk and sugar as a regular cup of coffee.

Pleasant Children's Purgative, No. 231.—Take infusion of senna 2 ounces, peppermint water ½ ounce, manna 2 drachms, calcined magnesia 20 grains, tincture of rhubarb 1 drachm, syrup of orange 1 ounce; let

stand 10 hours and strain.

Dose-Teaspoonful every half hour until the bowels are open.

Jaundice Cure, No. 262.—Take the leaves or bark of the peach tree and make a strong bitters, adding a little lemon juice, and take in moderate doses 3 or 4 times a day. This is one of the best jaundice remedies known.

POULTICES.

Poultices are intended to accomplish various purposes. Some are cooling, others are stimulating, others produce suppuration, while others are simply softening. They are used as external applications, when soft; and should be applied warm or tepid, and should not be allowed to get dry before being changed or removed.

Hop, No. 263.—Boil a handful of hops for a few minutes in a pint of water, squeeze out the juice and strain the liquor; is now to be put again on the fire and thicken with Indian meal and a little lard, added as

it cools.

Starch, No. 264.—Starch, any quantity; thicken with boiling

water. When partly cool stir in a little sweet oil.

Bread, No. 265.—Take stale bread, pour boiling water over it and boil till soft, then take it from the fire and gradually stir into the paste a little lard or sweet oil, so as to render the poultice pliable.

Apple, No. 266.—Apples pared, cored and well boiled, mashed into

a pulp, form a very good poultice, but must be often renewed.

Mustard, No. 267.—Flaxseed meal or wheat flour 1 part, flour of mustard 1 part; make into a paste with water. A little lard should be added to prevent it sticking. When intended to be kept on for more than a few minutes, make with 2 or 3 parts of flour to 1 of mustard. Take off when the surface is well-reddened and never make a blister, which is so painful and hard to heal. A very good substitute for a mustard plaster is often at hand in spirits of turpentine, applied by dipping flaunel or muslin in the liquid, and then wringing it nearly dry and cover with oiled silk to prevent evaporation. It is important to keep a poultice as warm and fresh as possible. This may be done by a covering of oiled silk.

Corn Meal, No. 268.—Corn meal 5 tablespoonfuls, rye flour 2 tablespoonfuls; to be gradually let through the fingers into boiling water, briskly stirring it at the same time, then add a little oil, as for the bread

poultices, and apply when hot,

Yeast, No. 269.—Yeast ½ pint, wheat flour 1 pound. Mix them together over a gentle heat until the mixture begins to rise, then apply

warm as possible.

Alum Poultice, No. 270.—Put in a plate the whites of a couple of eggs, and then with a piece of alum between the thumb and finger stir it into a curd. To be applied between a piece of fine linen, having but one fold next the skin.

Spice, No. 271.—Allspice, ginger, cinnamon, cloves, each equal

quantities; molasses and honey, with a little lard to mix.

Slippery Elm, No. 272.—Take powdered slippery elm and flaxseed; mix with water until it is the right thickness, then boil for a few minutes. It is to be applied warm.

Bread and Milk, No. 273.—The best poultice is made by boiling

milk and put in some bread.

Fig Poultice, No. 274.—One pound of figs and 4 ounces of meal or bran flour and 4 ounces of slippery elm bark, and boil together with as much water as will cover them; makes an excellent poultice for swellings and suppurating sores.

Soap and Sugar, No. 275.—Soap and brown sugar make a poul-

tice for a boil.

Chamomile, No. 276.—Chamomile flowers, flaxseed meal, boiled with the tops of wormwood, is an excellent poultice for inflammation and swellings.

Carrot, No. 277.—Boil a grated carrot quite soft, is excellent for

running sores and cancers.

Doses for Average Sized Man.

NAME OF DRUG.		Dose.
Acid, Nitro Muriatic, diluted, .		. 5 to 20 drops.
Acid, Sulphuric, Aromatic,		. 5 to 20 "
Acid, Sulphuric, diluted,		. 5 to 20 "
Aloes,		. 2 to 6 grains.
Anise Oil,		. 1 to 4 drops.
Antipyrine,		
Assafætida,		
Balsam Copaiba,		
Balsam of Fir,		. 2 to 8 drops.
Bismuth, Subnitrate,		. 5 to 15 grains.
Bromide of Ammonia,		. 5 10 10
Bromide of Potash,		. 5 to 40 "
Buchu Leaves,		. 10 to 30 "
Calomel, as an alterative,		$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ "
Calomel, as a cathartic,		. 18 to 12 "
Castor Oil,		. 1 to 8 teaspoonfuls.
Citrate of Iron,		
Chloral, Hydrate,	• • •	. 3 10 20
Citrate of Iron and Quinine, .		. 3 to 8 "
Cream of Tartar,		. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 teaspoonfuls.

NAME OF DRUG.	Dose.
Dovers Powders,	5 to 10 grains.
Elecampane,	20 to 40 "
Emetic,	4 to 8 drachms.
Epsom Salts,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce.
Iodide of Potash,	2 to 10 grains.
Iodide of Sodium,	2 to 10 "
Kino,	10 to 20 "
Mandrake,	5 to 10 "
Mercury with Chalk,	2 to 5 "
Mercury with Chalk,	1 to 3 pills. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Morphine,	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Morphine,	3 to 10 "
Opium,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "
Paregoric,	5 to 10 drops.
Peppermint Essence,	5 to 30 "
Pepsin,	1 to 10 grains.
Quininé,	1 to 10 ""
Rochelle Salts,	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce.
Rhubarb, '	5 to 20 grains.
Syrup of Ipecac Expectorant	30 to 60 drops.
Syrup of Sarsaparilla,	1 to 4 teaspoonfuls.
Svrup of Rhubarb	1 to 2
Santonin,	1 to 3 grains.
Spirits of Ammonia, Aromatic,	10 to 20 drops.
Santonin,	30 to 60 " ⁷
Spirits of Layender, Compound,	30 to 60 ''
Spirits of Nitre, Sweet,	30 to 60 "
Spirits of Nitre, Sweet,	15 to 30 "
Surun of Sonno	1 to 6 teaspoonfuls.
Syrup of Squills,	½ to 1 " 1 to 2 "
Syrup of Seneka,	1 to 2 "
Syrup of Squills, Syrup of Seneka, Saltpetre, Tannic Acid, Tincture of Aconite Root,	5 to 10 grains.
Tannic Acid,	1 to 5 grains.
Tincture of Aconite Root,	5 to 10 drops.
Aloes,	30 to 120 't'
" Assafœtida,	30 to 60 "
" Assafeetida,	60 to 120 "
"Belladona,	5 to 10 "
"Benzoic Compound,	30 to 120 "
" Bloot Root,	1 to 2 teaspoonfuls.
" Camphor,	10 to 30 drops.
" Cayenne Pepper,	10 to 20 ''
" Catechu	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 teaspoonfuls.
" Cinchona Compound, , .	½ to 2 "
" Colchicum,	5 to 20 drops.
" Digitalis,	10 to 30 "
"Ginger,	
"Gentian Compound,	1 to 2 teaspoonfuls.
" Guaiac,	½ to 1 ""
·	

NAN	E OF DRUG.					Dose.
Tincture of	Kino,					$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful.
	Lobelia,					10 to 20 drops.
4.6	Muriate of Iron					10 to 20 " ^t
"	Myrrh,					$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful.
"	Nux Vomica,					10 to 20 drops.
66	Opium (laudanum),					10 to 30 't
"	Rhubarb,					1 to 8 teaspoonfuls.
"	Rhubarb and Senna,					½ to 2 "
66	Tolu,					15 to 40 drops.
66	Valerian,	Ĭ.				1 to 2 teaspoonfuls.
Turpentine	,	Ĭ.	Ť	Ť.	Ť.	10 to 30 drops.
Wine of In	ecac, to sweat,	•	·	·		5 to 40 drops.
Wine of In	ecac, for emetic,	•	•	Ċ	Ť	3 to 6 teaspoonfuls.
Wine of Co	lchicum Root,	•	•	•	•	10 to 30 drops.

Glossary of the "Family Physician."

Many medical terms are explained where they occur, but with some it would be impossible for want of space. I hope it is sufficiently complete for the ready reference of the most casual reader.

A

Acne—A disease of puberty, associated in the development of the hair of the face and breast.

Alopecia—A loss of hair or baldness, as is illustrated in the fox or dog when suffering from the mange.

Alphos—The dull white leprosy, like barley meal, which is non-contagious and described in verse 39, chapter 13, of Leviticus.

Alphosis—Whiteness; alphosis is generally known as albino skin, albinismus or leucoderma.

Amarus-Bitter.

Ambustum—Blister, caused by a burn or scald.

Anæmia—Anemia, a want of blood.

Anæsthesia—Want or absence of sensation. Anidrosis—Absence of perspiration or dry skin.

Antaphrodisiac—A substance capable of blunting venerial desires.

Antiperiodic—A medicine possessing the power of arresting morbid periodical conditions of the system.

Anthrax—A carbuncle.

Aperient—A medicine which gently opens the bowels.

Aphonia—A loss of the voice.

Aphrodisiac—A substance which excites the sexual organs.

Aptha—An eruption occurring in the mouth.

Antiseptic—A medicine which arrests putrifaction.

Area—A void or bald place as in Alopecia areata; the hair falls out in patches, leaving a shining spot on the scalp.

Areola—The space between the fibres of the tissues or vessels interlacing, which are commonly seen in the breasts.

Asthenic—Debilitated, or want of strength.

Atocia—Sterile, or lack of fruitfulness.

Atonic—Lack of tone and weakness of the organs, more especially those contractile.

Atrophy—A wasting away of the body or some portion, such as a muscle, bone, nerve or tissue, due to defective nutrition.

B

Blain—A blister containing a watery fluid.

Bougie—An instrument to dilate the male urethra.

Bromidrosis—A feted perspiration, also noticed in beasts when in heat and the genital organs of some persons.

Bulla—A watery blister or eruption of the skin as in pemphigus.

C

Cachectic—A depraved condition of the body, owing to lack of nourishment, known as cachexia.

Cacochymia—A morbid condition of the skin, due to an unhealthy state of the blood.

Cadaverous—Appearance of a dead person.

Calisthenics—The art of producing grace and strength of body by appropriate exercise.

Callus—Hardness of the skin, produced by friction or pressure, such as a corp.

Capillary-Hair like; small.

Carcinoma—An eating sore; a cancer.

Caries—Decay or death of a bone.

Carminative—A medicine allaying pain, generally due to an accumulation of gases or wind in the bowels.

Cardiac—Pertaining to the heart.

Cartilage—The solid part of the body with a consistence between bone and ligament.

Casein—The chief constituent of milk.

Catamenia—The menstrual flow or menses.

Catharsis—A movement of the bowels, either natural or by artificial means.

Cathartic—A medicine increasing the action of the bowels.

Cerebral—Belonging to the brain.

Cervical—Belonging or pertaining to the neck or cervex.

Chalazion—A small, hard, but transparent tumor, resembling a hail stone encysted in the eye lids.

Chaps—Clefts or gaps in the skin, due to cold weather, also seen in psoriasis and alphos.

Chicken Pox—Little, petty or diminutive pox. Chilblain—A blain or blister caused by cold.

Chloasma—A disease of the skin, causing it to have greenish hue as the pityriasis versicolor, or chloasma pigmentosum.

Cholagogue—A medicine which causes a flow of bile.

Cholesterine—A substance inodorous and insipid, forming the crystalline portion of the biliary calculus or gall stones.

Chronic Disease—One of long duration.

Chymification—The art of converting the food into chyme.

Clavus-A round knob or a corn.

Clonic—Convulsive motions, either irregular or accompanied by alternate relaxations.

Colliquative—Exhausting and applied to discharges, producing rapid exhaustion.

Comatose—Coma—A state of sleep from which it is difficult to arouse the person.

Comedones—The little cylindrical accumulations of sebaceous matter and dirt in the skin, mostly noticed in the face.

Corrigent—A medicine which corrects and modifies the irritating principle of some powerful drug when taken in the system.

D

Dandruff—An itching, foulness or scurfiness of the scalp as in pityriasis or psoriasis capitis.

Datre—The French name for tetter.

Deglutition—The action of swallowing.

Delerium—Wandering of the mind or loss of reason.

Deobstruent—A medicine possessing the power of removing obstructions.

Deodorized—Deprived of smell or odor.

Dermapostasis—An enlargement of the skin.

Dermatalgia—Pain in the skin.

Dermatolysis—A hanging of the skin in folds.

Dermatophyton—A cutaneous plant formed in skin diseases, having a plant-like structure.

Dermatospasmus—A spasm of the skin, due to a contraction of its muscles, as in spasms, periphericus and uticaria. It is also noticed in all operations of the scrotum.

Desquamation—The separation or exfoliation of the scarf skin in the form of scales.

Detergents-Medicines possessing cleansing properties so useful in ulcers,

wounds and sores.

Diagnosis—The physician's opinion of the character and nature of the

disease obtained through symptoms or examination.

Diaphoresis—Increased perspiration or evacuating excrementary fluid

through the pores of the skin.

Diathesis—A condition or constitution that predisposes to particular dis-

eases or peculiar actions of certain medicines.

Discutient—A medicine possessing the power to repel or resolve swellings and tumors.

Diuretic—A medicine having the power to increase the secretion of urine.

Diuresis-An increased discharge of urine.

Drastic—Active—A cathartic which acts powerfully.

Duct—The canal leading from a vesicle or gland.

Dysontory—Increased number of evacuations of the bowels.

Dyspnœa—Shortness of breath, or difficulty in breathing.

Э

Ectozoa—Parasitic animals existing outside of the body, such as lice.

Efferent—Vessels or nerves that convey fluids or impressions outward or to the surface of the body.

Effluvia-Noxious matter, such as emanations or miasms.

Ejaculator—That which produces the emission of the spermatic fluid.

Embryo—The fecundated germ or egg in the womb.

Emulsion—A compound whereby all oil or resinous substance is held in suspension.

Emunctory—An organ which excretes or expels waste matter from the body.

Endemic—Diseases due to some peculiar condition of the climate or locality.

Entozoa—Parasitic animals living within the body.

Ecchymosis—An extraversation of blood in the tissues.

Ecthyma—A pimple or eruption.

Eczema—An eruption thrown out by heat.

Efferent Nerves—Those carrying nervous stimulants from the brain to other parts or outwards.

Emetic—A medicine that will produce vomiting.

Emmenagogue—A substance promoting the menstrual flow.

F

Fæcal—That pertaining to the facus or stools which represents the waste products of our food.

Farinaceous—Matter composed of any species of flour or root that consists of starch, such as the potato.

Febrifuge—A remedy possessing the power of driving away fever.

Febrile—Partaking or having the character of fever.

Fibrin—The coagulated material in the blood and chyle.

Flexor—A muscle that bends any joint.

Fluctuation—A wave-like motion that is felt by pressure, and indicates fluid in swellings or tumors.

Fœtus—The young or unborn of any creature after it is sufficiently developed to be distinguished.

Follicle—A small secreting cavity in a mucous membrane or skin.

Fungus—A mushroom growth, such as warts or tumors with a long stem, etc., etc.

Ganglion—An enlargement in the course of a nerve.

Gangrene—Death of any portion of the body; also known as mortification or putrefaction.

Gastric—Pertaining to the stomach.

Gelatine—An animal substance forming a jelly when cold.

Genitals—The external organs of generation. Glands—The secreting organs of the body.

Gluten—A tenacious substance that causes dough to be sticky, which is found in vegetables.

Granulation—An ulcerating surface is said to heal by granulation when it is filled with numerous small, round elevations that unite the sides.

Gravid—Pregnant or with child.

Grumous-A clotted condition, as grumous or clotted blood.

H

Hallucination-A morbid error of the mind.

Hemorrhage-An unnatural loss of blood.

Hepatic—Pertaining to the liver.

Hygiene—That portion of medicine devoted to health by attention to sanitary laws.

Hypertrophy—An enlarged condition of any organ or portion of the body due to over nutrition.

Hypnotic—A medicine which produces sleep.

Hypochondria—A mental disorder due to derangement of the digestive organs, which renders the person gloomy, with a tendency to simulate or have imaginary diseases.

Hypospadis—A malformation of the penis when the urethra opens back

of the glands or head of the penis.

Hysteria—A nervous condition peculiar mostly to women.

I

Idiopathic—A primary or original state of disease.

Idiosyncracy—A peculiarity of a person, which is illustrated by extreme sensitiveness to some medicines.

Imbecile-An enfeebled condition of the mind.

Impotent—Incompetent to reproduce.

Impregnate—To make conceive.

Incest—Sexual intercourse between near relations.

Incisor—A fore or front tooth.

Incoherent—Loose, unconnected speech.

Indigenous—Native to the country or place.

Induration—A hardness; so an ulcer is said to be indurated when the edges are hard.

Infection—Consists in corrupting or tainting the body either with any matter noxious or pernicious to a healthy system.

Infusions—Solutions of vegetable matter in water obtained without boiling.

Infusoria—Microscopic animals found in water and various fluids.

Injesta—Substances introduced into the body as food.

Infiltrate—To enter by the pores.

Inguinal—Relating to the groin.

Integument—That which covers. Interosseous—Between the bones.

Intestines—The bowels or guts.

Involuntary—Without the will, and pertains to functions of the body which are performed without our knowledge.

J

Jactation—Anxiety, excessive restlessness, a symptom in serious diseases.

K

Kleptomania—Morbid impulse to steal.

Knee Pan—The patilla or round bone on the knee.

L

Lachrymal—Generating tears.

Lacteal—A vessel that conveys milk or chyle.

Larynx-Upper portion of the windpipe.

Leech—A worm that sucks blood.

Lesion—A derangement or division of parts previously united or existing as one portion.

Leucorrhœa—A white discharge from the vagina.

Ligament—A membrane or fibrous substance connecting bones so as to form joints.

Ligature—A thread used to tie a blood vessel or sew up a wound.

Lingual—Pertaining to the tongue.

Lithotomy—Operation of cutting for stone in bladder.

Lumbar—Relating to the loins.

Lymp—A colorless fluid contained in the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphatics—Those vessels conveying lymph.

M

Maceration—The act of softening or almost dissolving any solid substance.

Malaria—Bad air or noxious exhalations which cause fever.

Mammary—Pertaining to the breasts.

Mange—Itch in animals.

Marasmus-A wasting away of the body.

Masticate—To chew.

Materia Medica—The science that treats of the nature and properties of all substances used in the cure of disease.

Medulla—The marrow or fatty substance contained in the cavities of the bones.

Menstrual—Monthly—Pertains to the monthly loss of blood by females. Mesenteric Glands—Glands about the peritoneum that secrete lymph.

Miasma—A gaseous exhalation from decayed vegetation or the earth.

Midwives—Females who attend at child-birth.

Monomania—Insanity on one subject.

Mucous Membranes—Thin membranes which secrete a fluid for lubrication.

Muco Purulent-Mucous and pus combined.

Muscles-The structures that execute the movements of the body.

N

Narcotic-A medicine that produces sleep.

Nasal-Pertaining to the nose.

Nausea—Sickness of the stomach or inclination to vomit.

Necrosis—Death of a portion of bone still retained in the body.

Nephritic—Pertaining to the kidneys.

Nerve—An organ of sensation.

Nervine—A medicine that acts upon the nerves.

Neuralgia—A disease of the nerves attended with pain.

Neuritis-Inflammation of the nerve.

Node—A knot, swelling or hard concretion that is located around knee joints or on the shin bones.

Nutriment—That which nourishes.

റ

Obstetrics-That pertaining to child-birth.

Occiput-Back part of the head.

Ocular-Pertaining to the eye.

Olfactory—Pertaining to the sense of smell.

Opthalmic—Relating to the eye.

Orgasm—The height of sexual excitement during intercourse.

Orthopnœa—A disease where breathing can only be performed in the erect posture.

Osseous—Bony or having the character of bone.

${f P}$

Papilla—An eminence that is nipple-shaped.

Paracentesis—The operation of tapping the abdomen in dropsy, to evacuate the fluid.

Paralysis—Loss of motion in any part of the body.

Paronychia-Whitlow, bone felon or abscess next to the bone.

Paroxysm—Any sudden attack, fit or spasmodic affection at its height.

Parturition—The bringing forth of young.

Pathology—The science of disease.

Pectoral—That which pertains to the breast or chest.

Pellicle—A thin skin or film.

Pelvis—A basin that supports and contains a part of the intestines and the generative organs.

Peristaltic Motion—A worm-like motion by which the food is moved for-

ward or through the guts.

Peritoneum—A serous membrane that lines the intestinal cavity and intestines.

Phagedenic-Corroding or eating.

Pharmacy—The art of preserving and preparing medicines.

Phlegm—Slimy matter from the throat or lungs.

Phlegmonous—Inflammation having a tendency to suppuration.

Phlyzacions—Relating to tumors underneath the scarf skin, from the accumulation of serous fluid.

Phthisis-Consumption of the lungs.

Physiology—Science that teaches the functions of the body.

Plethora-An over-abundance of blood.

Pleurisy—Inflammation of the pleural membrane.

Pneumogastric—Pertaining to the lungs and stomach.

Pneumonia—Inflammation of the lungs.

Portal Circulation—The system of blood vessels of the kidneys and liver.

Procreate—The power to beget young.

Prognosis—The skill or knowledge of foretelling the course and result of any disease.

Prolicide—The destruction of one's young in the womb.

Puberty—The age when persons are endowed with the powers of procreation.

Pudenda—The organs of generation or private parts.

Puerperal—That pertaining to child-birth.

Pulmonary--Relating to the lungs.

Pulse—The beat or throb of the heart or arteries.
Purgative—A medicine that evacuates the bowels.

Purulent-Consisting of pus or matter.

Pus—A creamy white fluid of morbid origin due to suppuration, inflammation or impure blood.

Pustules—An elevation of the skin, inflamed at the base, that contains

pus

Pyrosis—An inflammation of the stomach accompanied with an encrustation of sour watery fluid commonly called water-brash.

Q

Quickening—The first motion in the feetus that is felt by the mother, and occurs at the end of four-and-a-half months.

Quinsy—An inflammation of the throat or tonsils.

R.

Rape—Sexual intercourse by force or against a woman's consent.

Regimen—The systematic use of food and drink.

Remedy—Any medicine which cures disease.

Renal—Pertaining to the kidneys.

Resection—The removal of the ends of bones or of false joints.

Respiration—The act of breathing or introduction of air for the support of active nutrition, which results in the absorption of oxygen and exhalation of carbonic acid gas and other vapors.

Ringworm—An eruption appearing in the form of rings.

S

Sac—A bag-like cavity closed at one end. Sacculated—Having the character of a sac.

Saliva—A clear alkaline fluid secreted by the parotid, submaxillary and sublinguial glands, known as spittle.

Salivation—A continued unnatural flow of saliva.

Sanguineous—Pertaining to the blood.

Sanies-A thinned blood.

Scab-An encrustation over a sore.

Scirrhus—An indolent hard swelling of the glands that is cancerous.

Scorbutic—Having the character of scurvy. Scybala—Fæcal matter in hard round lumps.

Sebaceous—Small glands seated in the substance of the spine that secrete an oily matter having peculiar odor.

Secretion—Consists in separation of various substances through the lymphatics or blood vessels.

Sedative—A medicine that tends to calm and allay irritability and relieve

Seminal—That pertaining to the seed or product of the male generative organs.

Semiology—That portion of medicine which treats of the signs of disease.

Septum—That portion which separates two cavities.

Sequestrum—The dead portion of bone that becomes separated.

Serum—The watery portion of the various fluids secreted by the serous membranes of the body.

Shock—Anything that deranges the system through any sudden fall, act of violence, overwhelming emotions of joy and grief, or violent agitation of the nerves.

Sialagogue-A medicine which increases the flow of saliva.

Sinus—An elongated cavity with a small opening.

Solvent-That which has the property of dissolving.

Somniferous—That which causes sleep.

Sonorous—Causes sleep.

Sordes—Accumulations deposited on the teeth.

Splint—Any light stiff substance used in the treatment of broken bones to keep them in proper position.

Sprain—A violent straining or twisting of the muscles.

Sputum—The secretion that is ejected in the act of spitting.

Squamous—Having character of scabs.

Stercoraceous—Pertaining to the fæces or excrement.

Sterile-Barren-Without production of children.

Stertorous—Snoring character of the breathing.

Stimulant—A medicine that excites the different portions of the system. Stitch—An acute pain.

Stranguary—Great difficulty in passing the urine.

Strumous—Scrofulous.

Stupor—A numbness or decreased amount of intellectual sensibility. Styptics—An astringent substance used to check the flow of blood.

Subluxation—An imperfect dislocation or sprain.

Subsultus—Muscular twitchings, mostly noticed at the wrist in brain troubles.

Sudorific—A medicine that produces sweating. Suppuration—The secretion or formation of pus.

Sycosis—A tumor that is fig-shaped, which comes on the face and scalp. Syncope—Sudden loss of sensation or motion, such as fainting or heart disease.

Synovia—A fluid resembling the white of an egg, which is secreted by the membranes of the joints for the purpose of lubrication.

Synovitis—An inflammation of a synovial membrane.

T

Tabes-Wasting or emaciation.

Tænia-That pertaining to worms.

Talipes-Weak foot.

Taxis—Methodical pressure to reduce hernia.

Tenesmus—Straining at stool.

Tents—A dried cylinder, usually of sponge, which enlarges by absorption when placed in the womb.

Thorax—Chest.

Tinctures—Preparations containing the medicinal virtues of herbs dissolved in proof spirits.

Tinnitus-A tinkling or ringing in the ear.

Tissue—The various elements of which the body is composed.

Tonic—A medicine that has the power of exciting action and tone to some portion of the body.

Tonsils—Known also as the almonds of the ear.

Topical—Locally—A local application.

Torticollis-Wry or stiff neck, due to rheumatism.

Tremor—To tremble, an involuntary motion of some portion of the body.

Trismus—Spasmodic closure of the jaw, known as lock-jaw.

Troches—Lozengers—Compound of medicine mixed with sugar and given in solid cakes.

Tubercle—A tumor in the substance of any internal organ.

Tympanites—Distension or swelling of the abdomen, due to collection of gases in the intestines.

U

Ulcer—A sore that discharges pus located on the surface of the body or in some internal organs.

Umbilicus—The navel.

Unguentum—An ointment or salve that consists of fatty matter, in which are incorporated certain medicines for external use.

Uræmia—A condition of the blood when it is overbalanced with urea,

producing fever.

Urea—A white transparent salt that is found in and excreted by the urine.

Urine—The fluid which is the waste product of the blood that is separated or secreted from it by the cortical pisture of the kidneys and transmitted through the ureters to the bladder.

Urticaria—A skin disease known as nettle rash or hives.

Uterus-The womb.

V

Vagina—A sheath or canal that leads from external organs of generation to the womb.

Varicose—A twisted and swollen condition of the veins and is noticed in the veins of the leg or scrotum.

Vascular—Pertaining to vessels, arterial, venous or lymphatic.

Veins—Are the blood vessels that return the blood from the system after use to the heart, to be carried to the lungs, areated or arterialized.

Venereal—That which pertains to sexual intercourse.

Venom—A poisonous fluid secreted by reptiles.

Vermiform—Worm form or resembling a worm.

Vermifuge—A medicine to drive away worms.

Verruca—A wart.

Vertebra—The twenty-four bones forming the back bone.

Vertigo—Swimming in the head or dizziness.

Vesical—That which belongs to the bladder or a small cyst.

Villi or Villous—A tuft of hair or hair-like in appearance.

Virgin—A female who has never had sexual intercourse.

Virus—A poisonous fluid whereby contagious diseases are transmitted.

Viscera—The intestines, entrails or guts.

W

Water Blebs—Pemphigus, a skin disease.

Water Brash—Pyrosis.

Whitlow—A bone felon.

Wines—Substances that have become spirituous by fermentation.

 \mathbf{Z}

Zymotic—Pertaining to fermentation.

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.—Continued. CROUP.

This is a disease of childhood which is very dangerous and distressing in nature. It is more apt to occur in cold and moist weather. There are two forms of croup—the catarrhal—the milder, and the membranous, which is often a fatal disease.

Cartarrhal Croup.—It is denoted by symptoms similiar to those of an ordinary cold until night, when the child awakens suddenly with the characteristic sound of the croupy cough, which is a hoarse, peculiar shrill sound,

like the barking of a dog.

Membranous Croup often resembles the catarrhal variety at first or the symptoms may be from the first of a peculiar character, the child moving around with a hoarse voice and cold. The parents generally suppose it to be nothing more than a common cold, but as soon as the exudation commences the obstruction in the throat renders breathing quite difficult, oftentimes interspersed with spasms, until as the disease advances, the obstruction is increased, the labor of breathing becomes more difficult, attended with great distress. The tone of voice is reduced to a husky whisper with other marked indications of distress and suffering, in proportion to the severity of the case.

Membranous croup and diphtheria are exceedingly difficult to distinguish

from one another, owing to the similarity of their symptoms.

Treatment.—The child should be kept in bed, clothed in flannel of the pure sanitary make, the air should be kept constantly moist and warm, which can be done by placing a kettle of water on the stove, or what is better and more effective is the steam atomizer, that can be placed near the bedside of the patient and furnish the steam required without interfering with the temperature of the room.



STEAM ATOMIZER. \$4.50, \$6.50, \$8.00.

It is always better to add a few drops of thymol or carbolic acid to the water in the atomizer to act as antiseptic to the air breathed, and also that exhaled and impregnated with the germs of disease.

At the onset, or any time the throat becomes obstructed from the accumulation of mucous, it would be well to give from five to twenty grains of powdered ipecac as an emetic, which will usually remove the obstruction.

The application should be varied as seems suitable to the case. Hot water, in a majority of instances, is more acceptable, being

applied with strips of flannel wrung out and replaced as constantly as possible for an hour, four or five times during the twenty-four hours; while, between times, I know of nothing better than my Bone Oil to penetrate the skin and keep the pores open without danger of catching cold in the absence of heat.

In very bad cases, where hot applications have failed to afford relief, great benefit has resulted from cold applied to the neck. Where you have decided that cold is indicated, you should begin by applying cloths wrung out in cold water, repeated every five minutes, so as not to allow them to get warm, and after a few applications, pounded ice in a bladder, oil-silk bag or a rubber ice bag may be kept to the neck as long as it feels pleasant to the patient.

It is very important that the temperature of the room should be main-

tained at 80° to 85°, and plenty of steam be generated for breathing.

I always advise onion poultices to the throat and feet, and the onion Croup Syrup, described in the "Receipts," to be made immediately after

the first symptoms are noticed.

To relieve the cough and oppression of the chest in small children, give the Children's Cordial every hour or two, and for those partially grown, the Lung and Throat Balsam will afford more relief.

PARONYCHIA. (WHITLOW OR FELON.)

This is an inflammatory tumor, which usually occurs between the bone and its surrounding sheath, which is accompanied by severe pain, with swelling that finally results in the formation of pus.

The usual location is near the end of the finger, or close to the hand,

but in many instances it will be developed in the palm of the hand.

It is the result of an impure condition of the blood from an accumulation due to some injury or bruise which takes on an inflammatory action, and develops or eliminates the poisonous humor through the pus discharged.

The symptoms are at first a pricking or stinging sensation which gradually increases until the part affected is greatly swollen, and there is a dis-

tinet pulsation and a constant throbbing pain.

Treatment.—It often can be arrested in the first stage, providing means are taken to reduce the inflammation and establish free circulation of the blood, which can be done by binding on a piece of lint wet with the

Pain Destroyer.

Another preparation is freely pulverized salt, wet with spirits of turpentine. When the inflammation is beyond control the parts should be poulticed with flax seed meal and slippery elm bark applied hot, and in about two or three days it will be ready to be opened by the knife. The blood should receive prompt attention by using several bottles of Blood Purifier to cleanse it of the retained humors, and thus avoid the dangers described in Pyæmia.

TYPHUS FEVER.

This contagious disease is also known as Camp Fever, Ship Fever, or Hospital Fever, Jail or Malignant Fever, and Putrid or Pestilential Fever. It occurs epdemically after seasons of scarcity, in overcrowded or ill-ventilated buildings, and in individuals who have become debilitated through intemperance or bad and insufficient food.

The symptoms are similar to those described in Typhoid, accompanied by an eruption on the fifth or seventh day, and often delirium or great

prostration.

The treatment is almost the same as for Typhoid, excepting the patient requires a constant supply of fresh air, or be treated in a hospital tent.

Letters from Sufferers.

I publish a few letters which will speak for themselves as to the amount of suffering from which the writers have been unable to find relief. Of course, they were received as confidential, therefore it is impossible for me to make public their identity.

I am constantly in receipt of letters, private in nature, which I answer

with pleasure, providing stamps are enclosed.

AUGUST 20, 1889.

Dr. Parsons, Savannah, Ga.

Sir:—I have been informed that you guarantee to cure Syphilis, so that it will never break out again, so I will describe my case to you. About the middle of July it broke out on me and it ran about a week before I knew what it was. When I found out it was Syphilis, I got No. 1 lotion and washed with it and took 3——, until at this date the sores are well and have not run any in about 10 days. I don't eat anything very greasy, don't drink anything intoxicating, shoke no cigars, chew very little tobacco, have not been in the rain and taken the very best care of myself that I knew how. Now I want to know what you will charge me to clear my blood from the poisonous disease above mentioned. Please let me hear from you soon. I will guarantee to do according to directions.

Yours, etc.

DECEMBER 2ND, 1889.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sir:—I had a pamphlet from you, but have misplaced it, hence this delay. I see in your pamphlet that you can cure some cases of impotency, now I think that is my case. I will give you my symptoms and you can judge for yourself, and see what you will take my case for, and let me know by return mail or as soon as possible. First, I am very constipated and at different times I am very short winded, say about twice a month, and will last me about 3 or 4 days at a time, seems to be a kind of grasping for breath, my nostrils seem to be stopped up at the same time. Then again I have severe nervous feelings, I cannot express them but it feels like when a person's feet go to sleep, I can feel it in my hands and my tongue, and I can feel my lips quiver and it seems as if my pulse will pop out of my wrist. Those are my worst symptoms. Now sir, please read this over and see if you can do anything for me. I am willing to pay well for a cure. I am an engineer at a saw mill and 28 years of age and married. Please let me hear from you soon.

Respectfully,

Dr. S. C. Parsons, Savannah, Ga.

I write you describing my case as well as I can, and ask you to tell me honestly what you think of it. I am the mother of nine children. Before marriage I enjoyed perfect health; soon after marriage I suffered very much with what Doctors called "Inflammation of the Bladder," and I have suffered terribly during pregnancy and confinement with every child, and when not pregnant I suffer torture with my back, but what I now address you about is the condition I am in now. I am pregnant now for three months,

and my general health is very poor. I feel so badly I am scarcely able to be up at all. When I stand on my feet there seems to be a pressure that shuts off my breathing. I suffer terribly after each meal, although I eat very little. In standing, I often feel like fainting or dying. I hardly know myself what the feeling is, but my worst suffering is this: When I stand, every vein, from my hips down to my toes, fill with blood, and protrude to enormous size, and feel as though they would burst. My feet, legs, groins, privates and loins present an awful sight, with the large veins ready to burst—they are so full; and at night I suffer terribly with cramps. This has been my condition with my last four children, which seems to grow worse. I did not feel the veins with my first children. I have had to work hard ever since I have been married, and often beyond my strength, and never was accustomed to work any before marriage. At my fifth confinement I gave birth to twins at six months, who died. Before the birth of my last child one of my veins bursted very often, and I was fearful I would bleed to death, so profusely did it bleed at times before I could check it. I have consulted three Doctors at different times about my veins while pregnant with my last three children, but received no benefit. I experience no relief except in a reclining position. Write and tell me what you think of my case, and if you could understand it better by seeing me.

AUGUST 20TH, 1889.

Dr. Parsons, Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sir:—Last December I caught a case of blood poison or Syphilis, and have been trying several remedies, but none have succeeded in curing me yet. You have been recommended to me as one of the best Syphilis Doctors in the state. I'm anixous to give you a trial. When I first discovered that I had blood poison I treated the sores very carefully. I first burned them with carbolic acid, and then dressed with a salve, which soon cured them, and then commenced taking 3——. Took about 3 gallons, then I quit the 3——and commenced taking 3——. I am apparently well, but about every 4 or 5 weeks very small pimples will appear. I treat them as I have stated above and they will disappear. I am apparently well, but I know that if I stop taking 3 ——that they will soon come again. I have not drank any whiskey or beer since, and never did drink but very little in my life. I do not have any dealings with women. I use all the precaution I can. It has never broken out only on my privates, and but very little there, for I would stop it just as soon as it appeared. If you can make a permanant and speedy cure of me I would be glad for you to treat my case. Please write me by return mail what you will charge to cure me, so it will never appear any more—that is, the case I have now—and I will be pretty sure not to get another one. Please do not fail to let me hear from you as early as possible. You can get an idea how I feel on the subject. There are 3 or 4 more cases in this town, and if you can cure me the others will be sure to get you to treat them.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, No. 35 Liberty St., Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 21st received, and would have had prompt attention, but for the fact that I have been very busy and had not the time. In compliance with your request I will endeavor to state what I know about

myself in regard to health. I am nearly 21 years of age, 5 feet 8} inches in height, and weigh 118 pounds. When I was quite young I ran out a good deal and weakened myself, when I should have been strengthening myself. I, like many others, had a bad practice, but was warned of it before it got too far. When I started to do better and not go out so much I found that I was troubled with night emissions. I have never done much to try to prevent them; but about two years ago I bought an Electric Belt from some party in the North, which never did me any good whatever. My general health, apparently, is fair. I eat plenty and am always at my post. I am troubled with a weak back. My blood is not pure, for I am troubled with a few pimples on the face and breast. I always keep about the same, as I neither lose nor gain any flesh. I am of the opinion that semen escapes in the urine, although the emissions are not so frequent and have not had one in six weeks. I find it very difficult to explain to you just how I am. If you think it necessary, I will go to your office. If there are any questions you wish to ask, I will answer them as far as I know. A waiting your answer.

I am, yours truly,

L.

Case of Cancer of Womb, who visited me at my office two months later.

APRIL 14, 1890.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, Liberty and Price Sts., Savannah, Ga.

My Dear Sir:—I write you this morning concerning my health. I saw an advertisement in the columns of the Savannah Tribune, that you examined and treated all cases among women. I am in very bad health, am confined to my bed, and not able to do anything in my house. I have had several doctors treating me for one thing or another for several months, and they have given me up in the care of God and say they can not cure me. They say there is something growing in my womb, similar to a gristle, and it bleeds. They say they are unable to cure me and do not think any doctor could cure me where this thing is growing. I desire to have your advice, concerning my condition, and if you can treat me. I am unable to ride on the train at this time, as I am very weak, though I am feeling a little stronger to-day. If I get stronger, I would attempt to come and visit you in person. The doctors say it is not a tumor in my abdomen. It is nearly as large as a man's two hands. Please write me once and oblige,

Yours, very truly.

CHARLESTON, S. C., MAY 12TH, 1891.

Dr. S. C. Parsons.

Dear Sir:—The bearer, Mrs. Owens, has been under medical treatment, here and elsewhere, for many years, and I rather doubt if any of them understood the nature of her complaint, as she has been made a drug shop of in medicines internally and externally, and only got temporary relief from different doctors. I told this lady that you were an expert, and I would like you to examine her and explain the nature of her complaint by the charts in your office, and relieve her permanently of her complaint, as I have known you to do others that have baffled eminent physicians. I would

like for you to be lenient with this lady as she is a most worthy lady and her means are limited. I am confident, as I have told her, that you would make a permanent cure when you come to examine her and know the nature of the complaint, that you will relieve her from suffering any more pain for the future. She is a resident of this city, (Charleston, S. C.) and is on a temporary visit to Savannah. I advised her to put herself under your treatment, that I was confident that you would make a permanent cure, so attend to her and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

DR. G. W. EDMONDS.

OFFERMAN, GA., SEPT. 14TH, 1891.

Dr. Parsons, Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sir:—I am proud to inform you that my wife is doing just as well as I could ask, for her color is better, she is getting fleshy and full of life. I do not know how to thank you for your noble work. I have got another case for you after several months pleading. To my notion, Doctor, it is a hard case, but I think she will be down there sometime this week; but if you can make a success of that I don't think it will be any trouble for me to get any case to come to you that comes under my privilege. A few days ago a friend of mine received your reply to his letter, and instead of answering the questions you asked I have advised him to send his wife to you and let you see what you were undertaking. He has decided to do so and if she does come I hope you will be able to make her an example for the people and doctors of this country. She has been sick about nine months. Thanks for your attention.

S. McH---

Jennie Genros, Cuyler Street, bet. Gwinnett Street Lane and Bolton, says:

She has used Dr. S. C. Parsons' Female Regulating Pills for the past 4 years, and they always helped her for all pains in the back.

An Engineer who has always found relief.

JESUP, GA., FEB. 18, 1891.

Dr. S. C. Parsons.

Dear Sir:—I have used your Children's Cordial in my family for the past two years, and in every instance it has cured my children of all coughs and lung troubles. In fact, during the two years, I have found that both myself and family have not required the services of a physician, for with your Digestive Pills, Bone Oil and your other Great Remedies, we have been relieved and cured sooner than could be expected.

WILLIAM BURNES. HERNDON, GA.

Dr. S. C. Parsons:

I write this to ask you to please send two bottles of your Vegetable Specific, as I will enclose the money with this order. Please send it to me right away, as I need it, so send it by express.

There is a man here who suffered with the Running Reins for two months, and one bottle cured him, and I have been cured three times by one bottle, and it is the best medicine I know of for any running or discharge.

Respectfully, D. R. R

A Testimonial from a lady that I treated four years ago, for female troubles, and was cured by my Electric Supporter and Female Regulating Pills.

WILLIFORD, DOOLEY Co., GA., FEB. 18, 1891.

Dr. S. C. Parsons:

Your Female Pills and Electric Supporter has entirley cured me of the whites, and I feel like a new woman. I can greatly recommend them to every female sufferer. You can make use of my name if you like.

Yours, very respectfully, Mrs. G. A. Price.

FACEVILLE, GA., DEC. 22, 1890.

DR. PARSONS:

I have used some of your medicines and they did me a great deal of good. The other day I was at one of my friend's houses and he was taken with bronchitis, pleurisy, bleeding at the lungs, and pains all through his head and neck. Please send at once by express, one bottle (50 cts. size) of your Lung and Throat Balsam.

Yours truly,

ANDERSON PETERSONS.

SAVANNAH, GA.

I suffered all the pains of inflammatory rheumatism for 4 years, trying, during that time, nearly every remedy I heard of. At last I was told of Dr. Parsons' "Great Rheumatic Cure," and commenced using it, and was surprised when the pain left me, and I am a well man once more. I can cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers from Rehumatism in any form.

JAS. W. MAURICE.

I have used Dr. Parsons' "Bone Oil" with the best results in severe pains in the chest, muscles and limbs, and think it the best liniment for family use I ever used.

JAS. W. MAURICE.

A Sergeant of the Police adds his testimonial.

SAVANNAH, GA., MARCH 6, 1891.

DR. S. C. PARSONS, 35 Liberty St., cor. of Price.

I have suffered with Remittent Fever for the past year or two. Have had some severe attacks, lasting from one to three months; in fact, I was never clear of fever during that time, until I began to take Dr. S. C. Parsons' Great Fever Specific, and now I can recommend it to all others, as I consider myself a cured man.

J. A. Sheftall.

Mr. M. Burnell, an old resident of Savannah, who is wellknown, testifies to the value of Dr. S. C. Parsons' Skin Ointment.

SAVANNAH, GA., MARCH 27, 1891.

Dr. S. C. Parsons.

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled for 15 years with Barbers' Itch, and the only thing that cured me was Dr. S. C. Parsons' Skin Ointment. I had at least five doctors during that time, and they all told me that I could not be cured. I also asked nearly every one I knew, and tried over a hundred

remedies, and I spent three and four hundred dollars. At last, after giving up hope, I was persuaded to try your "Skin Ointment," and after using two (2) bottles, costing only 50c. a piece, I am perfectly well.

I am respectfully,

MICHAEL BURNELL, No. 2 S. Broad St.

SHELDON STATION, S. C., SEPT. 30, 1890.

DR. S. C. PARSONS, Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sir:—I write you to ask if you keep the Bone Oil. I would like you to send me one 25c. bottle of the Bone Oil, one 50c. bottle of your Skin Ointment, and one 25c. bar of your Medical Soap.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL ATKINS.

WALTHOURVILLE, GA., JAN. 23, 1891.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sir:—I want you to send me two (2) bottles of the medicine I got of you when I was in Savannah, and two (2) boxes of Dr. Parsons' Digestive Pills. My lungs are sore from coughing, and I have pains on each side. Please send by first express.

E. M. Kennedy.

Testimonials of the "Family Physician."

A Minister who thinks the price small, and it will save trouble and expense.

ALLENDALE, S. C., DEC. 1, 1890.

After careful examination of the Family Physician, Dr. S C. Parsons, I believe it to be the very thing the public want, and no family should be without it. The price is small, and the use of such a book in our house will save trouble and expense. I recommend it to every family.

Respectfully yours,

REV. Jos. A. OWENS.

A Physician who thinks it complete.

Dr. S. C. Parsons:

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 28, 1890.

I have examined your book and find it very complete, and think it a

good book for family or general use.

J. H. CARMICHAEL, M. D.

What the well-known proprietor of Kieffer's Liver Specific, says:

SAVANNAH, GA., MARCH 26, 1891.

I have carefully examined "The Family Physician," by Dr S. C. Parsons, and I think it a splendid book for any family to have, especially those living some distance from a physician. It is filled with good practical information in regard to our bodies, their diseases and cure. It also contains 200 receipts that can easily be made at home or procured at the nearest drug store, and I recommend it to all who need a book of this kind at a moderate cost.

EDWARD J. KIEFFER,

Prop. Kieffer's Liver Specific.

A Prominent Physician recommends it.

ALLENDALE, S. C., DEC. 1, 1890.

I have examined Dr. S. C. Parsons' Book, Family Physician, and consider it an excellent work, and would recommend every family to have a copy in his house.

W. T. Breeland, M. D.

A Minister who prizes it highly.

DR. S. C. PARSONS. AUGUSTA, GA.

Dear Sir:—I recommend the Family Physician as a very great help in any family. I have one, and prize it as very useful, and hope all families will get one. A. GREEN, Pastor Macedonia Baptist Church.

A Minister who thinks it worth the price.

AUGUSTA, GA., DEC. 3, 1890.

I take pleasure in recommending the Family Physician as a valuable help to your family. I have examined the book and think it well worth the price.

Respectfully,

REV. N. F. HAYGOOD, Pastor, Trinity C. M. E. Church.

Dr. S. C. Parsons,

Dear Doctor:—I have used your Family Physician in my household for the past 4 months, and it is a book that no family should be without, especially when sickness occurs during the night and no physician is obtainable. I consider it plain and easily understood by any person that can read.

REV. B. L. GLENN,

Riceborough, Ga.

Good for Physicians as well as family use, is what a prominent Physician says.

DR. S. C. PARSONS:

I have examined your book called Family Physician, and think that there are some good hints for physicians as well as the laiety.

G. N. STONEY, M. D.

What the Manager of Antimigraine, the great headache. remedy, says;

SAVANNAH, GA., MARCH 12, 1891.

Dr. S. C. Parsons, Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sir:—After a careful perusal of your book, "The Family Physician," I am satisfied that your claims for it are fully warranted, and that any father, mother, or person in charge of a family, are deliberately neglecting a part of their duty by not having it directly at hand. The plain and concise language used, brings each subject within the understanding of anyone who can read, which, in itself, is a feature quite contrary to the majority of other medical works. To any one desirous of informing themselves how to act in cases of emergency, your book is invaluable, and we take pleasure in recommending it.

Very truly yours,

W. M. CLEVELAND, Manager of The Antimigraine Co.

SHELDON, S. C., DEC. 3, 1890.

I have examined Dr. S. C. Parsons' book and I have found it to be very good, and think it should be in every house and family

REV. P. E. GADSDEN.

AUGUSTA, GA., DEC. 4TH, 1890.

I take pleasure in recommending the Family Physician as being a good book for any family. Signed, S. H. HAYES,
St. Mark's M. E. Church.

The well-known Pastor, H. C. Aves, thinks the illustrations make it easy for all to understand.

Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 16, 1890.

It affords me pleasure to recommend Dr. S. C. Parsons' "Family Physician" to my peeple, as its 200 medical receipts and illustrations make it very easy for every one to understand. I think it should be in every family.

H. C. AVES,

Pastor of the First Baptist Church.

The Rev. W. G. Chester, an old resident of Bryan Co., recommends it to the country at large.

CLYDE, GA., APRIL 30TH, 1891.

Dr. S. C. Parsons.

Dear Sir:—Upon examination of your book, "Family Physician," I am highly pleased, and would say to the people of the country at large, that they would do well to carefully read and follow the directions recommended by you.

I would advise all to use your medicines, according to printed directions.

Fraternally yours,

W. G. CHESTER.

I will answer with pleasure all letters of inquiry which contain four

cents in stamps.

For the convenience and benefit of those whose circumstances and conditions in life forbid their going to any place of cure, and also who can have medicine successfully sent to them, I have arranged a list of questions, which, if properly answered, will enable me to send medicine to them with every confidence of success. Please, therefore, fill out the list fully and return to me, and I can by return mail tell you the proper course to pursue, and very nearly what it will cost for a course of Medicine.

If you are in need of a truss, crutch, pair of spectacles or eyeglasses, shoulder brace or any surgical appliance, I should be pleased to receive your

order.

Address simply,

DR. S. C. PARSONS, Savannah, Ga.

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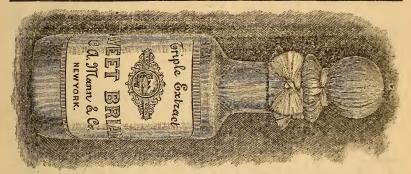
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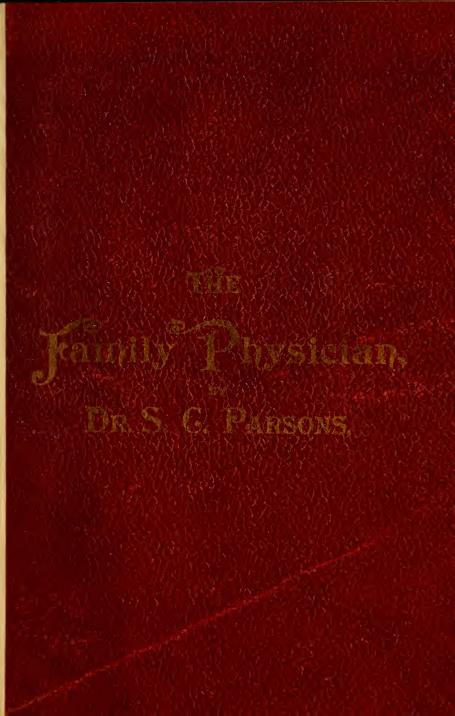
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